ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, March 17, 1930.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. To refer to could incorrect quotations as "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of senders over the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this paper.

Typical Messages in Court Page, Three Guineas for one line or less and Twelve Shillings and sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 5s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BUCKMASTER.—On March 15, 1930, at 90, Talbot-road, W.11, to Dorothy (*née* Steed), wife of Maurice J. Buckmaster—a son.

BURRELL.—On March 5, 1930, to Pamela (*née* Pellew), the wife of Peter E. Burrell—a son.

DUNWICH.—On Sunday, March 16, 1930, at 26, Belgrave-square, S.W., to Viscountess Dunwich—a daughter.

FORBES.—On March 15, 1930, at Ruxley, North Cray, Kent, to the wife of Walter Forbes—a son.

GAULT.—On March 13, 1930, at 31, Chester-square, S.W.1, to Iris, wife of Leslie Hamilton Gault—a daughter.

GILBERT.—On March 15, 1930, to Winifred (*née* Linton), wife of John Gilbert, of 15, Hopton-road, Streatham, S.W.16—a son.

GUINNESS.—On March 16, 1930, at 10, Buckingham-street, W.C.2, to Diana, wife of Bryan Guinness—a son.

GWILT.—On March 15, 1930, at 17, South Gillahead-road, Edinburgh, to Marjory (*née* Mair) and Richard Lloyd Gwilt—a son.

HAMPTON.—On March 13, 1930, at Digby, Lincolnshire, to Marjorie, wife of Flight-Lieut. H. N. Hampton, D.F.C., R.A.F.—a son.

HELMUSH.—On March 14, 1930, at Manila, to Dorothy, wife of Ralph Paul Melhuish—a daughter.

MITCHELL.—On March 13, 1930, to Maureen, wife of Lieut.-Commander S. F. Mitchell, R.N. (Ret.)—a son.

POTTS.—On March 16, 1930, at The Gables, Bracknell, to Betty (*née* Marshall), wife of Dr. C. Lawrence Potts—a son.

PROCTOR.—On March 1, 1930, at Sliema, Malta, to Margorie (*née* Weeks), wife of Lieutenant-Commander V. W. L. Proctor, R.N.—a son (David Victor).

REID.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at Madras, to Olive, wife of D. M. Reid—a daughter.

SCOTT.—On March 14, 1930, at Abbotsford, Capelroad, East Barnet, to Margaret, wife of C. Mervyn Scott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—a daughter.

SELLS.—On March 14, 1930, at Canford, Deepdene-drive, Dorking, the wife of Major M. Perronet Sells, O.B.E., of Ebute Metta, Nigeria, of a son.

TRIER.—On March 13, 1930, at The Holt, Woolton-hill, Newbury, to Simone, wife of Denis C. Trier—a son.

TUCKETT.—On March 14, 1930, at Paulton, to Mary (*née* Caiswell), wife of Colbeteam Tuckett—a daughter.

WATNEY.—On March 15, 1930, at 25, Scarsdale-villas, W.8, to Gladys, wife of Charles Gold Watney—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

CAPLAN : JACKSON.—On March 12, 1930, at Coventry, Dr. Harris Caplan, Kingswood, Bristol, to Mary, younger daughter of C. F. Jackson, Newland House, Keresley, Coventry—a son.

DON : BIRKBECK.—On March 11, 1930, at North Elmham Church, Norfolk, Francis Percival Don to Angela Jane Birkbeck.

HAMILTON : MAWDESLEY.—On Friday, March 14, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Oundle, by the Rev. J. E. Yates, assisted by the Rev. Canon Smalley-Law, D.D., and the Rev. W. Gordon, of Ashtead, Surrey, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Hamilton, of Bradstocke, Dorset, to Joan Worsley, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Mawdesley, of Oundle, Northants.

HOLMES : McKERROW.—On March 14, 1930, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Dr. Bernard Willoughby Holmes, of Assaye, younger son of the late Edward Holmes, of Bockhay, Essex, to Elizabeth Margaret, second daughter of Alexander McKerrow, Kinneuk, Riverside-road, West Kirby.

SPENCE : CRAIGHAM.—On March 15, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Kensington-gore, Dermot Gordon Chisholm Spence, only son of the late Graham Spence, of Summerhill, Greenodd, Ulverston, to Muriel Evelyn, only daughter of the late Frederick Craigham and Mrs. Craigham, of 8, Queen's-gate-place, S.W.7.

TRIBE : GILMORE.—On Saturday, March 15, 1930, at All Souls' Langham-place, by the Right Rev. Bishop Hugo Gill, assisted by the Rev. Noel Buxton, Albert Geoffrey, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Tribe, of Arundel House, Cheam, to Maisie Constance, only daughter of Mrs. Fitzgerald Gilmore, of 15, Coulson-street, Chelsea.

DEATHS

ALDRED.—On March 12, 1930, suddenly, at 118, Foster Hill-road, Bedford, Herbert Henry Aldred. Funeral Bedford School Chapel 11 a.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

ALLEN.—On March 14, 1930, at The Limes, 84, Peters, Thanet, Caroline Louise, widow of William Wallace Allen, 72 years (formerly of Stoke Newington). Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at St. Peter's Church, Thanet. Service, 2.45 p.m.

BAKER.—On March 14, 1930, at The Holmes, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Catherine Eleanor, the dearly loved wife of Herbert M. Baker, aged 55.

BARTLETT.—On March 14, 1930, at her residence, Bradstone, West Derby, Liverpool, Mary, widow of William Bartlett, sometime Alderman, in her 88th year.

BASHALL DAWSON.—On Sunday, March 16, 1930, suddenly, at Misbourne, Chalfont St. Giles, Aileen, beloved wife of Alexander Hasmall Dawson. Funeral arrangements later. No flowers by request. (Scottish papers, please copy.)

BERNHARD.—On March 15, 1930, at Windmill House, Shirley, Surrey, of meningitis, David James, only child of Wilma and Frank Bernhard, aged 7 years. Funeral at Shirley Church to-day (Monday), at 12 noon.

BEVERIDGE.—On March 11, 1930, Robert Beveridge, after 23 years' faithful and devoted service as chauffeur with Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Gillespie, Efford Cottage, Lymington, Hants.

BODDY.—On March 13, 1930, her birthday, Florence Gertrude Boddy, of "Colgate," Shakespeare-road, Worthing. R.I.P.

BREITMEYER.—On March 13, 1930, at Rushton Hall, Kettering, Louis Breitmeyer. Funeral to-day (Monday), at 3.30 p.m. Memorial service at 11 o'clock, at the same hour at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, W.

BYROM.—On March 14, 1930, at Weybridge, John Allan Byrom, only son of T. E. Byrom, C.B.E., Inspector, Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd. Funeral Friday. No flowers, by request.

CALTHROP.—On March 14, 1930, Frederick Cecil Calthrop, of The Firs, Formby, Lancs, aged 71 years.

CARTER.—On March 14, 1930, at her home, Woodside, Higher Bebington, Cheshire, Amy May Carter, formerly of Ashdene, Winchester.

COLLES.—On March 14, 1930, at The Croft, Whaley Bridge, Alexander Hamilton Colles, in his 93rd year. Funeral at Taxal Church to-day (Monday), at 2.30 p.m.

CORK and ORRERY.—On March 15, 1930, at Seamore Court, W.1, after a short illness, Rosaline, widow of the tenth Earl of Cork and Orrery. Funeral arrangements later.

COVENTRY.—On March 16, 1930, passed away, the Countess of Coventry.

ELIOT.—On March 9, 1930, at Bellet, Nice, Lady Ellen, the widow of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., aged 79.

ELIOT.—On March 14, 1930, at Wokingham, Charles Herbert Eliot, eldest son of the late William Herbert Eliot (Vicar of Stainton, East Yorks), in his 62nd year. Funeral at All Saints', Wokingham, 2 p.m. to-day (Monday).

ELTON.—On March 14, 1930, at Burnham-on-Sea, Ethel, widow of the Rev. Edward Daubeny Elton, Rector of Rodington, Shropshire.

FAGAN.—On Saturday, March 15, 1930, at Highgate, Arthur Rosslyn St. Leger Fagan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late of St. John's-road, Highgate, in his 68th year. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery, Highgate, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.30 p.m. Interment at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, at 3 p.m.

FORSTER.—On March 15, 1930, after an operation, at St. Peter's Hospital, Walter S. Forster, of Kintore, Swadlow, Isle of Wight, aged 74. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium, 2.30 to-morrow (Tuesday). No flowers.

GALLATLY.—On March 16, 1930, John Gallatly, of Lavender Farm, Ascot, and 10, Arthur-street, E.C., aged 62 years. Arrangements later.

GRANT.—On March 16, 1930, at Sidmouth, of pneumonia, Elizabeth Ann Grant, of Caynham House, Ludlow, widow of Andrew Grant, formerly M.P. for Leith, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Townsend, of Glasgow. Funeral Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh, Thursday, March 20, at 12 noon. Flowers to Tunstalls Garage, Ludlow, by Wednesday morning.

HALL.—On March 15, 1930, at The Rectory, the Rev. Joseph William Hall, Rector of Addingham. Interment at Addingham Parish Church to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30.

HARRIS.—On March 12, 1930, at Broxholme Rectory, Lincoln, Kate, widow of Surgeon-Major Frederick William Harris, Indian Army, and last surviving child of Captain Charles Bedford, of Worcester, aged 89. Interment at Torquay Cemetery to-day (Monday), 2 p.m.

HARVEY.—On March 14, 1930, at Falmouth, Sir Robert Harvey, aged 82. Funeral Harbertton, Totnes, South Devon, leaving Dundridge 2 p.m., Thursday, March 20. No flowers, by request.

HAYSIDE.—On March 14, 1930, at 27, Rosthwaite-road, Wandsworth Common, Tom Hayside, aged 80.

HECTOR.—On March 14, 1930, very suddenly, at The Myrtles, Victoria-road, Malvern, Alexander Hector, late of Inverbervie, Kincardineshire, and Kerl, Achill, Co. Mayo, aged 70. Funeral Malvern Priory (Gothic) Monday) at 2.30.

HENDERSON.—On March 12, 1930, suddenly, at 1578, Woodstock-avenue, Waverley Park, Glasgow, Annie Anne, widow of T. E. Henderson, Demerara, British Guiana.

DEATHS (continued)

HIPPISLEY.—On Saturday, March 15, 1930, at Northam House, Wells, Somerset, Mary, beloved wife of William John Hippisley and eldest daughter of the late Samuel Barnes, Manor House, Surlingham, Norfolk. Funeral service, St. Cuthbert's, Wells, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.20 p.m. No mourning or flowers, by request.

HOARE.—On March 14, 1930, at Godstone Rectory, George Edward Gerard Hoare, Rector of Godstone. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30 p.m., at Godstone Church. (Caterham Station.)

HOFFMAN.—On March 14, 1930, in London, Olga, widow of Louis Hoffman, Orange Free State. (South African papers, please copy.)

HOLT-WILSON.—On March 9, 1930, suddenly, at Kirkrea Bombay, the result of an accident, Lieutenant Charles G. Holt-Wilson, 124th Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, son of Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. B. Holt-Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., of "Langlands," Woldingham. Funeral arrangements later.

Im THURN.—On March 15, 1930, at 38, Eaton-terrace, London, S.W.1, after a year's illness, Conrad Donald (Don), beloved husband of Yasmeen (Sally), and dear father of Bunty and John, third son of the late J. C. im Thurn, Esq., and Mrs. im Thurn, 9, Hereford-square, S.W.7. No flowers or mourning, by his special request. Service at St. Michael's, Chester-square, 12 noon to-morrow (Tuesday), and subsequent interment at Bayleigh, Somerset.

KEATS.—On March 14, 1930, at The Hollies, Wanstead, Emma Jane, widow of William Henry Keats, Fleet Engineer, Royal Navy, late of Charlton, Kent, S.E., in her 86th year.

LAURENCE.—On March 13, 1930, at The Grey House, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, Hope, the beloved wife for 39 years of Gerard B. Laurence, of 19, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and eldest daughter of the late General Sir Robert White, K.C.B., of Aghavoe, Queen's County. Funeral private. No flowers.

LEVY.—On March 14, 1930, at 59, Sinclair-road, West Kensington, Amelia, fourth daughter of the late Charles Levy, of Kingston, Jamaica.

LOTHIAN.—On March 16, 1930, at Edinburgh, Robert Schomberg Kerr, Marquess of Lothian, in his 56th year. The funeral will be private.

McKAY.—On March 14, 1930, at Hythe, Kent, Colonel H. K. McKay, C.B., C.I.E., late Indian Medical Service, aged 70.

MEAD.—On March 14, 1930, at Ewell, William Rayment, third surviving son of the late George Edward Mead, solicitor, of Chelsea, aged 74. Service at Chelsea Old Church to-day (Monday), at 2.30. No flowers.

METCALFE.—On March 7, 1930, suddenly, at his residence, Hawthornden, Knock, Belfast, Arthur Wilson Metcalfe, aged 55. Funeral took place privately on March 10 at Caledon, Co. Tyrone.

MILES.—On March 15, 1930, at 180, Gloucester-terrace, after a short illness, Jane Miles, devoted maid and friend to Miss Constance Bury.

OLDFIELD.—On March 10, 1930, at Belstone, Okehampton, suddenly, after a few days' illness, Marion Evelyn Oldfield, second daughter of the late Colonel F. J. Oldfield. Funeral at Belstone on Wednesday next, 2.30 p.m.

PADFIELD.—On March 13, 1930, at Hawkwell Rectory, Essex, the Rev. George Padfield, M.A., in his 83rd year. Funeral at Hawkwell Church, 12 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday).

PEARMAIN.—On March 14, 1930, at 32, Bryanston-road, Bournemouth, Sarah Ann, widow of W. B. Pearmain, in her 86th year. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), Wimborne-road Cemetery, at 2 p.m.

PLUMMER.—On March 15, 1930, at 23, Chatsworth-road, Brighton, James Edwin Plummer, late of St. John's Church, Westminster, aged 82 years. Memorial service at St. Luke's (Prestonville) Church, Brighton, Wednesday, March 19, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Hove Cemetery.

RALSTON.—On March 15, 1930, at Northfleet, J. C. Ralston (Cecil), passed onward. To be with Christ, which is far better.

RENNIE.—On March 15, 1930, at 2, Chester-square, Charlotte Amabel Rennie, daughter of late Sir John Rennie. Funeral Kensal Green Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), 12 o'clock.

ROSE.—On March 14, 1930, Enid Thurley Rose, of Henley Lodge, Ipswich, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thurley Rose, of Malton, Yorks, aged 28 years. Funeral Whitton, Ipswich, to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30 p.m.

SCOTT.—On March 15, 1930, at her home, 15, Nottingham-place, London, W., Catherine, daughter of the late Russell Scott, in her 94th year. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley.

SELBY-LOWNDES.—On March 14, 1930, at Ellerslie, Cheltenham, Richard Montacute William, beloved husband of Gladys Selby-Lowndes and third son of the late William Selby-Lowndes, of Whaddon Hall, Bletchley. Funeral at Whaddon Church to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30. Flowers to Bletchley Station.

SMITH.—On March 14, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Ashtead, John Edward Smith, J.P., for many years associated with local government in Chelsea and Westminster, aged 78. Funeral at Ashtead Parish Church at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). Cars at Ashtead Station from 1.19 p.m.

SNOWDEN.—On March 13, 1930, in Paris, after a short illness, following pneumonia, Philip Wyatt Snowden, second son of Frederick Snowden, of 8, Templewoodavenue, Hampstead, aged 48 years. Funeral service at Hampstead Parish Church to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11.30 a.m., and afterwards at Almey Park Cemetery.

SOAMES.—On March 12, 1930, at 46, Peterborough-place, Bayswater, Joseph Charles Soames, Solicitor, aged 59. No flowers, by request. Memorial service at St. Clement Danes, Strand, to-day (Monday), at 2 o'clock.

STIRLING.—On March 15, 1930, at Muirwoodside House, Linlithgow, Commander Thomas Willyam Stirling, R.N., beloved husband of Mabel Marie Stirling, in his 64th year. Funeral private from Muirwoodside House to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 p.m.

STONE.—On March 14, 1930, at Brooksend, Birchington, Kent, Orlando Edwin Stone, aged 84. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30. (Colonial papers, please copy.)

STRACHEY.—On March 15, 1930, at Brighton, Lieut.-General Henry Strachey, late Colonel Commanding, Scots Guards, second son of the late Sir Henry Strachey, Bt., of Rackheath Park, Norwich, in his 91st year.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, at Easthourne, Helen Strachan Lloyd-Thomas, last surviving daughter of the late Thomas Thomas, of Yokohama.

THOMPSON.—On March 12, 1930, at 8, Mowsie, Rowsley, Mary Louisa Thompson, widow of the Rev. F. J. Thompson, late Rector of Weston Subedge, and formerly of Studley, Warwickshire, aged 66.

UNDERHILL.—On March 15, 1930, Hugh Hubert Underhill, O.B.E., dearly beloved husband of Anne Underhill, 23, Bolton-gardens, S.W.5, aged 65.

WALTERS.—On March 15, 1930, Amelia Jane Walters, aged 87. Funeral at Brookwood to-morrow (Tuesday). Train leaves Necropolis Station 11.50 a.m.

WILLING.—On Friday, March 14, 1930, at 40, Upper Park-road, Hampstead, Maria Louisa Willing, aged 75. Funeral Wednesday morning, March 19, at Norwood.

WOOD.—On March 13, 1930, Dr. Frank Lomax, beloved husband of Annie H. Wood, of 15, Carltonavenue, Kenton, Middlesex.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

MACFARLANE GRIEVE.—In ever-loving memory of Alwyn Ronald Macfarlane Grieve, Lieut., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, killed in a raid in France March 17, 1917.

RAYNER.—In loving memory of my darling husband, Lieut. Haydn Eric William Rayner, who was killed in action March 17, 1917, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry. "My Hero."—His loving Wife.

BEAUMONT.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Annie Beaumont.—Dr and Dick.

BROWNE.—In fondest memory of my husband, William Ruddle Browne, Captain, Wiltshire Regiment and Royal Engineers (Reserve of Officers, retired), who died March 17, 1928.—Ever true.

CHARLES LEVY, of Kingston, Jamaica.

DE KUIPER.—In loving memory of John, who died March 17, 1928.—C.

HURDIS JONES.—To the dear memory of Frederick Malcolm Hurdis Jones, March 16, 1911.

JAMESON.—In dear memory of Ella Marion Jameson (*née* Skipworth), who passed away on March 16, 1926, at Sandymount, Dublin, beloved mother of Gerald G. Jameson, Indian Police, N.W.F. Province, and of John L. Jameson, The National Bank, Dublin.

"Until the day breaks."

LYSTER, Anthony G.—In ever-perfect and unfading memory of my beloved and devoted husband, called to the Higher Life March 17, 1929.

"He loved chivalry
Truthe and honour, freedom and curtoisie.
He was a verray parfit, gentil Knight."

THOMASON.—To the memory of our dearly loved only son, Richard William Thomason, who died at Cambridge on March 17, 1929.

TURVEY.—To the tender, sweet memory of Dorothy Helen, the child of Helen Turvey and the late Vincent Newton Turvey, who died at Bournemouth on March 16, 1917, in her 17th year, as the result of an operation.

WILLIAMS.—In ever-loving remembrance of my dear husband, Arthur Evan Williams, March 16, 1912.

FUNERAL

CHARTERIS.—The funeral of Lady Louisa Charteris will be at Slaugham, Sussex, to-day (Monday), at 2.45 p.m. The 1.20 train from Victoria will be met at Haywards Heath. Friends intending to be present please notify Funeral Department, Harrods, Limited. A Memorial Service will also be held at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, at the same hour. Flowers to Slaugham Rectory, Handcross, or will be called for at Haywards Heath Station this (Monday) morning.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

JOSEPH.—Friends and relatives of the late Mr. Josh Joseph, of 38, Hyde Park-gate, S.W.7, can pay their last respects at the setting of his tombstone next Sunday, March 23, at 12 noon, at the Liberal Jewish Cemetery, Pound-lane, Willesden.

CLOTHES VALETING
4 lines 12s. (minimum)

CLOTHES TURNING.—Lounge, D.B., or Plus-four Suit, 5s. ; S.B. Overcoat, 3s. ; D.B., 4s. ; Costume 4s. ; TURNED and beautifully retailored. "Just like New," by WALTER CUCKBALL, the leading specialist, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill. Beware of imitators. Central 1816. New showrooms opening shortly.

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QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Marylebone, N.W.1.—MATERNITY NURSES trained at the Hospital, residing at Nurses' Home, SUPPLIED.—Apply to the Matron. 'Phone Paddi. 0029.

PERSONAL

E.—Happy days passed. May the future hold the best and highest you can wish.—Andre.

The charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£40 REWARD.—Lost, 16th Feb., in Bournemouth, SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RING.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, 5th inst., between Greenstreet and Oxford-street, THREE PEARLS from Necklace.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

KUBELIK RECITAL, PEOPLE'S PALACE, TUESDAY, 18th MARCH, 7.30 p.m., in AID of QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL for the EAST END. H.M. THE QUEEN'S GIFT of a PIECE of DOULTON WARE. Tickets, 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d. (all reserved), AUCTIONED by LADY TREE. Prices of admission, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s., from T. Arthur Rose, Concert Direction, 70, Wigmore-street, W.1; the box-office, Queen's Hall; the Palace, Lime-road, E.; and Major Raphael Jackson, Secretary, Queen Mary's Hospital, E.15.

WANTED, a JOB. Most urgent need. Offers—S., 8, Upper Park-road, New Southgate.

THE 1820 MEMORIAL SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION is a purely patriotic body working in conjunction with the Overseas Settlement Department and exists solely to assist people intending to settle in South Africa. (London Office : 199, Piccadilly, W.1.)

ANXIOUS MOTHER (gentlewoman) has not adequate means of educating her deaf son. Will kindly benefactor provide or assist ?—Write Box P.1151, The Times, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. MERITS SUPPORT from all who sympathise with suffering and unhappy children.—Please send a gift to-day to William J. Elliott, Director, 1, Riding-house-st., London, W.C.2.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman), Appeal Committee, Queen's Gate, Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor-Cars, &c." page two.

BOURNEMOUTH. FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, comprising three reception, 10 bed rooms, billiard room, conservatory, winter garden, &c., in fine order throughout ; electric lights, central heating, telephone ; separate garage, with two rooms over with square of well-kept grounds. For SALE, with VACANT POSSESSION.—For price and particulars write Box B.271, care of Jackson's, 19, Cullum-street, London, E.C.3.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital ? Help us during this year's illness. Many generous subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

MASSAGE and MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs. President : Sir Robert Jones, C.B. Certified Blind Masseurs and Masseuses undertake Massage and Electrical Treatments. London and Provinces.—Apply Sec., A.C.B.M., 224, Great Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Museum 9701. 9.30 to 5.30.

KERCHEE, I.R.A.M., L.G.S.M.Elec., receive PUPILS for stage training ; special lessons in voice production ; coaching for all public examinations and diplomas.—Letters to 5, Cromwell-road, Kensington. Miss ROKEECHEE receives pupils at Folkestone twice a week.

THE UNIQUE MANNEQUIN COURSE at the London Mannequin School prepares ladies for exclusive positions.—Prospectus, Orford House, 27, Conduit-street, W.1.

LADY owner-driver, Austin 16 Saloon CAR ; Town, country trips, 6d. per mile.—Tele., Padd. 7632.

FOR SALE, two 8 per cent. DEBENTURES, ALL-ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS CLUB.—Write Box T.1462, The Times, E.C.4.

CHRYSLER Saloon ; London 5s. hour, country 6d. mile.—Vic. 12.

RESIDENT and Non-Resident Students, experienced TUTOR of LANGUAGE ; references exchanged ; South Kensington, S.W.10.—Write Box A.146, The Times, E.C.4.

PAYING GUESTS.—Bachelor with small country house, Surrey, requires good golf links, well-to-do, active gentleman ; good cook to ride if desired.—Write Box P.363, The Times, E.C.4.

OSBORNE, I. of W.—KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME receives all Officers of the Navy, Army, Marines, Air Force, and Mercantile Marine ; massage, ultra violet rays, electrical treatment, and special dieting carried out.—For admission apply House Governor, Fast Cowes, I. of W.

K.—It is quite true. I will exactly as you wish. Use to-day at the G.H. Meeting ; that was where I made the mistake.—J.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Appraisals for Insurance and Probate of Books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work for the really poor.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Wellbeck-street, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL offers VACANCIES SUMMER TERM at reduced fees of 90gns. p.a.—Write Box F.1304, The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, LADIES ONLY. Opening for dancing and tuition.—Apply Manager, Linden-gardens, W.2 (Park 8091), 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7 (Ken. 1090), 30, Sussex-place, W.2 (Pad. 7000).

MEN, 126, Holland-road, W.14 (Park 9108).

BABIES and YOUNG CHILDREN.—Highly recommended Seaside Home (Truby King) ; first season ; no extreme fees ; references.—Write Box G.506, The Times, E.C.4.

ULLSWORTH COAST.—To be LET, FURNISHED, a detached BUNGALOW ; accommodates six ; 3gns. weekly.—Write Box G.892, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED BUSINESS MAN, 40, seeks OCCUPATION, preferably out of doors.—Write Box P.1131, The Times, E.C.4.

GEORGIAN HOUSE, between SALISBURY and WINCHESTER, to be LET, FURNISHED ; telephone and every modern convenience ; two excellent tennis courts ; garage for three cars ; stabling for two horses. Rent £200 per annum. Must be left.—Write Box N.165, The Times, E.C.4.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—To be LET, FURNISHED, from May for six months or less, charming HOUSE, standing high and in unique position in private park, five bedrooms, two bathrooms, drawing and dining-rooms, study, electric light, central heating, telephone, garage and large garden with tennis court ; terms from 12gns. a week, according to length of tenancy.—Apply, by letter, to Mrs. Carey, 11, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

RADIOTHERAPEUTIC ASSISTANT REQUIRED, part-time, at King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the House Governor.

£140 YEARLY. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Delightful SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, facing West ; excellent sitting room, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, h. and c. ; constant hot water. Lease for three years. Price £125, inclusive of fittings.—Write Box N.163, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY REQUIRES TWO PAYING GUESTS ; separate sitting room ; garage ; garden and copse ; gas and water (soft) laid on.—Apply Grove, Ivinghoe, Tring, Herts. Trains 1 hour. Terms 3gns. each.—Box 18, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

SUNNY PALLANZA.—The enchanting RESORT on LAKE MAGGIORE, facing the famous BORROMEAN ISLANDS. Pension from 30s. Ideal for Winter. South ; no winds ; dry. Sunny and warm. Orange, lemon, camellias, and other subtropical trees and plants flourish. Now a bower of blossom. INEXPENSIVE HOTELS (with every comfort and cuisine) with every comfort and delightful terraces. Return fare from London £12 10s., first class ; £9 10s. second class. No change of train. Write for Booklet to Dept. 1, ENIT, 201, Regent-street, W.1 ; or Dept. 1, 92, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

TRIESTE.—Delightful COURSE (10), tourist, bathing beach, fishing, sailing, splendid excursions by steamer, road, and path. Pallanza is a cheerful little town where a PERFECTLY DELIGHTFUL and CHEAP HOLIDAY may be spent in the sunny spring, &c., under delightful conditions.—For full information, journey, and hotel reservations apply to the Italian Travel Bureau, 16, Waterloo-place, Regent-street, S.W.1.

PROFIT FROM YOUR PEN.—The art of writing for the Press taught in a practical manner by a highly experienced London journalist.—Apply by letter to Journalist, 13, Bedford-street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

DEVON.—Charmingly FURNISHED five-room COTTAGE in Coombe, mouth of Dart. April 22nds., May, June 3gns.—Owner, Compton, Dartmouth.

HEREFORD and RADNOR BORDERS.—A small HOUSE in SECLUDED SANCTUARY, with private out ; modern conveniences, charming garden, 1½ Acre ; good sporting district, small stretch trout fishing available. Freehold £2,500.—Write Box F.1154, The Times, E.C.4.

AT SAVILE ROW.—LOUNGE SUITS from 5ns. built for you by EMMS.—Appointment, write or 'ph. EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

GLASS SCENT FLASKS with glass scent droppers as shaped like a beautiful lady. When the bottle is filled the lady is magnified and shines in various colours. 21s. 6d. and 34s. 6d., carriage free.—Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dress, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, 91, Victoria-street, Westminster.—PETER DEAN, 151-2, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued for Probate.—PHILIP SALTOUN, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

A GENTLEMAN IS ALWAYS WELL DRESSED IN A GOOD CLOTHES.—New misfits direct from Dublin, Schultz, Lesley and Roberts, &c. ; lounge dress, sports suits, &c., at slight cost.—Mr. Lee, 3a, Newman-street, Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

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SUITS, OVERCOATS, COSTUMES TURNED as new. Original cut and fit retained. Prize 1st, JOHN MACLEAN, Tailor, 97-99, Charing Cross-road. Reg. 2305.

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BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand Pianos and Player-Pianos at greatly reduced prices ; payment by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-23, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DURING THE DELAY the THEATRE ROYAL LOUGHBOROUGH is TEMPORARILY PLUNGED INTO DARKNESS, owing to the failure of the town's electricity supply. Fortunately a gentleman in the dress circle, 3 yards from the stage, had an ELECTRIC TORCH in his pocket and lent it to the players. By this means sufficient light was provided for the performance to continue until the normal lighting was resumed. The torch used was an "EVER-READY."

TAILORED SUITS for SPRING SUNSHINE.—Nine of Bond-street, all at one fixed price, 10 gns., in many beautiful materials.—See one on a mannequin to-day.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING TRAINING COLLEGE, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (day and residential). —Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile Industry. The curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works' experience with training in administration. Appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for Probationary Term, commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

A NUMBER of Public School Men are Wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at Home or Abroad.—Write, stating age, to Public Careers Association, Ltd., 130, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

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For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; City Booking Office, P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
*Morea	11,000	Holland	—	Mar. 21
Rawmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
Viceroy of India	18,765	Dallas	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malwa	27,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaiser-i-Hind	11,850	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rawalpindi	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
*Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Mar. 2	May 9
*Dunnottar	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
*Rawmak	11,000	Thornton	Mar. 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Rawalpindi	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cain	June 13	June 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Chitral	15,000	Sievers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malwa	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Nevasa	16,000	Harrison	Apr. 24	May 2
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Chakdina	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"Out-Chats" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Bandalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
†Novara	7,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers for † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Talaora (cargo)	6,304	—	Mar. 24	—
Khiva	8,000	Dickinson	Apr. 4	—
Rampura	18,000	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	May 1	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MASULA	7,303	—	—	Mar. 25
*MUNDRA	7,275	Apr. 15	Apr. 9	Apr. 29
*WYDFIELD	6,660	Apr. 29	May 3	May 10
*HARPARA	7,300	May 13	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro	LONDON
MANKLA	9,303	—	—	Mar. 25
MERKARA	8,246	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 3
MALWA	8,278	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MORVADA	8,278	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro	LONDON	M'seilles.
MALDA	9,066	—	—	—	Mar. 25
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 17
MAURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
*RUAPEHU	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA	12,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 126, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); Australasian Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND.

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or S.S. FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver	From San Francisco
AORANGI	April 2	—
MOKOIA	—	April 18
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington or Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	—	—	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	Apr. 5
ORVIETO	12,000	Apr. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 3
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORTEGNO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

Manager, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Offices, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Cairo	7,844	Mar. 28	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares	7,964	Mar. 25	Calcutta
City of Poona	7,483	April 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	6,983	Apr. 18	Calcutta
†City of London	8,956	Apr. 25	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,821	Mar. 29	C. Town, Algoa B.
City of Valencia	7,329	April 12	E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

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Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 3240

LIVERPOOL: 7, Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3340

GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Shropshire	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire	15,500	Apl. 4	April 12
Staffordshire	15,000	Apl. 17	Apl. 25
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 2	May 10

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 27, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 6060, 6067.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
TUSHIMA MARU	11,950	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
HAKONE MARU	16,930	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
HAKUSAN MARU	16,800	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28

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Comprehensive Cruise Programme free on request.

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Provisional Reservations made. No Booking Fees.

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SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*ALAUNIA - - - MAR. 21

BERENGARIA .. Mar. 22 CARINTHIA .. Mar. 28

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†ANTONIA - - - MAR. 22

CARONIA .. Mar. 29 *SCYTHIA .. April 5

* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.

† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ALAUNIA - - - MAR. 21

†AUSONIA .. Mar. 28 *AURANIA .. April 4

* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

†ANTONIA - - - MAR. 22

*CARONIA .. Mar. 29 †LETITIA .. Mar. 29

* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Moville and Saint John. ‡ Calls Galway.

WINTER CRUISE.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 50 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric	Wed., Apl. 2
Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26	Olympic	Wed., Apl. 9

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

(2) *†Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22 (2)*†Albertic Sat., Apl. 5

Cedric Sat., Mar. 29 Arabic Sat., Apl. 12

†Via Belfast and (Regular Service) instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22 Albertic .. Sat., Apl. 5

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic Sat., Mar. 29

Via Cardiff and Galway.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama. Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Mar. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

From Antwerp	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland .. Mar. 22	Mar. 23
(5) Lapland .. Apl. 4	Apl. 5

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Mar. 29

(5) Lapland .. .. Sat., Apl. 5

From Antwerp 1 workday later.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only. (5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd cabin and 3rd class passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne).

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Apl. 12 .. Apl. 26

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Apl. 12 .. May 10

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnehaha, 12,391 tons .. Mar. 22 .. Apl. 19

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER." BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	.. Mar. 19	Mar. 25
"PARIS" (c)	.. Apr. 2	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	.. Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (c)	.. Apr. 12	Apr. 20

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.

(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Mar. 24

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. April 21

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAS LINE.

	From Southampton	
HAVANA		
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO	Mar. 10th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO	Mar. 30th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,	
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First-class fare from £35) Mar. 19

ROTTERDAM (First-class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

†S.S. STATENDAM .. .. 30,000 tons

Next sailing .. .. .. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*SPAARNDAM .. Mar. 23 | *EDAM .. Apl. 20

From Rotterdam. * Not calling Halifax.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 1440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021.)

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
First-class only. From £28 Return (Tourist Cabin).	One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from Your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

Geo. Washington .. Mar. 18 | America .. .. Mar. 29
Pres. Harding .. Apl. 2 | Geo. Washington Apl. 11

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

(Hapag).

ACCELERATED 7 DAYS' PASSAGE.

SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

ALBERT BALLIN .. March 22
HAMBURG .. .. March 29
ALBERT BALLIN .. April 19
NEW YORK .. .. April 26

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg .. March 24, April 8.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co., London, Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

GIBRALTANIA .. Mar. 27 | *CORSICANA .. Apl. 10

*ELYSIA .. .. May 16 | *CASTALIA .. July 1

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.

† First and Third Class Passengers. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

‖ Leaves Marseilles April 2.

Vessels recognised by Indian Government.

Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW to NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA	Mar. 21	CALIFORNIA	Apl. 4
TRANSYLVANIA	Mar. 28	TUSCANIA	Apl. 8

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "CRYNSSEN"	Mar. 22
S.S. "GRUTGERANT"	Apl. 5
S.S. "TENGELLA"	Apl. 19

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA

S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	Mar. 29
S.S. "NICKERIE"	Apr. 10
S.S. "COTTICA"	May 10

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Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 16-19, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Regent 4320.

Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. 'Phone: Monument 0021.)

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO

SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA,

VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.

THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO

AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.

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EASTER TOUR by M.S. BALOERAN, 17,000 tons, 18th April, at SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for PORT SAID, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.

M.S. Indrapoera	16,750 Mar. 21
S.S. Insulinde	10,000 Apl. 4
M.S. Baloeran	17,000 Apl. 18

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage, Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

SPHINX	Mar. 21	and	April 4
	MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.		
CHARNOCK	April 2	and	April 30

PIRÆUS CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.

LAMARTINE .. May 28 and April 8 .. PIERRE LOTI

EGYPT AND BEYROUT.

MARIETTE PACHA .. Mar. 25 and April 1 .. LOTUS

For passages and all particulars apply :—

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SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA

by

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to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES, Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Southampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA ..	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA ..	11,494	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO ..	11,494	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA ..	14,930	May 23	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain.

PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 6
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES

FROM VILLEFRANCHE, 28th March, and FROM SOUTHAMPTON, 25th April, visiting MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.

6th June to ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.

Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.

PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	.. ..	Mar. 22
METAGAMA	.. ..	Mar. 29
MONTCALM	.. ..	Apl. 5
MONTROSE	.. ..	Apl. 12

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.)	.. ..	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	.. ..	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK	.. ..	Apl. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	.. ..	Apl. 11

(R.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA ..	Mar. 24	MELITA ..	Apl. 3
D. OF BEDFORD	Mar. 29	D. OF ATHOLL	Apl. 12

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. .. Apl. 17

Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apl. 4.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. May 8

Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apl. 25.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI .. Apl. 2 NIAGARA .. Apl. 30

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

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Moreton Bay	14,146 tons from Southampton	Apl. 30
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28

Fares from £55 to £62.

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SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE, 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

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THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.

MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile). NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.

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"ARGENTINA STAR"	LUXURY	10 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"	AND SERVICE	24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR"		8 MAY

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Various Cruises to the Most Delightful Countries of SPAIN, ITALY, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c.

APRIL 12th 24 days
MAY 7th 22 days
MAY 31st 17 days
JUNE 19th 14 days

Short Cruises to NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS for LENINGRAD, &c.

JULY 4th, 13 days
JULY 19th, 30 days
JULY 29th, 13 days
AUG. 22nd, 13 days

NO OTHER LINER HAS SUCH LUXURIOUS PUBLIC ROOMS OR SO LARGE AND WELL-APPOINTED STATE ROOMS THROUGHOUT.

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"Aeneas"	10,058 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
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"Ajax"	11,275 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	Aug. 16th

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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	12th APL	
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†KILDONAN CASTLE ..	Southampton.
†BALMORAL CASTLE ..	Mar. 20 Mar. 21
†WINCHESTER CASTLE ..	Mar. 27 —
ARMADALE CASTLE ..	— Mar. 28

† Via Madeira. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

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"RHAMO"	28th Mar.	22nd Mar.
"RACALA"	11th Apl.	5th Apl.

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Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.

CLAN OGILVY .. .. Mar. 20 Mar. 26

Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay, direct.

NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND BEIRA.

Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.

CLAN MACTAGGART .. Mar. 20 Mar. 27 Apr. 2

NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND MAURITIUS.

Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.

CLAN MACTAGGART .. Mar. 20 Mar. 27 Apr. 2

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Glasgow, M'chester, Birkenh'd.

CLAN MACILWRAITH .. Mar. 28 Apr. 2 Apr. 9

Cochin and Tuticorin direct.

CO

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3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

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10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

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A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (opened few months); 2 Tubes (both minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses; First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single. Park 4180.

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ALBANY, 74, CROMWELL-ROAD.—Newly furnished throughout; good cuisine; gas fires; terms from 2½ gns.—6 mins. Gloucester-road Station; 6 mins. Westborn.

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AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires, most comfortable lounge; really good central table. From 52s. 6d. full board.—2-2, Ladbroke-gardens. Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

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AN ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL for personal gentlewoman; moderate tariff; 17 minutes London; four golf and tennis clubs in touch; gardens warm rooms; gas fires, central heating; garages; car meets guests. 'Ph., Addiscombe 1581.

APARTMENTS or BED-SITTING ROOM for two gentlemen; comfortable; quiet; central; 5 minutes bus and trains to all parts.—Letters only, A. S., 11, Goldhurst-terrace, Hampstead.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON.

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BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds; meals as required; from 22s. 6d.—2, Devonshire-terrace, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 5693.

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CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath; from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

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NO EXTRAS.

16, 17, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.—Beautifully decorated RESIDENTIAL; every comfort; RUNNING WATER, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5gns. double.

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9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Newly furnished luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 2gns., 2-3gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close District and Tube. No. 39 has private door.—'Phone, Kens. 4731.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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HAMPSTEAD.—Large, sunny UNFURNISHED ROOMS, close Swiss Cottage and Finchley-road Mst.—Write Atkinson, 1, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.3.

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Apply Secretary, H.M.S. Air Ministry, W.C.2.

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Salary £420 a year, rising to £530 by annual increments of £25.

Apply (by letter) to Education Officer (T.7), The County Hall Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary), for Form T. 7/40 (R.T.), to be returned by 29th March, 1930. Previous applicants for a similar position during 1929 or 1930 may apply by letter.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU R. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

BERGMAN OSTERBERG PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, DARTFORD HEATH, KENT. APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

The Committee of Management of the above-named College invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of PRINCIPAL. The Principal will be required to possess the equivalent from a British University, but the Committee will also be prepared to consider applications from women who do not hold a University Degree but who possess the Diploma of Physical Training Colleges required for the position of Principal of a Physical Training College.

The College provides a three-year course for women students in the Ling system of gymnastics, and the Committee desire that such training shall be under the direction of a woman fully skilled by experience and qualification. It is expected that the Principal will have practical training and the place which it should occupy in the health and education system of the country.

The Principal will be expected to take up her duties at the beginning of the Autumn Term. A commencing salary of £600 with residence is offered, subject to deductions for superannuation contributions.

Applications must be received not later than 1st October, 1930, and the initial interview will be at the rate of £300 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £400, plus cost of living bonus at Civil Service rates. Application to (in writing) should be addressed to the Secretary, at 23a, St. George's-road, Victoria, S.W.1, not later than 24th March, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE Civil Service Clerical Association (a trade union organisation covering the clerical grades of the Civil Service) invites applications from women for a full-time post on its Headquarters Staff. The salary attached to the post is £300 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £400, plus cost of living bonus at Civil Service rates. Applications, which should be addressed to the Secretary, at 23a, St. George's-road, Victoria, S.W.1, not later than 24th March, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE London Graduates' Company, Limited, Hayes, Middlesex.—Engineers required for design of equipment for the production, testing of radio and kindred apparatus.—Write, stating age, technical qualifications, practical experience and salary required.

TO persons already calling on or having ready entrée to good-class houses.—Manufacturers offer portable wireless sets; also remunerative commission to introduce portable wireless sets on very easy payments.—Write Box A.231, The Times, E.C.4.

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TRAVELLER.—Southbrook Potteries, Ltd., have an opening for a man with good knowledge of the sanitary ware trade.—Applicants will please state experience and ground covered to the Secretary, Bonnington Works, Kilmarnock.

TWO well-dressed Interviewers required; must reside in S.W. postal area.—Apply Mr. Hughes, Third Floor, 15, Warwick-street, W.1 (or 'phone Gerrard 9230 for appointment). Electrical manufacturers' canvassers, sewing machines, water softeners, and refrigerators.

WANTED, Private Secretary for abroad; must be single, prepared to pass test shorthand-typing from rapid dictation, speak, write, and converse fluently and colloquial French expertly, quality socially, accustomed banking, exchange, and investment. If you replied to Box P.81 and have not had reply, apply.—Write, giving full particulars, to Box G.839, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Gentleman wanted to train as Manager in large Food Manufacturer's business; some commercial acquaintance with Scandinavia desirable; age 25-35; state experience.—Write Box P.1141, The Times, E.C.4.

ABANDON Fear of the Future! Your Future—How to Make it Secure, is the title of a booklet just published, illustrated in colour, that comes to you free and post free. The book will show you the way out of the job that leads to nowhere. It will show you how to get out of the rut and secure a safe, well-paid position. It will show you how to save money and look forward to retirement from business at an age when you can still enjoy the benefits derived from your hard but well-paid job. There is nothing in print like this remarkable book, which has literally helped thousands of men to well-paid jobs. There is no obligation in sending a postcard asking for your copy.—The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 63, Caxton-house, Westminster, S.W.1.

A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home and abroad.—Write, for full particulars, Secretary Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of many good appointments, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Curtis and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 11), 335, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1905.

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ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, 65, Pont-street, S.W.1.—Practical training. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern training with tuition in theory. A few vacancies for articled pupils. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

LAW.—Solicitor has vacancy for an Articled Clerk; Law Society's final; personal supervision; moderate premium required.—Write Box T.1501 The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

INVALID Children's Aid Association, Woolwich.—Wanted, Assistant Secretary (woman); training and experience desired; salary £150.—Apply by letter, 8, Thomas-street, S.E.18.

WANTED in London Office of a Foreign Railway, good Lady Shorthand-Typist (Pitman's) and General Clerk; age about 18; some experience essential; must be accurate at figures.—Write, stating full particulars, qualifications, and salary expected to "Carril," care of Streets, 6, Gracechur

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

EASTER HERO AND GREGALACH

HURST PARK MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

It must be many years since there have been such sensational and unfortunate incidents connected with Grand National horses just before that great race is to be run.

First of all there were rumours to the effect that all was not well with Gregalach, who, at the time, was favourite for the Aintree race. Then it was said that he was suffering from a very slight splint; then from a bruised heel; then from nothing at all. Nevertheless, he did not seem, from the training reports, to be doing the right kind of work for a Grand National horse. When that comment was made it was pointed out that he had, in the past, often done best when apparently rather above himself. All this time he was only second favourite, with Easter Hero favourite. We must now turn for a moment to Easter Hero. He wins the Gold Cup at Cheltenham by 20 lengths, but, as I recorded in these Notes at the time, I was under the impression that he was tiring when he went past the winning-post, and for that reason I did not expect him to win at Aintree. Not one of those at Cheltenham with whom I discussed the race agreed with me that Easter Hero was tiring, and so it was decided to leave the question for decision at Aintree. Then, on Thursday morning, came the startling news that Easter Hero was very lame and had badly strained a tendon in the off fore-leg. Later in the day an eminent veterinary surgeon stated that the horse was badly injured and could not possibly be got ready to run at Aintree. At the same time it is reported that Gregalach has done well in a good gallop. Once more Gregalach is a good favourite for the race.

Even then this really thrilling serial story is not over, for on Friday, to everyone's astonishment, Easter Hero walks out apparently as sound as a bell, and, hope in his camp reviving, he is at once sent to a veterinary surgeon to be given ray treatment. It is possible, therefore, but rather improbable, that he may after all run in the National. With Easter Hero, as it were, retired to be mended, the author turns again to his other hero, Gregalach, who, it is announced on Friday, will be present at Hurst Park on Saturday and may run in the important steeplechase to be decided that afternoon. No promise is made. There, sure enough, on Saturday was Gregalach, and when the numbers went into the frame there was his number, but his rider was new. Everett, his usual rider, had not yet fully recovered from his recent accident, but instead of the expected Leader in the saddle was seen Major Gossage, just newly promoted in the 17th/21st Lancers. The horse certainly looked well in the Paddock, but somehow there did not seem in the market that supreme confidence that one might have expected. Intelligent racegoers, thinking that all had not been well with the horse, preferred to watch rather than bet. They were wise, for the running of Gregalach in the Hurst Park Trial Steeplechase shows that not only has he been wrong but he is still wrong. At no part of the race was he going well and, further, he made several faulty jumps, any one of which would have been fatal at Aintree. It was obvious a very long way from the finish that he could not win and he actually finished a very long way behind the winner. On this form he has no chance at all next week, but it is to be doubted whether even yet the last chapter in this thrilling drama of the Turf has been written.

There was another recently discussed National horse in the race on Saturday—namely, K.C.B. He was well backed, and, until he fell at the water the second time round, was going remarkably well, galloping with resolution, and jumping cleanly and with admirable precision. Just before he fell he was certainly going to the best of the leaders. He appeared to be bumped when he made his one mistake. In a time of such uncertainty he seems to me well worthy of consideration for next week's race. Apart from K.C.B. and Gregalach, the race on Saturday was useless as a Grand National trial. It was won rather comfortably by Donegal from Scotty Rig with Peggie's Pride third, and Savernake fourth. Ardeen fell and had to be destroyed, while Merrivale II., after making much of the running, appeared to break down.

The afternoon's racing was begun with the Garrick Selling Steeplechase, for which Magic Bard, ridden by Speck, was made a pronounced favourite. He was always well placed and moved up into second place behind Smilin' Through half a mile from the finish. They jumped the last two fences together, but Magic Bard drew away in the run-in to win comfortably by three lengths, with the consistent Cylbairn once again third. There was an open market on the Piccadilly Hurdle, for four-year-olds, Hyde Park starting favourite at 4 to 1 against, while Yale Blue, Burgee, and Beroadach all were backed at 6 to 1. Aesculapius made the running until approaching the Straight, at which point Colenso took the lead followed by Golden Rain and Beroadach. The last-named was in front two hurdles from the winning-post, but was joined at the last hurdles by Burgee. The two ran a great race home, Beroadach winning by a head, with Hyde Park third, a length and a half behind Burgee. The winner was receiving 27lb. from the second.

The Hurst Park Trial Steeplechase followed, and then came the Chiswick Selling Hurdle, which, according to the market on the race, was much expected to be won by the French-bred Sawston. He duly won, after making all the running, by two lengths from Miscou, who must by now have set up a record for finishing second, with Zero, four lengths away, third. Gafadoun moved up to challenge Sawston between the last two hurdles and seemed to be going very well. He fell at the last hurdles, however, and the only danger to the favourite was thereby removed. At the subsequent auction Sawston was bought in for 900 guineas. Mountoi, who was made favourite for the Garrett Moore Steeplechase, fell early in the race. Gavin and Tory Hill made the early running, but the latter fell at the second fence in the Straight, and Gavin went on from Gallina and Dovedale. Half a mile from the finish Gallina took the lead, and, easily holding off Dovedale, won by three lengths. Gavin was six lengths away, third. The meeting was concluded with the Kingston Hurdle, in which Yarmouth made the running to the Straight and was beaten soon afterwards. Ivory and Polish Patriot then went on in front, but failed to withstand the challenge of Residue, who took the lead at the last hurdles and drew away on the Flat to win by three lengths from Polish Patriot, who beat Ivory by a similar distance for second place.

WOLVERHAMPTON MEETING POSTPONED

There will be no racing at Wolverhampton to-day on account of the snow on the course. The Stewards inspected the course at noon yesterday, and as there was nearly 5in. of snow on it they postponed to-day's programme until to-morrow, and abandoned to-morrow's programme. The Stewards will inspect the course at noon to-day in order to decide whether racing will be possible to-morrow.

The prospects for the meeting at Wye to-day are excellent, as the weather there has been very mild.

HURST PARK RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—The GARRICK SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

MAGIC BARD, ch g. by Poet Laureate—Golden Fairy (Mr. A. Bendon), aged, 11st. 5lb. W. Speck 1
SMILIN' THROUGH, ch m. by William Rufus—Last Purchase (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... Owner 2
CYLBAIRN, b g. by Cylbe—Cottage Maiden (Mr. S. Bennet), aged, 11st. 4lb. Captain de Wend Fenton 3
Benjamin Cherry (Mr. W. F. Doyle), aged, 12st. 2lb. R. Clark 0
Ballystockart (Captain R. Z. Sassoon), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... Owner 0
Rathory (Major H. E. Lyons), aged, 11st. 11lb. D. Williams 0
Rare Sort (Captain R. C. G. Vivian), aged, 11st. 2lb. T. Morgan 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Chidderton)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Magic Bard, 6 to 1 agst Smilin' Through, 7 to 1 each Ballystockart and Rathory, 10 to 1 Cylbairn, 100 to 7 Rare Sort, 50 to 1 agst Benjamin Cherry.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—win (divided, 3s. 8d.); places, 2s. 9d., 4s. Total win pool, 7,577 units; total place pool, 5,658 units.

Won by three lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Rathory was fourth and Rare Sort last.

The winner was sold to Mr. G. S. Langlands for 100 guineas.

2.30 (2.34).—The PICCADILLY HANDICAP HURDLE of 200 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

BEROADACH, gr g. by Achtel—Beryl Ode (Mr. R. J. Froome), 10st. 8lb. ..... J. Ermer 1
BURGEE, ch c. by Blue Ensign—Skylory (Lord Glanely), 12st. 7lb. ..... T. Leader 2
HYDE PARK, ch g. by Grand Parade—Swinton (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 10st. 10lb. W. Speck 3
Golden Rain (Sir M. Wilson), 12st. 2lb. ..... G. Pellerin 0
Sir Crispen (Mr. G. H. Bostwick), 11st. 12lb. D. Williams 0
The Torch (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 11st. 5lb. ..... H. Nicholson 0
Colenso (Mr. P. Hando), 11st. 6lb. ..... Mr. Whitfield 0
Fredamp (Mr. F. D. Holter), 11st. ..... M. Pringle 0
Aesculapius (Mr. M. J. Young), 11st. ..... F. Sergeant 0
Murphy (Mr. P. W. Wilmot), 10st. 3lb. W. Crump 0
Aesculapius (Major R. Ratcliffe), 10st. 2lb. J. McGonigal 0

(Winner trained by Tabor, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst Hyde Park, 6 to 1 each Yale Blue, Beroadach, and Burgee, 15 to 2 Colenso, 7 to 1 each The Torch and Golden Rain, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s. 9d.; places, 4s. 5d., 3s., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 11,540 units; total place pool, 12,184 units.

Won by a head; a length and a half separated second and third. Fredamp was fourth and Aesculapius last.

2.0 (2.6).—The HURST PARK TRIAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 800 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Three miles, three furlongs, and 68 yards.

DONEGAL, b g. by General Gough—The Jewess (Mr. A. Bendon), aged, 10st. 11lb. W. Speck 1
SCOTTY RIG, b g. by Holiday House—Ivory Lass (Major W. Nelson), aged, 10st. 6lb. W. Gurney 2
PEGGIE'S PRIDE, ch g. by Tidal Wave—Magic Maid (Mr. H. B. Brandt), aged, 10st. 12lb. T. McCarthy 3
Gregalach (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 12st. 7lb. Major Gossage 0
K.C.B. (Mr. V. H. Smith), aged, 10st. 5lb. J. Moloney 0
Newsboy (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 10st. 7lb. K. Piggott 0
Eagle's Tail (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... D. Williams 0
Gadding Light (Mr. J. R. D'Ardenne), aged, 10st. 3lb. J. Rainey 0
Savernake (Mr. C. Anson), aged, 10st. 2lb. R. McCarthy 0
Coral Reef II. (Major I. Straker), aged, 10st. 2lb. G. Cowell 0
Ardeen (Sir K. Fraser), aged, 10st. ..... F. Cromey 0
Irish Temple (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), aged, 10st. ..... Mr. Morgan 0
Merrivale II. (Lord Westmorland), aged, 10st. (car. 12st. 12lb.) ..... H. Brookes 0
Kilbrain (Mrs. E. V. Longworth), aged, 10st. J. Mason 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Chidderton)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Greenloch, 4 to 1 K.C.B., 8 to 1 Newsboy, 100 to 9 Irish Temple, 100 to 8 Peach Dessert and Scotty Rig, 100 to 7 Peggie's Pride, 20 to 1 Coral Reef II., 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 32s.; places, 7s. 3d., 7s. 3d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 11,796 units; total place pool, 14,408 units.

Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Savernake was fourth and Gregalach last.

3.35 (3.37).—The CHISWICK SELLING HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

SAWSTON, ch g. by Delphic—La Victoire (Vicomte Foy), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... T. Leader 1
MISCOU, br g. by Hainault—Valona (Lord Beaverbrook), 5 yrs. 11st. ..... H. Nicholson 2
ZERO, ch g. by Lemonora—Zena (Mr. W. F. Bacon), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. Mr. A. Hirsh 3
Gafadoun (Mr. M. Dollar), 5 yrs. 11st. 10lb. W. Speck 0
Old Berkeley (Mr. W. R. Duckworth), 5 yrs. 11st. 10lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Transmit (Miss N. Paul), 5 yrs. 11st. 10lb. J. Delaney 0
Jimmy Johnnie (Mr. W. Dudley Ward), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... T. Griffiths 0
Ben Trovato (Miss V. Ellis), 6 yrs. 11st. S. Ingham 0
Paddy Town (Mr. J. Hylton), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... Hardy 0
Epilogue (Mr. J. P. Johnson), 5 yrs. 11st. (car. 11st. 5lb.) ..... Owner 0
Wild Rake (Mrs. J. de Bellocourt), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. T. Cullinan 0

(Winner trained by J. Chapman, at Seaford)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Sawston, 100 to 30 Miscou, 7 to 2 Gafadoun, 4 to 1 Wild Rake, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 9d.; places, 3s. 9d., 3s., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 10,213 units; total place pool, 11,582 units.

Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Ben Trovato was fourth and Transmit last.

The winner was bought in for 900 guineas.

4.5 (4.6).—The GARRETT MOORE STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

GALLINA, b f. by Zria's Charm—Linga (Mr. V. Smyth), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... T. Brookes 1
DOVEDALE, br h. by Torpoint—Sea of Stars (Mrs. L. Hill), 6 yrs. 12st. 3lb. ..... T. James 2
GAVIN, b g. by Leonard—Miss Orby (Mr. W. H. Cooper), aged, 11st. 13lb. ..... R. Clark 3
Black Sheep (Mr. H. Beasley) aged, 11st. 12lb. J. Browne 0
Zahrat (Mrs. L. G. Barwick), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... H. Wickham 0
Tory Hill (Mr. H. Frogley), 6 yrs. 12st. 3lb. F. Maxwell 0
Full Dress (Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Jickling), aged, 12st. ..... Major Gossage 0
Glendoll (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 6 yrs. 12st. 3lb. J. Hogan 0
Sidi Gaba (Mrs. C. Evans), 5 yrs. 11st. 10lb. J. Rainey 0
Golden Era (Mr. W. Foy), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. G. Lunn 0
Variety Star (Mr. F. Usher), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. C. Hanks 0
Mountoi (Mr. E. Robson), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. G. Gowell 0

(Winner trained by W. Smyth, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Mountoi, 4 to 1 Zahrat, 5 to 1 Dovedale, 8 to 1 Gallina, 10 to 1 Glendoll, 100 to 6 each Gavin and Black Sheep, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 21s. 6d.; places, 9s. 9d., 6s., 8s. 3d. Total win pool, 9,087 units; total place pool, 14,408 units.

Won by three lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Zahrat was fourth and Full Dress last.

4.35 (4.36).—The KINGSTON HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

RESIDUE, ch g. by Rochester—Rosa (Mr. B. Warner), 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... G. Pellerin 1
POLISH PATRIOT, b g. by Kosciusko—Watersprout (Mr. T. Walton), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..... H. Owen 2
IVORY, b c. by Cannobie—Ivy (Mr. C. Livingston), 5 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... J. Teasdale 3
Fair Weather Jack (Mr. A. E. Berry), 6 yrs. 11st. 5lb. J. Moloney 0
Porporino (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs. 11st. 12lb. S. Ingham 0
Cardinal's Ring (Mr. W. T. Sears), 5 yrs. 11st. ..... T. Leader 0
Sky-writer (Mr. W. Fox), 5 yrs. 10st. 13lb. T. Pigott 0
First Offence (Mr. R. Cornelius), 6 yrs. 10st. 13lb. D. Butchers 0
Yarmouth (Mr. A. S. Ansell), 4 yrs. 10st. 12lb. Mr. Whitfield 0
Near East (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 5 yrs. 10st. 6lb. T. McCarthy 0
Sleepy Lad (Mr. W. J. Gale), 5 yrs. 10st. 6lb. F. Fish 0
Alliterstion (Mrs. C. Evans), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Rainey 0
Martian (Mr. H. A. Brown), aged, 10st. 1lb. F. Beasley 0
Royal Rowland (Mr. T. F. Kimbell), 6 yrs. 9st. 10lb. G. Winder 0
Southford (Capt. H. B. Broughton), 5 yrs. 10st. ..... P. Bywaters 0
Spot Cash (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), aged, 10st. ..... D. Morgan 0
Dracea (Sir D. Llewellyn), aged, 10st. ..... G. Beeton 0
Irish Lord (Mr. M. Stephens), 5 yrs. 10st. E. Foster 0
Solitary (Mr. C. W. Reader), aged, 9st. 9lb. H. Holt 0

(Winner trained by O. Anthony, at Whatcombe)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 2 each Sky-writer and Ivory, 5 to 1 Yarmouth, 7 to 1 Cardinal's Ring, 8 to 1 each Polish Patriot and Porporino, 100 to 8 each Alliteration and Residue, 100 to 6 Martian, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 34s. 3d.; places, 10s. 6d., 4s. 3d., 4s. Total win pool, 11,181 units; total place pool, 9,648 units.

Won by three lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. First Offence was fourth and Solitary last.

POINT-TO-POINT MEETING

2ND CAVALRY BRIGADE

There was a large attendance at Penton on Saturday for the annual point-to-point meeting of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade. One of the novelties of the programme was the adjacent Hunts team rivalry in the Nomination event. The sport was excellent, and there were some good finishes.

The results were:—

R. SCOTS GREYS (Grey Horse Race).—Mr. D. H. Patterson's KNIGHTS INVERNESS (owner), 1; Mr. M. H. E. Leon's GREY HAT (owner), 2; Mr. H. P. Brocklebank's MABLE (owner), 3. Won by one length; 11 ran.

QUEEN'S BAYS LIGHT-WEIGHT CHALLENGE CUP.—Mr. P. T. W. Sykes's IRISH BACHELOR (owner), 1; Mr. R. C. Silvester's THE HOOT (owner), 2; Captain V. G. Toler Aylward's HIGHSTRIKE (owner), 3. Won by half a length; six ran.

NOMINATION INTER-HUNT RACE.—The Hon. Mrs. Betty Mosed's KILMAGUE (Mr. R. Farquhar), 1; Major F. W. Barrett's INDIAN MUTINY (Mr. Crippe), 2; Sir Peter Farquhar's THE CAT (owner), 3. Won by a length; nine ran.

1ST K.D.G.'S REGIMENTAL LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE.—Mr P. C. Deshon's GOLDEN IMAGE III. (owner), 1; Mr. W. B. Radford's SKYFLIER (owner), 2; Captain J. M. Dathan's [illegible] (owner), 3. Won by four lengths; 10 ran.

R. SCOTS GREYS' RACE AND SUBALTERNS' CUP.—Mr. W. H. Loder's A.30 (owner), 1; Mr. A. G. Martyn's FALAH ROYAL (owner), 2; Captain A. E. Cooper's GUINEA (Mr. Patterson), 3. Won by three lengths; six ran.

3RD KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS' WELTER CHALLENGE CUP.—Major T. H. Gladstone's REX (owner), 1; Major H. S. Hallett's TIGER (owner), 2; Brigadier H. G. Carleton-Smith's PLAIN JANE IV. (owner), 3. Won by two lengths; 10 ran.

WYE PROGRAMME

2.0.—The ASHFORD SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
PRIORITY (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	12	7
LARGIE (Mr. W. F. Hardie) ..... C. Young	a	12	7
KINAWLEY (Mr. ——) ..... Goby	a	12	4
LETHAM (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. S. Waite) ..... Powell	a	12	4
CYLBAIRN (Mr. S. Bennett) ..... S. Bennett	a	12	2
LE SULTAN (Mr. H. E. Courage) ..... J. Bennett	a	12	2
REDMAYNE (Mrs. F. Strong) ..... Pendarves	a	12	0
PIVELETTON (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	12	0
ALSTITUTE (Mr. W. Harris) ..... C. Young	a	11	11
SPANISH GRANDEE (Mr. E. Martindale) ..... Private	a	11	9
GOLD LABEL (Mrs. Masters) ..... Private	a	11	9
INDIAN ACE (Mr. G. Blaker) ..... G. L. Ward	a	11	2
WHITE BISHOP (Mrs. Clark) ..... East	a	11	2
MERASTOWN (Mr. G. Wells) ..... Pollard	a	11	2
SMILIN' THROUGH (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	11	0
FOND MEMORIES (Mr. J. L. Hall) ..... J. Hall	a	11	0
PORPHYRION (Mr. R. P. Hardie) ..... Private	a	10	11
PACHOLES (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	10	11
LE MONT D'HERE (Mrs. Pento) ..... S. Bennett	a	10	11
SHOOTERS HILL (Mr. R. F. Jeffree) ..... Pufford	a	10	9
POLYLITE (Mr. ——) ..... J. Hall	a	10	9
FLAKES BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Holmes	a	10	9
BISHOP'S PARK (Colonel A. C. Little) ..... Little	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LARGIE, R. Vinall; KINAWLEY, W. Payne; LE SULTAN or LE MONT D'HERE, T. Jones; REDMAYNE, T. Morgan; PORPHYRION, Mr. R. F. Hardie; POLYLITE, Mr. West; BISHOP'S PARK, G. Wilson; GOLD LABEL, —.

2.30.—The WYE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BASSOON (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	12	0
VALDOR (Mr. P. Hando) ..... Thrale	a	12	0
HELIASTER (Mr. R. Pufford) ..... Pufford	a	12	0
WISE (Mr. R. Pufford) ..... Pufford	a	12	0
SPROUT LODGE (Mrs. F. Brock) ..... Pendarves	a	11	9
CHUCKER (Mr. W. F. Larkin) ..... Larkin	a	11	5
PADDY TOWN (Mr. W. Hylton) ..... Hollis	a	11	5
MICA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Holmes	a	11	5
POL ROGER (Mr. J. Read) ..... Crossles	a	11	5
ANCHORITE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	5
TURSTEP (Mr. J. Godden) ..... Godden	a	11	5
LYRA (Mr. A. Bassett) ..... Hammond	a	11	3
DUC DE GUISE (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ..... Butchers	a	11	3
CHESSMEN (Mr. G. Mayor) ..... C. Young	a	10	12
OUR BILL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Holmes	a	10	12
VERDENELLA (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	10	9
HANSHURDY (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a	10	9
CAPRICUM (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... W. Smyth	a	10	7
MORIA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	a	10	4
JOHNNY HOME (Mr. L. O. Stanley) ..... Stanley	a	10	2
LUKE (Mr. F. D. Pirie) ..... Collinson	a	10	2
LADY BECKLEY (Mr. W. Edwards) ..... Private	a	10	1
GRAND TRIANON (Mr. W. G. Hall) ..... J. Hall	a	10	0
STAR SAINT (Mrs. L. Rich) ..... Hackett	a	10	0
THYESTES (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a	10	0
CATLAP (Mr. C. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	a	10	0
SHOOTERS HILL (Mr. R. F. Jeffree) ..... Pufford	a	10	0
SILVER SPRING (Mr. J. A. Newman) ..... Goering	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SPROUT LODGE, S. Ingham; PADDY TOWN, G. Hardy; MICA OF OUR BILL, Pendergast; POL ROGER, T. Morgan; TURSTEP, A. Robson; LYRA, T. Chisman; DUC DE GUISE, T. Hyde; CHESSMEN, Mayor; LUKE, Collinson; LADY BECKLEY, Private; GRAND TRIANON, W. G. Hall; STAR SAINT, Hackett; THYESTES, Willett; CATLAP, C. Langlands; SHOOTERS HILL, Mr. R. F. Jeffree; SILVER SPRING, Mr. J. A. Newman; MORIA, J. Green; GRAND TRIANON, Mr. Weston; CATLAP, F. Brookes; SILVER SPRING, G. Wilson.

3.0.—The HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
MUSTER (Mr. R. W. Ancell) ..... W. T. Ancell	a	12	3
THE BEAU (Commander A. V. Courage) ..... S. Bennet	a	12	3
CUTHBERT (Mr. R. H. Courage) ..... Cooper	a	12	3
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. S. Langlands	a	12	3
GUEST OF OLD (Mrs. Bellville) ..... Bellville	a	11	13
FANCY LAUNDRESS (Miss S. Jolley) ..... S. Bennet	a	11	13
DENBURST (Mr. F. Usher) ..... H. Smyth	a	11	13
GALATEUS (Miss J. Allen) ..... Bletsoe	a	11	7
MAISON DIEUX (Mr. C. Grail) ..... Pendarves	a	11	7
HART-RIDGE (Mr. R. F. Good) J. Nightingall	a	11	7
GOODFORD (Mr. E. A. Merrett) ..... Private	a	11	7
MANANDRA (Mr. F. E. Sherry) ..... Private	a	11	7
DECEIT (Mr. H. A. Thomas) ..... Stedall	a	11	7
IRISH CHEDDAR (Mr. W. R. West) ..... J. Hall	a	11	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

THE BEAU, Mr. Schater; DENBURST Mr. Usher; GALATEUS, Mr. Delmege; DECEIT, —; IRISH CHEDDAR, Mr. West.

3.30.—The CANTERBURY HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BALFOUR (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..... Turner	a	12	2
TROUTWAL (Miss C. B. Black) ..... Stanley	a	12	0
TRUNK CALL (Mr. H. J. Jones) ..... C. Chapman	a	12	0
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilbert) ..... C. Chapman	a	12	0
FIRST OFFENCE (Mr. R. Cornelius) ..... Butchers	a	11	12
YARMOUTH (7lb. ex.) (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	a	11	12
BEROADACH (Mr. R. J. Froome) ..... Ermer	a	11	9
TOWER HILL (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ..... Pendarves	a	11	9
TESTED (Mr. W. Scott) ..... Killaloe	a	11	9
FAITHFUL LADY (Mr. J. Tiller) ..... Larkin	a	11	9
JOHN HARO (Mr. L. Rhill) ..... Hackett	a	11	5
OLD BERKELEY (Mr. W. Duckworth) W. Payne	a	11	5
SUNS (Mr. ——) ..... Woodland	a	11	5
NONOSTAN (Mr. H. E. Courage) ..... C. Young	a	11	5
NORMAN DUKE (Mr. R. G. Shaw) ..... Gordon	a	11	5
TREASURER (Mr. ——) ..... Hutchinson ..... A. Law	a	11	0
SPITFIRE (Mr. W. H. Hardie) ..... C. Young	a	11	0
RUBY (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a	10	10
BYRON (Mr. G. Read) ..... Pufford	a	10	10
CRUSADER (Mr. G. Read) ..... Pufford	a	10	10
ANDORRA (Mr. T. F. Hodges) ..... Cockton	a	10	7
LEMURIAN (7lb. ex.) (Mr. A. Bassett) Harewood	a	10	7
IMMATERIAL (Mr. W. Curtis) ..... Killaloe	a	10	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BALFOUR, G. Hardy or J. Hamey; TROUTWAL, F. Rees; FAITHFUL LADY, W. Stott; JOHN HARO, W. Speck; NORMAN DUKE, S. Kavanagh; NONOSTAN, Driver; T. Morgan; TREASURER, S. Ingham; LEMURIAN, T. Chisman; IMMATERIAL, —.

4.0.—The NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
FIERY FOOT (Mr. F. Bartholomew) ..... Stanley	a	11	11
NORTH POLE (Mr. P. E. Beary) ..... J. Beary	a	11	11
GOLD CUP (Mr. C. Cowley) ..... Cowley	a	11	11
THE TOPPER (Mr. H. F. Charman) ..... S. Bennet	a	11	11
GLASSWARE (Mr. B. T. Daniell) ..... Private	a	11	11
WOOD GREEN (Mrs. J. Brock) ..... Pendarves	a	11	11
BRITISH WARM (Mr. A. Edwards) ..... Edwards	a	11	11
MYSTIC DOCTOR (Mr. G. Gilbert) ..... C. Chapman	a	11	11
ARMSTRONG (Mr. ——) ..... Hutchinson	a	11	11
SOUANDERS (Miss R. Murray) ..... Pendarves	a	11	11
EXRAT (Captain C. B. Peter) ..... Peter	a	11	11
SWEETHEART (Mr. R. Read) ..... Rimell	a	11	11
THE WOLF (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) ..... Dick	a	11	11
DUCETT (Mr. H. A. Thomas) ..... Stedall	a	11	11
THE LAST (Mr. T. F. Thompson) F. Hartigan	a	11	11
JUGGLER (Mr. G. Taylor) ..... A. Law	a	11	11
THE SNIPE IV. (Mr. M. J. Young) ..... A. Young	a	11	11
BRIDGE (Mr. ——) ..... Dollar	a	11	11
DELICENCIA (Miss M. Drake) ..... Thrale	a	11	4
GOLDEN ERA (Mr. W. Foy) ..... J. Thomas	a	11	4
SOUCAR (Mr. D. W. Gant) ..... Hammond	a	11	4
PRIAM (Mr. H. E. Courage) ..... C. Young	a	11	4
WHITEPERSON (Lord Glenarthurnath) G. Bennett	a	11	4
JACK KEMP (Mr. R. W. Todd) ..... Haywood	a	11	4
GALLINA (10lb. ex.) (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	a	11	4
HITHERDU (Mr. G. N. Bennett) ..... G. Bennett	a	10	4
ARMLOCH (Mr. F. D. Pirie) ..... Collinson	a	10	4
CUBICLE (Colonel A. C. Little) ..... J. Hall	a	10	4
OUR EMPIRE (Captain D. F. Simson) ..... C. Chapman	a	10	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FIERY FOOT, K. Piggott; EXRAT, Mr. Thackray; PORTLETHEN, Driver; ——; SOUCAR, ——; DROPSICK, F. Brookes; CUBICLE, G. Wilson. T. Chisman rides either Portlethen or Soucar.

4.35.—The HARVILLE HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BILNEY (Mr. T. J. Darlo) ..... Thrale		11	11
ON APPROVAL (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) Dick		11	12
LEMINGTON (Mr. F. E. Hill) ..... Hammond		11	7
DENBURST (Mr. F. Usher) ..... H. Smyth		11	7
EVENING SUN (Mr. F. D. Pirie) Collinson		11	7
BARLEY KNOWS (Mr. E. St. G. Stedall) ..... Stedall		11	7
SNAKE BIRD (Mr. P. W. Wilmot) ..... Pendarves		11	7
WHY WORRY II. (Mrs. M. Bailey) ..... Beast		11	7
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilbert) ..... C. Chapman		11	7
YERINGTON HERO (Mr. F. E. Goby) ..... Goby		11	7
TRUNK CALL (Mr. H. J. Jones) ..... C. Chapman		11	7
MANANDRA (Mr. F. E. Sherry) ..... Private		11	7
HIPPOLYTUS (Captain C. B. Peter) ..... Peter		11	7
NORN (Mr. W. Steadman) ..... Willett		11	7
FORTH (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... W. Smyth		11	7
KUDOS (Mr. H. Arnold) ..... F. Hartigan		11	7
SUNRISE (Mr. G. N. Bennett) ..... G. Bennett		11	5
FLAUNTER (Mr. R. Pufford) ..... Pufford		11	5
FORWARD BOY (Mrs. C. G. Harnsworth) Poole		11	5
CORTHORNE (Mr. D. Heseltine) ..... Pendarves		11	0
SALLY ELLIS (Mr. C. Hollis) ..... Hollis		11	0
HILL SYKES (Mr. H. E. Lawrence) ..... Hollis		11	0
ORCHARD HILL (Squadron-Leader C. A. Ridley) ..... Bennet		10	5
WELSH DRAGON (Mr. L. O. Stanley) ..... Stanley		10	5
ROCK BOTTOM (Mr. J. Tiller) ..... Larkin		10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ON APPROVAL, S. Ingham; BARLEY KNOWS, T. Chisman; SNAKE BIRD, F. Brookes; YERINGTON HERO, —; HIPPOLYTUS, Mr. Thackray; NORN, S. Kavanagh; CORNWALLIS, W. Smyth; SALLY ELLIS, Forward Boy, W. Stott; ROCK BOTTOM, A. Piper; LEMINGTON, F. Grantham.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Magic Bard, Win 7s.; PLACE 5s. 9d.; Smilin' Through, PLACE 7s.

2.30.—Beroadach, Win 9s. 3d.; PLACE 3s.; Burgee, PLACE 2s. 6d.; Hyde Park, PLACE 2s. 3d.

3.0.—Donegal, Win 53s.; PLACE 6s. 6d.; Scotty Rig, PLACE 4s. 3d.; Peggie's Pride, PLACE 5s. 9d.

3.35.—Sawston, Win 9s. 3d.; PLAC

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

SCOTLAND DRAW AT TWICKENHAM

THE CALCUTTA CUP

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

England and Scotland played a drawn game at Twickenham on Saturday, neither side being able to score. This left the Calcutta Cup still in the guardianship of Scotland.

The failure to score in any game invariably leaves in its train an indeterminate argument at to whether it was a weak attack or a strong defence that decided the issue. In Rugby football especially, the failure, of both sides leaves behind a feeling of disappointment, for there are so many ways of scoring, if only someone, assuming neither side as a team to be capable of doing so, can rise to the occasion. Actually, on Saturday, one man—W. H. Sobey—the English scrummage half, did all but achieve the big thing, and his wonderful breakaway from a scrummage on the half-way line to within a foot of the goal-line deserved a try if ever an individual effort did. Scotland, one feels sure, would not have grudged their opponents the victory if this had been the deciding effort, especially in a game in which, all through, Sobey had been the one brilliant figure in attack. Sobey's play and gallantry, for he had many unpleasant moments in the thick of things, along with the splendidly determined scrummaging and rushing of both packs—neither ever quite shook each other off, though the Englishmen were rather the better together and the cleaner heelers—were the only things that warmed the huge crowd, a good quarter of whom must have been Scotsmen, to the usual enthusiasm. Perhaps one should add an appreciation of a good deal of excellent marking and tackling, and the long kicking to touch of J. C. Hubbard, the English full back, in his first international match.

INEFFECTIVE BACK PLAY

There was, however, another and less happy way of looking at the success of Hubbard and various other touch-finders on both sides, and most of the spectators were far too good judges of the game not to feel depressed by the spectacle. So far as the midfield players were concerned, Sobey and G. P. S. Macpherson, the Scottish centre, excepted, Saturday's back play largely consisted of ill-timed and ill-placed punts ahead, punctuated by blind running away from a nearly unmarked wing man. The slowness of much of the Scottish heeling and the inability of J. B. Nelson, at their heels, to play one of his great games undoubtedly made things doubly difficult for the Scottish backs. But not always. H. D. Greenlees, the stand-off player, for all his pluck in defence, made a singularly unhappy return to international Rugby by revealing a serious loss of pace and life in his running; as often as not he fed the opposing full-back instead of his centres. This was a great pity from Scotland's point of view, for Macpherson, though without his usual partner, I. S. Smith, and moreover playing out of position, at left centre, several times opened a gap by means of his clever feint and curious halting run. J. E. Hutton, the new centre, fitted in fairly well and, like Greenlees and the others for that matter, could claim to have done his bit in defence if not in attack. On the wings, W. M. Simmers was given the slip by C. C. Tanner once but only once, and J. St. Clair-Ford tried hard to make by dash and determination what he lacked in speed.

The English midfield players had no such excuses as the Scottish, for the heeling of J. S. Tucker and his men was excellent, if not quite plentiful enough to please everyone, the winging of P. W. P. Brook and H. G. Periton, after a slow start, grew in effect and intensity, the better passes from the lines-out were from Englishmen, and, last but not least, Sobey was in brilliant form, mixing up his mechanical passing with intelligent and puzzling breaks-away. The Scottish defence, though good, was not without its weak points. R. S. Spong, standing off to Sobey, played his customary lively and disarming game, being here, there and everywhere, always trying, flinching at nothing, and occasionally nearly dodging his own way through. He is not yet a constructive stand-off half, however, and, with two pure individualists immediately behind him, it became more and more a question as to whether one Englishman, supported perhaps by one other, would catch the defence off its guard and so score the try nearly everyone must have felt would be the winning try. Spong also is a votary of the punt ahead.

Of the centres, M. Robson, though strong and wonderfully swift off the mark—once he knocked Greenlees almost insensible in his second stride—showed an extraordinary preference for the punt-ahead or for the turn-in when Tanner, who had shown in the first few minutes that he was a dangerous runner whatever else he might be, was well up on his right and almost in the open. What acceptable passes Tanner and J. S. R. Reeve, on the other wing, did receive came from either Spong or Sobey or a forward. F. W. S. Malir, the left centre, tackled magnificently, but, like Robson, ran as if such things as passes and wing men did not exist. England had more than their share of the game, but, in the main, looked far less likely to score than Scotland.

THE PLAY

One of the first things to attract attention, and the rival shouts showed that it had not passed unnoticed, was the success of the Scottish pack in the scrummage. Fortunately for England, Nelson and the other backs could not overcome the early difficulties caused by slow heeling and, before long, a terrific shout went up when a 70-yard punt by Hubbard drove Scotland right back to their goal-line and Sobey nearly dived over from the line-out. Next came such various happenings as a long drop at goal by Hubbard, a critical scrummage in front of the Scottish goal-posts, a hair-raising misfield by Tanner that nearly let in the Scottish pack led by H. S. Mackintosh, whose ability to be in first and out first from many a scrummage is one of the marvels and glories of modern Rugby, and, not long afterwards, one of the few punts ahead that meant anything—one by Greenlees that bounced badly for Macpherson and was cleared in the nick of time by Reeve.

Such incidents as these promised a great and thrilling match, and, when Tanner did his best to support a quick heel by jumping for an over-high pass, and, in fact, showed such a power of stride that he looked every inch a scorer, one was entitled to expect great things. Tanner, unfortunately for his side, had juggled the ball in taking it, and the whistle that pulled up this unlucky and purely technical knock-on had to pull up many more that were not unlucky, as well as render innumerable scrummages and heel-outs abortive during the rest of the match. There also were a fair number of penalty decisions, though none which gave the place-kickers an obvious chance. The referee in administering Rule 15 meticulously no doubt was answering the overnight admonitions of the International Board, but the result was distinctly aggravating and not easily to be followed.

SOBEY'S GREAT RUN

The great moment of the first half and of the match came after half-an-hour's play. Sobey slipped away from a scrummage formed about the half-way line so quickly that he beat most of the spectators as well as the Scottish defence. The shouting began only when, having shot straight ahead past Nelson, Greenlees, and Hutton, he swerved away from Macpherson and actually rounded the full-back. Then he turned inwards again, no doubt to avoid the wing man, and was not overhauled until, slowing down slightly, he started his dive for the goal-line perhaps a stride too soon. He lost what would have been a historic try by inches, and, even when tackled, threw back a pass that, accepted, still would have ensured the effort a place in the records. The remaining incidents included some more big kicks by Hubbard, a long dribble into the Scottish "25" by Periton, a clever dribble and pick-up-on-the-run by Sobey that gave Tanner his other chance—again he was unlucky, for he had slipped Simmers when he just stepped into touch—and a fine cut-through and cross-kick by Macpherson that ended ingloriously in offside. The Scottish forwards also deserve a mention for the way in which they cleared their line several times. J. Graham, L. M. Stuart, J. W. Allan, and Mackintosh rarely failed to be prominent in these counter-efforts.

THE SECOND HALF

B. H. Black was given a difficult chance to kick a penalty goal early in the second half, which reached the stage when a draw seemed likely surprisingly soon. The forwards on both sides certainly developed some formidable rushes, but rarely anywhere near to the danger zone. As for the back play, it became more and more full of mistakes. The chief excitements came from an occasional fumble in defence, or when Sobey showed signs of slipping through the Scottish centre once more. Towards the end of the game Brook effected a splendid breakaway, but he was forced to pass and Simmers made no mistake with Tanner. The Scottish forwards made one last desperate effort but were beaten back by Hubbard's kicking, and the last incidents of all were the carrying of two scrummages by a no less desperate English pack and one more dodging run by Spong.

The match was played in fairly good conditions, for the Twickenham turf was as good as ever and the rain that began to fall during the game was not heavy enough to do more than show up the poor handling of many of the players. The Duke of York honoured the match by his presence and shook hands with the players before the kick-off.

The teams were:—

ENGLAND.—J. C. Hubbard (Harlequins), back; C. C. Tanner (Pembroke College, Cambridge), M. Robson (Oxford University), F. W. S. Malir (Otley), and J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians), half-backs; J. S. Tucker (Bristol) (captain), H. Rew (Exeter), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), P. D. Howard (Oxford University), H. G. Periton (Waterloo), and P. W. P. Brook (Cambridge University), forwards.

SCOTLAND.—R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals), back; J. St. Clair Ford (United Services), J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), and W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), three-quarter backs; H. D. Greenlees (Leicester) and J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals), half-backs; J. W. Allan (Melrose), J. Graham (Kelso), H. S. Mackintosh (Glasgow University), W. N. Roughead (London Scottish), L. M. Stuart (Glasgow High School), A. H. Polson (Gala), F. H. Waters (Cambridge University), and W. B. Welsh (Hawick), forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. R. W. Jeffares (Ireland).

GOOD PLACE-KICKING AT BLACKHEATH

Birkenhead Park beat Blackheath on the Rectory Field, Blackheath, on Saturday by four goals and one dropped goal (24 points) to two goals (10 points).

The match was played in the morning on account of the Calcutta Cup match at Twickenham in the afternoon. A feature of the game was that all the tries scored were converted, in addition to a goal being dropped. J. V. Richardson kicked all the goals for the winners, and J. T. Kemp converted both tries for Blackheath. Birkenhead Park were aggressive from the start, their forwards putting in much clever work and the half-backs getting the ball away smartly to their three-quarter backs. As a result of some good passing by the backs, G. S. Wilson looked like scoring, but knocked on at the critical moment. The visitors kept up the attack, and Richardson scored a try from which he kicked a goal. Blackheath then attacked, C. C. Bishop, Kemp, and W. E. W. Kendall being prominent. G. S. Wilson made a good run and cross-kick, but C. H. Gibson was in an awkward position and knocked on when within an ace of scoring. Richardson was again dangerous, but was well tackled by J. A. N. Giles. H. M. Springman put in a good run on the right wing, but Bishop brought him down in fine style. Birkenhead Park kept the game near the home line, and Richardson, seizing his opportunity, dropped an excellent goal. J. H. F. Edmiston and Gibson led the visiting forwards in a good rush, and the home side were forced to touch down. A round of passing by the Birkenhead backs, in which T. C. Knowles, Richardson, and Wilson were conspicuous ended in the last named going over with a try near the corner flag, and Richardson kicked another goal from near the touch-line.

Early in the second half Blackheath pressed. A good passing movement ended in a somewhat lucky try near the dead-ball line, the credit of which was given to Kendall, although D. E. Morris was not far away from the ball when it was touched down. Kemp converted with an excellent kick. H. A. Brashier and J. A. Tallent were prominent for the home side, who kept up a steady pressure, but met a sound defence, in which F. C. Cockle, Richardson, and Brabner were prominent. M. S. Bonaventura, Kemp, and Tallent put in some good work, and the visitors were forced to touch down, but a run and cross-kick by Wilson ended in Springman scoring a try for Birkenhead Park, and Richardson kicked another goal. The visitors continued to attack, and Brabner ran in with a try, which Richardson again converted. A. R. Chorlton was carried off the field with a damaged leg, but Blackheath scored again before the end, Bishop going over behind the posts for Kemp to kick another goal.

The teams were:—

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles, back; W. E. W. Kendall, J. A. Tallent, A. R. Chorlton, and D. E. Morris, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Ladlow (captain), half-backs; H. A. Brashier, C. L. Ashford, M. S. Bonaventura, G. Laing, C. H. B. Rodham, J. B. Worley, K. J. McIntyre, and C. B. Bailey, forwards.

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—F. C. Cockle, back; H. M. Springman, S. G. Brabner, J. V. Richardson (captain), and G. S. Wilson, three-quarter backs; T. C. Knowles and O. W. Roberts, half-backs; D. E. Law, E. A. Ludlow, E. C. Critten, C. H. Gibson, G. M. Buckley, J. H. F. Edmiston, W. H. Evans, and H. T. Wild, forwards.

MATCHES SCRATCHED

The following matches were scratched, as the grounds were unfit for play:—

POSTPOOL v. CARDS RUFC.
MOSELEY v. LONDON WELSH.
BRADFORD v. BROUGHTON PARK.

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
WIGAN	6	*BROUGHTON RANGERS ..	2
*HUDDERSFIELD ..	34	CASTLEFORD	5
*KEIGHLEY	8	HALIFAX	2
WAKEFIELD TRINITY	13	*OLDHAM	8
YORK	10	*LEEDS	3
*SALFORD	11	ST. HELENS	2
*ST. HELEN'S RECREA- TION	11	WIDNES	5
*WARRINGTON	36	BARROW	5
SWINTON	9	*WIGAN HIGHFIELD ..	6

* Home team.

The following matches were postponed as the grounds were covered with snow:—

FEATHERSTONE ROVERS v. BRADFORD NORTHERN; BRAMLEY v. HUNSLET; DEWSBURY v. HULL KINGSTON ROVERS; ROCHDALE v. LEIGH.

ATTEMPT ON SPEED RECORD

A SATISFACTORY TRIAL AT DAYTONA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 16

Kaye Don, who will attempt next week to beat the motor speed record of 231 miles an hour set up by Major Sir Henry Segrave last year, made two practice runs in his Sunbeam Silver Bullet on Daytona Beach yesterday afternoon. Although the visibility was poor and the beach was in only fair condition, his first trip south was made at the rate of 150 miles an hour, and the return trip at the rate of 198 miles an hour, as shown by the tachometer.

Kaye Don said that the car handled beautifully, doing everything that he wanted it to do. He had not intended to make quite the speed he did, but had been unable to resist the opportunity to give the car a thorough test. The acceleration, he said, was terrific, and he was very pleased with the whole thing.

On both runs the car encountered a number of bumps in front of the grand stand, but although Kaye Don was tossed about in his seat he kept the machine under perfect control.

UNITED SERVICES BEATEN

A FORWARD GAME AT PORTSMOUTH

The winning sequence of the United Services was broken at Portsmouth on Saturday, when they were beaten by Coventry by a goal and a try (8 points) to a try (3 points).

The game was largely spoiled by heavy rain, and the ball was so greasy that neither set of three-quarter backs was anxious to attempt passing movements. Play was, therefore, generally confined to the forwards, and the Services, who have generally been considered to possess the most consistent club pack in the country, had, for once, to take second place. This must have been a big surprise to T. G. P. Crick and his forwards, and not even the absence of J. Forrest, who was at Twickenham, can explain their eclipse. R. S. Roberts hooked remarkably well for Coventry, and, while their heeling might have been quicker, the Coventry forwards gave their backs a good share of the ball. A. Gascoigne was very elusive at the base of the scrummage, and had a sound partner in W. E. Lole, the Coventry captain. The Midland club centres usually preferred to kick as a means of gaining ground, and this was the right method, for it was due to the Services starting a round of passing in their own "25" which led to Coventry's first try 17 minutes after the start of the game. T. T. Euman missed his pass and G. Harriman, who was up to cover him, picked up the ball and had a clear run in.

The Services had rather the better of the play in the first half, and shortly before the interval R. E. D. Ryder went over in the corner for the equalizing try. Ryder is really a stand-off half-back, but owing to the absence of D. St. Clair Ford at Twickenham, he was converted into a wing three-quarter for the day. The Services fell away, except for one brief period, in the second half, and the Coventry forwards dominated the game. They were on top in the tight and the loose, and the Services' line should have been crossed several times. Lole put Coventry ahead by dashing over with a try after there had been a series of scrummages near the Services' line, and Bonham easily converted from in front of the posts. The Services had to defend desperately after this, for Coventry frequently varied their attacking tactics.

G. M. Sladen played his second game at full back for the home side, and when he keeps his right position better he will be a first-class defender. As a centre his defence was always his strongest point, and he is a good enough footballer to be versatile, for only the previous week he appeared at scrummage half-back against the London Scottish. T. G. P. Crick, J. W. Linton, and A. G. Sowman were great workers in the tight for the Services, and no one did better than W. A. K. Cayaye in the loose. There was better team work in the Coventry fifteen, and without any member of their side being outstanding they played good football and thoroughly deserved their win, especially as they were without their International forward, T. Coulson. W. Saxton played exceedingly well at full-back and repeatedly saved his forwards with some excellent kicking.

The teams were:—

UNITED SERVICES.—G. M. Sladen, back; K. Macintosh, T. T. Euman, R. W. Armytage, and R. E. Ryder, three-quarter backs; G. A. Moore and S. H. Carill, half-backs; W. C. Thomas, A. G. Sowman, W. A. K. Cayaye, P. H. Penfold, J. W. Linton, R. F. Acworth, W. J. C. Robertson, and T. G. P. Crick, forwards.

COVENTRY.—W. Saxton, back; A. Carter, T. Mayo, G. Harriman, and S. Bonham, three-quarter backs; A. Gascoigne and W. E. Lole, half-backs; F. Ford, R. S. Roberts, F. West, F. C. Sanders, A. J. Rowley, A. Walker, A. Wheatley, and C. Wilkinson, forwards.

RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

	Pts.		Pts.
*ENGLAND	0	SCOTLAND	0

CLUB MATCHES

BIRKENHEAD PARK ..	24	*BLACKHEATH	10
*RICHMOND	9	UNITED SERVICES (CHATHAM)	0
*BRISTOL	11	PLYMOUTH ALBION ..	6
*CARDIFF	35	GLAMORGAN LEAGUE..	3
TORQUAY ATHLETIC ..	3	*DEVONPORT UNITED SERVICES	0
*GLOUCESTER	6	OLD BLUES	6
*LEICESTER	31	PERCY PARK	3
BATH	8	*NORTHAMPTON ..	4
*NEATH	37	MAESTEG	0
*SWANSEA	14	ABERAVON	10
COVENTRY	8	*UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH) ..	3
*LLANELLY	5	NEWPORT	3
*OLD PAULINES ..	14	ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL	5
K.C.S. OLD BOYS ..	21	*CIVIL SERVICE.. ..	5
*GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL F.P.	22	GLASGOW UNIVERSITY	8
WATSONIANS	8	*GALA	6

* Home team.

SCHOOL MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
ETON MANOR	12	*ETON COLLEGE ..	8
*HAWLEY	16	OXFORD EXILES ..	6
HERNE BAY COLLEGE..	7	*HERNE BAY	3

* Home team.

ARMY GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING

In deciding their annual meeting over the links of the Prestwick Club from April 29 to May 2 this year the Army Golfing Society are, for only the second time, deciding the Army Championship on a Scottish course. The other occasion was in 1926, when A. C. Gore won at St. Andrews. The team event, however, instituted in 1905, was played at St. Andrews in 1906 and 1908.

The annual general meeting of the society will be held in the Prestwick Club-house on the evening of April 29 after the first day's play in the Army Championship. This is decided by strokes over 36 holes, and will conclude with a second round on April 30. Society competitions—the championship is open only to serving officers holding a regular commission—also occupy the first two days, while the general officers (major-general or higher rank) who are members of the society compete, by match play under handicap, for the Generals Cup, beginning on April 29. The team competition for the Army Golf Challenge Cup begins on May 1, when also teams from British Cavalry or Infantry regiments start their competition for the Argyll and Sutherland Challenge Cup. On May 2 a Foursome competition for players not engaged in a competition which has not concluded by that time will be held.

SURREY WINTER LAWN TENNIS COMPETITION

The final round of the Surrey Winter Women's Senior Club Competition was played at the Heathfield Club on Saturday, when the Sutton H.C.C. beat the Magdalen Park L.T.C. by six sets to one (two unfinished).

The results were:—

Miss P. Feltham and Miss M. E. Holloway (Sutton) beat Mrs. R. J. Rodgers and Miss N. C. Eden (6—3, 6—4); beat Mrs. M. Poynder and Miss P. Cranfield (8—6, 4—2) (unfinished).

Mrs. Crawford and Miss H. Bourne (Sutton) beat Mrs. Rodgers and Miss Eden (6—3, 4—3) (unfinished); beat Mrs. Poynder and Miss Cranfield (6—4, 2—6, 6—4).

NICE TOURNAMENT

NICE, March 15.—The results in the semi-final round at the Nice Club tournament were:—

SINGLES.—G. Lyttelton Rogers beat T. Harada (6—1, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Mme. Mathieu beat Miss Helen Jacobs (scratched).

MIXED DOUBLES.—Kingsley and Miss Ryan beat Coen and Mme. Mathieu (8—6, 3—6, 6—3); Tilden and Fräulein Aussem beat Aerchliman and Miss Isaac (6—3, 3—6, 6—3).—*Reuter.*

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW'S FORM

(FROM OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT)

Although the Cambridge crew's row on Saturday over the full course from Marsh Lock to Hambleden Lock did not impress the large gathering of old Blues very much, it showed that the crew had definitely moved on from the unsatisfactory period of training which usually occurs some time before the race is rowed, and in the very middle of which they were just before they left Cambridge. For one thing they were scarcely likely to be seen at their best in a long row, however favourable the conditions; and the conditions were as easy as could be, even if the slackness of the stream made them slow, after having raised their rate of striking by some three or four strokes a minute in the last week. The most disquieting feature of their rowing at Cambridge was that, while they had no pretensions to length, they were not able to command a high rate of striking. Now they have improved their length and their rate of striking with it—no mean feat, but one which was bound to show up any raggedness there might be in the crew as soon as they did a long row.

It is questionable which crew is the faster at the moment. Probably Oxford still is, but by a slighter margin than a week ago. If one can judge of times 15min. 30sec. appears slow for a crew scarcely ever rowing below 31 and with no wind to stop them. It is, however, never wise to be dogmatic, since the value of wind and stream is difficult to calculate at the best of times from day to day and almost impossible as from year to year. Even at Putney records have been put up by crews which proved slow in the race, and it is rather on the amount by which they are clearing their wash at a given rate of striking that Oxford is judged the faster crew at the moment. Nevertheless, there is one particular in which Cambridge do give a much better impression than their rivals, and that is that their work is more in a horizontal plane and less of it is wasted in lifting the men's weight out of the boat and then letting it down again. The Oxford boat, which is weak and therefore shows any such fault up the more clearly, wavers up and down twice in each stroke. The Cambridge boat still shows one such movement rather too clearly in each stroke. With a first-class Jesus crew in a stiff boat vertical movement is scarcely perceptible at all. This is not to say that Jesus crews do not lose more by the lack of sharpness about their beginning than they gain by the consequent elimination of bounce, but it does explain one of the secrets of their apparently effortless pace.

Brocklebank is still rowing well, and is a great asset to the men behind him, but he has lost a little of his rhythm and more than a little of his brilliance. With the loss of Davies-Cooke the crew are not really quite of the class to make the best use of Brocklebank. Prideaux is a little bit late on him, and Collins is later. It is not until one gets to Warriner at Five that there is anybody to take the weight off his shoulders, and Five is too far away: the rest of the crew are slower still until one gets to bow.

The development of the Cambridge crew, such as it has been, has been in an unexpected direction. With four Third Trinity men in the crew and a President accustomed to rowing in the company of Third Trinity men, it was expected that the Cambridge crew at Putney this year would be like last year's Cambridge crew, or even of the fine Leander Grand crew. Whether purposely or accidentally, the crew is developing rather along the lines of Hartley's crews, with a tremendous thrust of the legs in the middle of the stroke and nothing very definite either at the beginning or at the finish. This may not be the very best type of rowing, as exemplified in recent Cambridge crews, and it is not very attractive to watch before the crew is perfectly together, but there is no question that crews can row fast enough in this way to beat any but the very best; and a good deal faster than this crew looked like learning to row, in the Third Trinity style, a fortnight ago.

Collins still has not reached his best, but if he is not yet such as a man of his attainments and experience should be he is no longer the handicap which as an untrained giant he was when he joined the crew. His length when paddling leaves nothing to be desired, nor does it while he is still comparatively fresh in a row, but he is not yet really helping Stroke. Nor is he any longer crouching, but the premature bending of his arms—an old fault—is more evident than it has been during the last two years. Warriner continues to row beautifully. Carpmael was not rowing in the lock-to-lock trial, although he had rowed in the morning. This again may have been purely accidental, due to his illness, but it was plain that the three bow men, whose shortness in the water constitutes a weakness in the crew, were benefiting from the temporary presence of Aldous at Four. And it is not impossible that those responsible had this in view. Aldous may be slow into the water when a crew moves fast, but it is plain that his length of swing encourages the bow men to be longer, and Carpmael's short absence may have had a beneficial effect in lengthening the bow men and, indeed, the whole crew. When Carpmael was at No. 6 his comparative shortness did not matter so much, for Warriner ignored it, and those in the bows followed Warriner and Aldous. But when he went back to No. 4, a less responsible position in normal circumstances, this one short-coming in an otherwise admirable oarsman had its effect on Reeve, who, as well as being less experienced than Warriner, was by his Selwyn training inclined to swing on the short side, and, through Reeve, on the two comparative novices in the bows.

The Cambridge crew have wisely decided not to have more than three weeks at Putney, and now Oxford have deferred their appearance there until Friday, so that they will have only two days more. The advantage which the watermen overcome from long experience of the Tideway cannot counterbalance the mental staleness resulting from the boredom of a longer training in Putney. Before they get there Cambridge are certain to consolidate the progress of the last fortnight and make a far better impression than at one time seemed probable. How Oxford will fare depends on the extent of Martineau's injury. He is suffering from a strained stomach muscle, a mishap by no means uncommon to strokes of moderate stature who attempt to give great length to their crew. In the case of Martineau it probably came from over-reaching forward, as he sits up fairly straight at the finish. In the case of Campbell Douglas and Ellis in 1920, both of whom received the same injury in training, it was due to lying too far back. In any case Martineau should be back in the boat by Wednesday, and an easy time will not do the crew any harm in the middle of so long in training.

CAMBRIDGE DO A TRIAL

The Cambridge crew rowed their first full-course trial from Marsh Lock to Hambleden Lock, a distance of about three miles, at Henley on Saturday.

Mr. P. Haig-Thomas only gave the crew light work during the morning, when they were afloat for about 45 minutes. They paddled in stages up to Marsh Lock and then turning they went through to Temple Island, doing some particularly good paddling at 24, on their way down the Regatta course. On the way back upstream the crew rowed a minute near Remenham, and Brocklebank struck 24, 18 and 34 strokes in the quarter, half and full minute. Further paddling exercise was varied by a burst of 10 strokes near the Regatta finish.

Among the large crowd of Old Blues present in the afternoon were Mr. F. J. Escombe and Mr. A. S. Garton, who will coach Cambridge and Oxford, respectively, at Putney, Major A. F. R. Wiggins, the present Oxford coach, Lord Desborough, Mr. F. I. Pitman, the Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, the late Prime Minister of Australia, Dr. P. C. Mallam and Mr. P. G. H. Hartley, while D. E. Tinne and M. J. Waterhouse, of the Oxford crew, were also on the towpath. The boat was launched shortly after 3 o'clock, and the crew paddled upstream to Marsh Lock. Dropping down to the recognized starting post they made a good start and quickly settled down, Brocklebank rowing 18 and 34 strokes in the first half and full minute. He dropped to 32 for the second minute, but the crew made good progress and reached Henley Bridge in 3 min. 1 sec. They took another 61sec. to reach the Regatta finish, but made good progress down the Regatta course where Brocklebank was striking 36. Swartwout kept the crew well over to the Bucks side of the river, and although they lost some of their length the crew stuck to their task well. Passing Temple Island, Brocklebank, who had dropped to 29, gradually worked up the rate, and although the crew were getting tired they backed him up well and they touched 34 for the final burst, reaching Hambleden Lock in 15min. 29sec. The trial must be considered satisfactory considering that it was the first long row the crew have done at Henley and also that a substitute in N. M. Aldous, was rowing at No. 4. In 1928, T. E. Letchworth's Cambridge crew covered the course in 14min. 47sec.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret (bow)	11	4½
2. H. E. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	5
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	12	6
4. P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	4
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	11
6. J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity) ..	14	4½
7. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	7
8. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	8
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

The crew will be out to-day at 11.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

OXFORD CREW REST

The Oxford crew were not out at Goring on Saturday, as after their row on Friday it was found that C. F. Martineau had strained the muscles of his stomach. It was therefore deemed advisable to rest the crew and Martineau took advantage of it by undergoing a medical examination. It is not expected that his injury is a serious one and the crew will resume their training at Goring to-day. They will probably row the full-course trial which should have been rowed on Saturday, on Wednesday afternoon. They will complete their training at Goring next Thursday and appear at Putney the following day.

THE HEAD OF THE RIVER CHAMPIONSHIP

There is a record entry for the fourth annual Head of the River Championship, which will be rowed off on Saturday over the University Boat Race course in the reverse direction (from Mortlake to Putney) on the best of the ebb tide. Close upon 80 crews will compete, as against 68 12 months ago, the highest number that has ever raced for the title. The full list of entries is:—

Thames R.C. (6); Quintin B.C. (6); London R.C. (5); National Provincial Bank R.C. (4); Vesta R.C. (4); Imperial College B.C. (3); Auriol R.C. (3); Kensington B.C. (3); University College (London) B.C. (2); Twickenham R.C. (2); Kensington-Argyll R.C. (2); Midland Bank R.C. (2); Anglian R.C. (2); Lensbury R.C. (2); Mortlake R.C. (2); Oxford (2); Polytechnic Schools B.C. (2); and one crew each from Cavendish R.C., Maidenhead R.C., Harrodian R.C., Molesey R.C., Clarence R.C., College R.C., Oxford (2); Polytechnic Schools B.C. (2); and one crew each from Cavendish R.C., Maidenhead R.C., Harrodian R.C., Molesey R.C., Clarence R.C., Wallon-on-Thames R.C., Arlington R.C., Trinity College (Dublin) B.C., University College B.C. (Oxford), Reading University B.C., Guy's Hospital B.C., Emmanuel College B.C. (Oxford), Christ's College B.C. (Cambridge), Brasenose College B.C., Magdalen College B.C. (Oxford), St. Edmund Hall B.C. (Oxford), London School of Economics B.C., Clare College B.C., and First Trinity College B.C. (Cambridge).

WEST END A.R.A. REGATTA

The first regatta of the season on the tideway, that of the West End Amateur Rowing Association, which has just celebrated its jubilee, took place at Hammersmith on Saturday. The programme was made up of two events. In the first, a sculling handicap, over a mile course, T. R. Marrison (Kensington-Argyll R.C.) won off the 16sec. mark by a couple of lengths from R. Pike (Kensington-Argyll R.C.), who had 6sec. start. C. L. Free (Clarence R.C.), the scratch man, was third. There was a fine entry of 16 crews for the President's Scratch Fours. In the final heat the placings were:—

SURREY STATION.—W. S. Mitchell (Alpha) (bow), P. Griffen (Haroldian), W. H. Haroldian), J. K. James (Kensington-Argyll) (stroke), and G. Robinson (Kensington-Argyll) (cox). 1.

MIDDLESEX STATION.—P. M. Gay (Arlington) (bow), H. W. Woodhall (Clarence), J. T. Green (Kildare), A. T. Thorne (Kildare) (stroke), and B. Ransom (Harrodian) (cox), 2.

KENSINGTON R.C.

Kensington R.C. held its opening races of the season at Hammersmith on Saturday. The programme included a fours, for which there were four crews entered, and an eights, in which two crews competed. The results were:—

TANK FOURS.—G. Burden (bow), L. Wardle Robinson, L. Billingham, C. Everson (stroke), and J. R. Waddell (cox), 1; H. Morland (bow), H. Twist, P. Lovelace, E. S. Gait (stroke), and H. Bryson (cox), 2. Won by half a length.

HANDICAP EIGHTS.—SECOND CREW (four lengths start).—G. Burden (bow), L. Wardle Robinson, W. Hobbs, H. Moore, E. S. Gait, E. Hibbert, L. Billingham, H. Boyton (stroke), and P. Lovelace (cox), 1. FIRST CREW (scratch).—T. Underwood (bow), A. Masser, J. Thorpe, E. Wright, T. Everson, A. Lovelace, J. Stafford Jones, R. M. Howe (stroke), and E. Telay (cox), 2. Won by two lengths.

MOTOR TRIALS ON BY-ROADS

INTERFERENCE WITH PEDESTRIANS

A protest against the running of motor trials over narrow country lanes, to the discomfort and even danger of other users, is made by a correspondent of *The Times*. With two companions he was walking some days ago in Surrey on a track between the top of Holmbury Hill and the village of Peaslake, when a string of 20 or 30 cars engaged in a reliability trial took possession of the lane. For a considerable distance it is a narrow, rutted track between banks crowned with brambles, and there was no way out. The cars passed at short intervals, and each separate encounter compelled the walkers to squeeze themselves against the bank or mount upon it. No other vehicle could have used the lane until the last of the procession of motor-cars had gone by. Our correspondent asks if there is no protection for pedestrians and other legitimate occupants of country by-ways against such annoyances.

The complaint appears to be typical of many which have been entered. Though the nuisance is by no means limited to one part of the country, it seems particularly prevalent in the neighbourhood of Leith Hill. Pedestrians thereabouts protested frequently last year against organized motoring trials which obliged them to take refuge in the ditches. Their complaint has the support of the lately formed Pedestrians' Association, which regards it as akin to that arising from the use of too narrow highways by motor-coaches, and is pressing for the construction and maintenance of footpaths alongside every road as a remedy.

The Royal Automobile Club also is in sympathy with the public feeling that these reliability trials should be confined to highways that are wide enough to leave room for other users. An official said that complaints of the kind had reached the R.A.C. from time to time, and that his organization had repeatedly urged on local motoring clubs the importance of bearing in mind the rights and the convenience of other persons when arranging for their trials. The trial which gave reason for complaint some days ago, he explained, was presumably organized by a local club under the permit of the R.A.C., but the R.A.C. had no responsibility for the route chosen. Though some land in the district belongs to the National Trust, the lane between the top of Holmbury Hill and Peaslake does not. The Trust does all that it can to discourage motoring trials on its own property. It has, for instance, defeated efforts to hold them on Box Hill.

The organizers of reliability trials appear to be within their legal rights in including anything in the nature of a public highway as part of the course to be followed. The only immediate possibility of limiting those rights lies in the Road Traffic Bill now before Parliament. In its present shape the Bill contains a number of provisions affecting motor trials. One of its clauses will prohibit motor-racing and speed trials on all roads, on pain of imprisonment or fine, and with disqualification from the holding of a licence for a period as an added penalty. On the petition of the Pedestrians' Association the House of Lords has added to the Bill a clause forbidding motorists to drive elsewhere than on land forming part of a road. It is hoped that this amendment may stop the increasing practice of running motor-cycle trials over bridle-tracks, such as those of the South Downs and on Leith Hill.

Neither of these provisions, however, will affect the right of motorists to conduct reliability trials on public highways. The only clause under which that practice might be challenged is Clause 45, which will permit a county council or county borough council to apply for an order prohibiting or restricting the use of vehicles upon a specified road in the area controlled by the authority. If after an inquiry the Minister of Transport is satisfied that the road is unsuitable, whether for vehicles of a specified class or all vehicles, or is satisfied that vehicles or persons would be endangered by its use, he may grant the order. This provision, as a letter published in *The Times* last Thursday pointed out, might be invoked to safeguard the buildings of Oxford by diverting the heavier traffic from certain roads in that city. It might equally be employed to close a country lane either to all motors or to any but the "baby" size of car.

FENCING

STOWE'S GOOD VICTORY

In a four-a-side match with two weapons, foil and épée, Stowe School defeated the Inns of Court School of Arms on Saturday at Lincoln's Inn by 15 defeats to 17, winning the foil event 8—10, but losing the épée 9—7.

With the match Stowe finished their programme for this term, a very successful one, and considering the strength of the opposition their performance ranks very high for a school side. The Inns of Court did not start the season very brilliantly, but lately

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

THE UNIVERSITY SPORTS

VICTORY OF CAMBRIDGE

A FINE MILE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Stamford Bridge is not Queen's Club and never will be. That is a self evident proposition, as Sam Weller's friend the dog's meat man said to the housemaid. If any proofs were needed there were the football-blackened turf and the goal posts and the conglomeration of loud speakers (all rather unfairly painted light blue) which by some magical means discoursed music to us while we waited: "Daisy, Daisy," "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay" and "The man that broke the bank at Monte Carlo"—all "favourites of the good old times," as we were informed, played by Mr. Jack somebody.

That little grumble being over, everything was very good fun. There was a considerable crowd and the terraces were filled with cheerful persons who, though their hearts were probably away with Chelsea at Hull, were yet ready to shout "Good old Oxford"—or Cambridge—with impartial enthusiasm. There was a satisfactory assemblage of eminent persons in blue scarves, and there were also two of the greatest of all milers, whose names the pen falters in inscribing, W. G. George and J. Binks. Far less time was wasted than used to be at Queen's, and a special word of praise is due to Mr. H. M. Abrahams for his announcing through those mysterious light blue instruments. He did it not only clearly but with an engaging touch of humour, and the patient scorn with which he read out the half-time League scores was alone worth all the money.

Cambridge won all too easily, just as everyone had said they would, by eight events to three. That was in a sense the pity of it. There were some admirable performances, both in the track and field events, and there was as fine a mile race as ever was seen, full of fluctuating hopes and despairs and ending in that always romantic thing the victory of a second string; but this splendid race and the almost equally dramatic half thrilled only for their own sakes; they could not affect the whole result, which was a foregone conclusion. Cambridge had a strong, well-balanced team, they performed what they had promised, and deserve all possible credit; the only trouble was that they were too good to be supremely exciting.

A GREAT RACE

Everything went according to plan. Rinkel soon took a winning lead in the Hundred; he must have been some two yards ahead at half way, and if his pursuers closed on him a little it was only to the extent of inches. Oxford had needed a good start and they had not got it. Up fluttered the light blue flag and Cambridge grimly counted "one," like the knitting women as the guillotined heads fell into the basket. Now came the race of the day, the Mile, in which, by the way, it was pleasant to see the son of a famous runner, F. S. Horan, who was there as one of the judges to watch him do it. Gunn, the Oxford third string, led for the first lap, done in 59 4-5sec., then Townend went ahead himself and then Cornes went in front to make the pace for him. Bryan, the Cambridge first string, was with a fine big stride hanging rather far back all by himself, and the half-mile was done in 2min. 10sec. There was no material change in the third lap, and when the bell rang Cornes was still leading, going very comfortably with a stride which the illustrious Binks was heard to compare with A. N. S. Jackson's; Townend, wriggling his shoulders rather too much, was second, and Bryan was a good 10 yards behind. Now things began to happen. "I think Cornes is going to win." "No, Townend will win," were the remarks as they passed the terraces, and then as they came along the top of the ground, "By jove, Bryan isn't done with yet." He wasn't; he was creeping up and up. It was a little hard to see what was happening at the corner, but in the straight the three were all close together with Cornes looking as if he had just enough left in him to win. Win he did most gallantly, having made his own pace most of the way, by perhaps a couple of yards. Bryan got up in the last stride or two to beat Townend. He had beaten the man he thought he had to beat, and he might have won outright if he had begun to close the gap a little sooner and not left himself so much to do in the last lap. That, however, is conjecture, and Cornes's time of 4min. 22 2-5sec. was a splendid one on a track that must have been on the slow side.

Next came the High Hurdles, with the first sight of the admirable Tisdall, as to whom there were disquieting rumours that he had not been well. He was at any rate well enough to win in 15 4-5 without any appearance of unduly hurrying himself. His sideways glance during the run-in gave the impression that he would have been glad for Thring to win, but perhaps he was only making sure that his neighbour was of the right kind of blue. Five minutes later he was putting the weight, not very well for him. Neither was Wallace, but both were more than good enough for their enemies, who must have felt themselves in hopeless case. No man can suddenly produce an extra 3ft., like a conjuror out of a hat. The Long Jump, which went on at the same time, saw Oxford lead for the first round, when Revans and Sartain each had a "no jump." Then Revans, who jumps with that conspicuous flicker of the legs which is the mark of class, cleared well over 22ft., and that was that. In the third round he had a truly excellent jump of 23ft. 3¼in., a distance which only Abrahams, Ashington, and Fry have ever beaten. Sartain was second, with a foot or so less; there had been no surprises and Cambridge were now three up.

Neame made it four by winning the Quarter in 51sec. He is a thoroughly satisfactory figure of a man, built something on the Macmillan lines, and his strength and his stride give the impression that he should be a better runner than he has yet shewn himself. He had to go nearly all out to beat Cradock Watson, but he never looked anything but a winner from the first corner. Gonin, who was nearest the grass, seemed to be worried—and small wonder—by photographers who stood on the very verge of the track and should have been more firmly shooed away as the nuisances they were.

THE THREE MILES

The Three Miles produced a poor race, but an admirable piece of running by Pumphrey. After the first mile he was always pushing his second string along in front of him. Before the second mile was finished he took the lead and going very strongly and quite unexhausted he won by the best part of a hundred yards in just under 15 minutes. The high action of his arms is unattractive, but otherwise his running was most impressive. Mabey, his second string, bravely beat Croggan out of second place, and Cowburn was nowhere. It is odd that these Cambridge three milers can beat 15 minutes at Fenner's and yet cannot get anywhere near a man, admittedly a better runner, who does much the same time on the big occasion.

The Oxford President won his side's third event and had the satisfaction of being the third man in the history of the sports to clear 6ft. and that on a day that cannot have been propitious for jumping muscles. Ogilvy retorted by living up to his reputation in the Pole Jump, though the hopes that the first undergraduate to clear 12ft. would be a home-bred jumper were just not realized. Tisdall's running in the Low Hurdles was a beautiful sight. He moved with the serenest ease, making the hurdles look quite tiny by his own graceful bigness, and came reasonably close to Lord Burghley's record. Finally the Cambridge President, as was only right and proper, consummated his team's triumph by winning the Half-Mile in 1min. 58 1-5sec. For the first quarter Mason led, then Townend rushed to the front for a yard or two, but Gutteridge would not let himself be headed. Gradually he and Wentworth began to go away from the other two. Wentworth closed in on him a little, but Gutteridge kept his stride long and was always going to reach the tape first, whatever happened afterwards. He won, clean run out, by perhaps a yard and a half. His resolute standing at attention almost immediately afterwards while the light blue loud speakers squeaked the National Anthem made an heroic ending to the day.

The results were:—

100 YARDS.—L. R. J. RINKEL (Blundell's and Clare), CAMBRIDGE, 1; J. T. ANDREWS (Monmouth and Keble), OXFORD, and H. L. GONIN (Stellenbosch, South Africa, and Balliol), OXFORD, equal 2. 10 1-10sec.

ONE MILE.—J. F. COBNER (Clifton and Corpus), OXFORD, 1; T. B. L. BRYAN (Mosley Combe and Christ's), CAMBRIDGE, 2; T. H. S. TOWNEND (St. Edmund's, Canterbury, and Brasenose), OXFORD, 3. Won by 2½ yards; inches separated second and third. Time, 4min. 22 2-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—R. M. N. TISDALL (Shrewsbury and Caius), CAMBRIDGE, 1; W. L. H. THRING (Wellington and King's), CAMBRIDGE, 2; B. A. HEWINS (Winchester and Christ Church), OXFORD, 3; C. C. MARKES (Downside and Trinity), OXFORD, 4. Won by a foot; three yards separated second and third. Time, 15 4-5sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—J. P. A. WALLACE (Geelong and St. Catharine's), CAMBRIDGE, 40ft. 11in.; 2, T. TWIGALL (Shrewsbury and Caius), CAMBRIDGE, 40ft. 7in.; 3, H. C. KOCH (Grahamstown, South Africa, and New College), OXFORD, 37ft. 3½in.; 4, W. T. TAYLOR (Sedbergh and Brasenose), OXFORD, 36ft. 10½in.

LONG JUMP.—R. W. REVANS (University College, London, and Emmanuel), CAMBRIDGE, 23ft. 3¼in.; 1; W. J. SARTAIN (Portsmouth and Christ's), CAMBRIDGE, 22ft. 6in.; 2; A. E. C. SMITH (University of Western Australia and Balliol), OXFORD, 21ft. 11½in., 3; A. H. W. P. NORTON (Shrewsbury and New College), OXFORD, 21ft. 10¼in., 4.

QUARTER-MILE.—T. B. NEAME (Hallevbury and Pembroke), CAMBRIDGE, 1; O. G. CRADOCK-WATSON (Merchant Taylors' and St. John's), OXFORD, 2; J. L. GONIN (Stellenbosch, South Africa, and Balliol), OXFORD, 3; K. D. BROUGH (Blundell's and Christ's), CAMBRIDGE, 4. Won by three yards; five yards separated second and third. Time, 51sec.

THREE MILES.—M. PUMPHREY (Winchester and New College), OXFORD, 1; C. J. MABEY (Taunton's, Southampton, and St. Edmund Hall), OXFORD, 2; J. R. CROGGON (Blundell's and Sidney Sussex), CAMBRIDGE, 3. Won by 80 yards; inches separated second and third. Time, 14min. 58 3-5sec.

POLE VAULT.—P. B. B. OGILVIE (Charterhouse and Pembroke), CAMBRIDGE, 11ft. 6in., 1; H. R. BAYLEY (Columbia University, New York, and Sidney Sussex), CAMBRIDGE, and F. JACQUARD-SMITH (Cheltenham and Christ Church), OXFORD, 10ft. 6in., equal 2; P. L. HOVDE (Minnesota, U.S.A., and Brasenose), OXFORD, 10ft., 4.

HIGH JUMP.—C. E. S. GORDON (Charterhouse and Christ Church), OXFORD, 5ft. 11in.; 2, P. MOLL (Bedford and Pembroke), CAMBRIDGE, 5ft. 9½in., 2; T. E. DEGERON (Appleby and Queen's), OXFORD, and R. W. REVANS (University College, London, and Emmanuel), CAMBRIDGE, 5ft. 7in., equal 3.

220 YARDS LOW HURDLES.—R. M. N. TISDALL (Shrewsbury and Caius), CAMBRIDGE, 1; N. R. DOBBIE (St. Peter's, York, and Balliol), OXFORD, 2; R. K. BROWN (Kingswood and Trinity Hall), CAMBRIDGE, 3; F. G. B. WILLS (King's School, Rochester, and University), OXFORD, 4. Won by 10 yards; 20 yards separated second and third. Time, 25 2-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—M. G. GUTTERIDGE (Uppingham and Trinity Hall), CAMBRIDGE, 1; W. C. WENTWORTH (Armidale, New South Wales, and New College), OXFORD, 2; J. N. MASON (Shrewsbury and St. John's), CAMBRIDGE, 3; H. J. TOWNEND (St. Edmund's, Canterbury, and Brasenose), OXFORD, 4. Won by a yard; 20 yards separated second and third. Time, 1min. 58 1-5sec.

RESULT.—CAMBRIDGE, 8 events; OXFORD, 3 events.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

HURSTPIERPOINT'S SUCCESS

Lancing's run of successes in the Ranelagh Harriers' Schools' cross-country race was ended on Saturday, when over a five-miles course on Putney Heath they were beaten into fourth place. Hurstpierpoint secured first place and the "Ranelagh" Cup, their four scoring men totalling 42 points.

The order of finishing was:—

A. W. G. Godfrey (Emanuel), 28min. 34sec., 1; I. D. Forsyth (Lancing) and C. O. Healey (Lancing), 29min. 43sec., equal 2; R. James (City of London), 29min. 53sec., 4; W. I. T. Nightingale (Hurstpierpoint), 28min. 54sec., 5; A. E. Woodley (Collis's Grammar School), 28min. 57sec., 6; W. R. Boon (St. Dunstan's), 29min. 11sec., 7; A. J. Riberidge (Hurstpierpoint), 29min. 46sec., 8; J. S. H. Smithermen (St. Dunstan's), 29min. 50sec., 9; A. C. Poole (Colfe's Grammar School), 29min. 58sec., 10; R. A. Deighton (Hurstpierpoint), 29min. 59 4-5sec., 11; W. H. Walter (Bedford Modern), 30min. 2sec., 12; A. D. Speed (Taunton), 30min. 4sec., 13; H. J. Gordon (Saltburn Grammar School), 30min. 5sec., 14; W. N. Redman (City of London), 30min. 10sec., 15; F. Pegrum (Emanuel), 30min. 19sec., 16; F. E. A. Sattie (St. Dunstan's), 30min. 25sec., 17; R. G. Pratt (Hurstpierpoint), 31min., 18; J. Todd (City of London), 31min. 7sec., 19; H. J. Saunders (Emanuel), 31min. 7 1-5sec., 20.

TEAM PLACINGS

	Pts.
HURSTPIERPOINT COLLEGE (5, 8, 11, 18)	42
ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE (7, 9, 17, 21)	54
CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL (2, 15, 19, 22)	58
LANCING COLLEGE (2, 3, 26, 32)	63
EMANUEL SCHOOL (1, 16, 20, 34)	71
COLFE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL (6, 10, 24, 50)	90
BELHURST GRAMMAR SCHOOL (14, 23, 34, 46)	107
TAUNTON SCHOOL (13, 27, 36, 43)	119
BEDFORD MODERN SCHOOL (12, 32, 35, 41)	121
DERBYWOOD SCHOOL (29, 31, 39, 47)	146
STRAND SCHOOL (25, 42, 54, 58)	179

OTHER EVENTS

RAILWAYS A.A. CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP, over about six miles at Ruislip.—T. Metcalfe (L.M.S., Derby), 39min. 4sec., 1; D. Phillips (G.W.R., Newport), 39min. 15sec., 2; H. W. Peers (holder) (G.E.R., Stratford), 39min. 23sec., 3. GROUP TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.—London Midland and Scottish Railway (holders), 37 points, 1; London and North Eastern Railway, 79 points, 2; Great Western Railway, 106 points, 3. PROVINCIAL AREA CHAMPIONSHIP.—Derby A.A. (L.M.S.), 65 points. LONDON AREA CHAMPIONSHIP.—Great Eastern Railway Harriers (holders), 32 points.

ESSEX COUNTY ROAD-WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP, over about 9½ miles at Romford.—L. G. Sandy (Port of London Police A.C.) (holder), 74min. 25 3-5sec., 1; D. Gum (Essex Beagles), 76min. 45sec., 2; C. R. Woodyard (Valentines A.C.), 77min. 1sec., 3. TEAMS.—Woodford Green A.C. (holders) and Valentines S.C., 29 points, equal 1; Essex Beagles, 32 points, 3.

ESSEX COUNTY YOUTHS' CHAMPIONSHIP, over three miles at Romford.—J. W. Kemp (Ilford A.C.), 19min. 35sec., 1; J. G. L. Brown (Palmer's School), 19min. 36sec., 2; L. W. Chalk (Forest Gate H. and S.H.), 19min. 39sec., 3. TEAMS.—Palmer's School, 13 points, 1; Leyton A.C., 20 points, 2.

LONDON BREWERIES A.A. ROAD-WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP, over about five miles at Wimbledon.—W. J. Warren (holder) (Truman's A.C.), 43min. 3sec., 1; A. W. Cowie (Whitbread's A.C.), 44min. 24sec., 2; F. Mead (Whitbread's A.C.), 44min. 57sec., 3. TEAMS.—Truman's "A," 20 points, 1; Whitbread's A.C., 30 points, 2; Reeves's A.C., 56 points, 3.

LONDON SHIPPING A.A. ROAD-WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP, over seven miles at Tolworth (Surbiton).—G. A. Clark (R.M.S.P., A.C.), 67min. 17sec., 1; J. Clickmore (Nelson Line), 67min. 53sec., 2; S. W. Scoffin (Canard Line A.C.), 68min. 1sec., 3. TEAMS.—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (holders), 19 points, 1; R.M.S.P. "B," 50 points, 2; Nelson Line, 53 points, 3.

LONDON OLYMPIADES A.C. ROAD-WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP, over three miles at Wimbledon.—Mrs. H. Pugh, 26min. 15sec., 1; Miss L. Lansdell, 26min. 25sec., 2; Miss V. Horwood, 28min. 55sec., 3. HANDICAP Winners.—Miss Lansdell (1min. 25sec.).

ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSTEL ROAD-WALKING RACES, over 15 miles in Regent's Park.—SEMI-BLIND SCRATCH RACE.—A. Brown (Cheshire Regiment), 2hrs. 5min. 5sec., 1; W. Trott (R.F.C.), 2hrs. 19min. 45sec., 2; H. Gover (East Surrey Regiment), 2hrs. 23min. 27sec., 3. Handicap winner.—Brown (scratch). TOTALLY BLIND SCRATCH RACE.—A. Benning (Scottish Rifles), 3hrs. 29min. 40sec., 1; W. Birch (Life Guards), 3hrs. 38min. 50sec., 2; H. Thompson (3rd Middlesex Regiment), 3hrs. 54min. 15sec., 3. Handicap Winner.—Benning (scratch).

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL CROSS-COUNTRY RACE, over five miles on Wimbledon Common.—W. H. Y. Chetwick, 29min. 29 2-5sec., 1; W. F. Cross, 2; E. Dodbridge, 3.

SURREY ATHLETIC CLUB II. beat LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, over 6½ miles at New Malden with 30 points to 35. First Three.—A. Kirby (Surrey), 40min., 1; R. Ramsay (L.S.E.), 40min. 3sec., 2; R. Cull (Surrey), 40min. 6sec., 3.

ST. MARY'S (HORNSEY) HARRIERS' NOVICES' RACE, over three miles at Wrotham.—G. T. E. Hudson, 16min. 7sec., 1; C. Whitby, 18min. 8sec., 2; A. Wilson, 18min. 15sec., 3.

MALVERN COLLEGE Ledbury Cross-country run, over about eight miles at Malvern.—Owen, 54min. 45sec., 1; Sidebottom, 57min. 4[illegible] 2-5sec., 2; Gallipoux, 57min. 40 2-5sec., 3.

FINCHLEY HARRIERS' ROAD-WALKING HANDICAP, over 10 miles at Wembley.—D. E. Watson (30sec.), 84min. 6sec., 1; N. Green (3min. 25sec.), 85min. 30sec., 2; G. Cyrnick (4min. 30sec.), 85min. 57sec., 3.

SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS beat BRIGHTON COLLEGE, over six miles at Brighton, with 15 points to 40. First Five.—M. I. Dosse, L. A. Pope, C. B. E. Morton, E. J. Armstrong, and C. R. J. Hornby (all S.L.H.), 37min. 17sec. (total).

METROPOLITAN WALKING CLUB'S 5½ miles handicap, at Highgate.—W. Smith (12min.), 49min. 35sec., 1; T. Young (17min. 30sec.), 49min., 2; H. J. Grinwade (2min.), 45min. 10sec., 3.

ORION HARRIERS (C2 points) beat EAST LONDON COLLEGE (44 points) and KING'S COLLEGE (54 points), over 5½ miles at Mitcham. FIRST THREE.—R. C. Norton (Orion) and D. F. Elzie (Orion) (Elzie, 28sec.), equal 1; R. W. G. Brain (East London), 31min. 28sec., 2.

In connexion with the close of the angling season for general-fish three fine pike were captured, one of 26lb. in the Ouse (Sussex), and two of 20lb. 3oz. and 18lb. 11oz. in Oulton Broad, near Lowestoft.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCH

SCOTLAND'S VICTORY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Scotland beat England in the Amateur Association match at Hampden Park by a goal to nothing on Saturday afternoon, and they have thus won all three amateur matches this season without giving away a single goal. It is the third time they have beaten England in four matches.

Amateur football of a high standard does not flourish greatly in Scotland apart from the renowned Queen's Park, but their international team has the advantage of being drawn almost wholly from that club, which has regular experience of League football of the first class during the season. It was unfortunate that their best player, J. B. McAlpine, could not figure in the match on Saturday, as, though he has lived almost all his life in Scotland and learned his football there, he is a native of London and, therefore, ineligible to play for Scotland. It would be a gracious act if he could be awarded a Cap for England before his playing days are done, for there is hardly a better inside forward in the game at present.

The match on Saturday had its ups and downs, and Scotland scored the winning goal late in the second half at a time when their own goal was being sorely pressed, and often the ineffective shooting of the English forwards saved them quite as much as their own solid defence. A stiff and cold east wind was blowing down the pitch, and each side had the advantage of having 45 minutes' play with the wind behind them. The Scots had it first with a strong sun in their faces, and, after England had attacked at the start, they pressed almost continuously for the remainder of the first half. Still they could not score. The wing forwards ran well enough, but they generally centred too soon and could not get the ball over the heads of the defenders between them and the goal mouth. The two inside forwards were rather weak, though F. P. Taylor, who generally plays as a reserve in the Queen's Park team, showed some skill at times and fine ball control. D. McLelland, the centre, had few chances, and when he did get any he was too well watched by J. G. Knight and the backs, J. W. Preston and E. H. Gates, to make any headway. V. Gibbins, the English inside-left forward, made many fine runs at the start and often threaded his way towards the Scottish goal, but G. H. Smithies and H. L. Coates, whom he fed well, were not shooting accurately, and R. G. C. Peden was only once tried with a hard shot. The Scottish half-backs, seeing the ineffectiveness of their forwards, then began to shoot for themselves, and W. S. King, who played a masterful game all through, and R. Gillespie had some fine drives at goal. One shot by King came to the goalkeeper, A. M. Russell, as he was almost on his knees. The ball hit him low and seemed to travel up his outstretched arm, hit the crossbar, and rebound into play. Another time Russell was charged as he was clearing, and Taylor fell at his feet in the goal mouth. The ball went out straight to Gillespie, who drove it back with tremendous power into the net, but no goal was allowed as Taylor was lying on the ground off-side. Scotland continued to press, but they could not shoot straight. At times, indeed, it was almost incredible that they should miss. McDonald once sent the ball high over the bar when he took a centre from McCree right in front of goal and only two steps out where a simple tap with the foot would have put the ball through.

In the second half England had the advantage of the wind and they pressed fairly constantly. Still, with many chances to score their forwards rarely put Peden seriously to the test. Shots went constantly over or past at the side. Much of the excellence of the Scottish defence was due to the sterling play of W. Wiseman at left back. He is one of the best players in that position in Scotland, and his display on Saturday further enhanced his reputation. His kicking with either foot was clean and sure and he was rarely beaten even by men who seemed to be faster than he was. E. Kail was held completely and only occasionally made short dribbling runs and never got the chance to shoot. G. H. Smithies often turned quickly to get into scoring positions, but by the time he got round he was generally too closely marked to do anything. Gibbins was not so good as he had been at first and though Coates had more chances than any other his shooting was weak and seldom straight. Scotland came away with bursts at times and they played generally to the left wing, where J. D. McKenzie was in splendid form. He frequently tricked E. Gilderson and Preston, but he could not loft the ball sufficiently to get it into the goal mouth to give the men in the centre a chance. Finally he did get one centre across, although it came along the ground, and after Taylor had hurt himself in a desperate attempt to get the ball McDonald found it at his feet and he had simply to turn it into the net. England attacked again, but they could not make good use of their chances. There was a marked difference in the style of play adopted by both teams. The Scottish players, like most League players, seemed to be unused to heavy charging and at times they resented a little the methods adopted by some of their opponents. That seemed likely to lead to some misunderstandings, but fortunately coolness prevailed and the game was played out in a good spirit.

The teams were:

SCOTLAND.—R. G. C. Peden (Queen's Park), goal; T. K. Campbell (Queen's Park) and W. Wiseman (Queen's Park) (captain), backs; R. Grant (Queen's Park), R. Gillespie (Queen's Park), and W. S. King (Queen's Park), half-backs; J. McCree (London Caledonians), J. McDonald (Murrayfield Amateurs), D. McLelland (Queen's Park), F. P. Taylor (Queen's Park) and J. D. McKenzie (Queen's Park), forwards.

ENGLAND.—A. M. Russell (Casuals), goal; J. W. Preston (Leyton) and E. H. Gates (London Caledonians), backs; E. Gilderson (Ilford), J. G. Knight (Corinthians), and F. H. Ewer (Corinthians) (captain), half-backs; L. B. Morrish (Dulwich Hamlet), E. Kail (Dulwich Hamlet), G. H. Smithies (Northern Nomads), V. Gibbins (West Ham United), and H. L. Coates (Royal Navy), forwards.

CORINTHIANS WIN

In their return match, played at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, the Corinthians beat the Yorkshire Amateurs by eight goals to one, thus avenging their defeat, at Harrogate, in December. The Corinthians, though not at full strength, were decidedly the stronger side throughout, and there was very little doubt as to the result of the match when the interval came with the home side leading by three goals to one.

It was not long after the kick-off that Ansell opened the scoring for the Corinthians from a pass by Vassar-Smith. Shortly afterwards Taylor forced a corner-kick and from this Doggart headed a second goal. The Yorkshire Amateurs then attacked through Fox, who took the ball up the ground, centred, and followed up to score from a weak clearance. Then Doggart scored a third goal. Both sides had chances after that, but there was no more scoring before half-time. After the interval the Corinthians had matters all their own way. Doggart scored four more goals, all with splendid shots, and Ashton added another with a tremendous left-footed shot which Graham could hardly have seen.

The teams were:—

CORINTHIANS.—B. Howard Baker, goal; A. G. Bower and D. Lomax, backs; R. E. Vassar-Smith, C. B. G. Hunter, and A. T. Barber, half-backs; A. E. Taylor, C. T. Ashton, G. T. L. Ansell, A. G. Doggart, and W. H. Webster, forwards.

YORKSHIRE AMATEURS.—K. Graham, goal; G. Rovlance and W. Jackson, backs; J. Johnson, J. Speak, and H. Lee, half-backs; E. Joyce, G. Temple, T. A. Donaldson, H. Smith, and H. C. Fox, forwards.

In the final of the University of London Cup competition at Mitcham on Saturday the London School of Economics (holders) beat Goldsmith's College by one goal to none, after extra time.

AMATEUR RESULTS

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

SEMI-FINAL REPLAY

	Goals		Goals
ILFORD	3	NORTHERN NOMADS	2

(At Dulwich)

OTHER MATCHES

ROYAL AIR FORCE	4	ARMY	2
(At Wimbledon)			
*CORINTHIANS	9	YORKSHIRE AMATEURS	1

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

DULWICH HAMLET	5	*LONDON CALEDONIANS	2
*CLAPTON	7	WYCOMBE WANDERERS	1
*ST ALBANS CITY	4	WIMBLEDON	3
NUNEATON	3	*KINGSTON CITY	2
TUFNELL PARK	3	WOKING	0

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

WALTHAMSTOW AVENUE	3	*ENFIELD	2
*SUTTON UNITED	3	HAMPSTEAD	0
*SOUTHALL	4	REDHILL	2
*FINCHLEY	1	BROMLEY	0
BARKING TOWN	5	*CHESSUNT	1

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*CARSHALTON ATHLETIC	2	MITCHAM WANDERERS	0
*EPSOM TOWN	6	CHEF WANDERERS	1
*GRAVS ATHLETIC	4	BECKENHAM	1
*ROMFORD	4	BOSTALL HEATH	1
*WALTHAMSTOW GRANGE	2	ERITH AND BELVEDERE	0

SECOND DIVISION

*BARNTWOOD MENTAL HOSPITAL	8	BECKENHAM	0
*ERITH AND BELVEDERE	5	EPSOM TOWN	2
*LEAVESDEN MENTAL HOSPITAL	8	ROMFORD	1
*U.G.B.M. SPORTS	2	PARK ROYAL	1
*WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC	3	CHELMSFORD	2

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*CHESHAM UNITED	3	EGHAM	2
*CRITTALL'S ATHLETIC	7	COLCHESTER TOWN	1
*G.E. (ROMFORD)	6	STAINES TOWN	0
*HAYES	5	BRENTWOOD AND WARLEY	1
METROPOLITAN POLICE	9	*WOOD GREEN	2

DIVISION I.

*HATWARDS SPORTS	6	APSLEY	1
*HERTFORD TOWN	5	BERKHAMSTED TOWN	1
*HOUNSLOW	6	LEAGRAVE AND DISTRICT	1
LEIGHTON UNITED	2	*POLYTECHNIC	1
*WATFORD OLD BOYS	7	R.A.F. (UXBRIDGE)	1

DIVISION II.

(EASTERN SECTION)

HITCHIN TOWN RESERVES	6	*MINISTRY OF HEALTH	2
*HODDESDON TOWN	4	ROVERS	1
LETCHWORTH TOWN	7	*POLYTECHNIC RESERVES	5
LYONS CLUB RESERVES	2	*WELWYN GARDEN CITY	1

(WESTERN SECTION)

*BERKHAMSTED TOWN RESERVES	1	FARNHAM UNITED	0
*HAZELL'S (AYLESBURY)	2	G.W.R.	1
MARLOW	5	*WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC	3

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

H.M.S. EXCELLENT (holders)	3	CIVIL SERVICE	3
(At East Grinstead)			

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

WEALDSTONE	3	HARROW	1
(At Hampstead)			

ESSEX SENIOR CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

LEYTON	9	DAGENHAM TOWN	1
(At Barking)			

SURREY SENIOR CUP

SECOND ROUND

*KINGSTONIAN	2	AQUARIUS	1

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

MAIDENHEAD UNITED	5	WINDSOR AND ETON	1
(At Slough)			

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

EASTBOURNE COMRADES	2	HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS	1
(Replayed tie.)			

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

BARCLAYS BANK	4	*KEW ASSOCIATION	2
*CARSHALTON	1	MIDLAND BANK	0
*EASTBOURNE	5	OLD LYONIANS	1
*CAMBRIDGE TOWN	4	WESTMINSTER BANK	1
*LENSBURY	3	EALING ASSOCIATION	2
*MERTON	2	TOC H	0
LLOYDS BANK	4	*NORSEMEN	0
*OLD PARROCIANS	3	BRITANNIC HOUSE	1
*CROUCH END VAMPIRES	3	NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK	2
*ALLEYN OLD BOYS	2	ISSA	1

SOUTHERN OLYMPIAN LEAGUE

*ST. MICHAELS (LEIGH)	9	SAVINGS BANK	1
*OLD FINCHLEIANS	4	NORTHERN	1
*OLD LATYMERIANS	3	*OLD OWENS	0
*CHELSFORD	3	REDGATE PRIORY	2
THOS. COOK AND SON	3	*P.L.A.	1
*CENTYMCA	2	CULLDRALL	1

SCHOOL MATCHES

	Goals		Goals
OLD WYKEHAMISTS	8	*ETON	0
*BRENTWOOD SCHOOL	2	CASUALS "A"	1

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

ILFORD WIN

Ilford beat the Northern Nomads in the re-played semi-final of the F.A. Amateur Cup by four goals to two on the Dulwich Hamlet Ground on Saturday and so qualified to meet Bournemouth Gasworks in the final. The Nomads were without G. H. Smithies, whom they badly missed, for, like E. Gilderson, of Ilford, he was playing for England.

The afternoon was wet and dismal, but there was an enthusiastic crowd of some 7,000 people present when play began. R. Davies-Owen, who dribbled beautifully, but was inclined to hold on to the ball a little too long, went through and shot in the first minute, and a moment later a free-kick for a foul throw-in against the Nomads gave Drane the chance to shoot from close in, and N. D. Jones had to give a corner. If the ball did not keep travelling up and down the field at quite this speed, the play continued to be fast and exciting, and neither side monopolized the attack. Ilford had a great chance when V. C. Potter ran through, and put his centre back to Drane, but if Drane was unmarked he was also caught on the wrong foot, and his failure to get any force behind his shot was not so culpable as some of the spectators seemed to think. After seven minutes, however, Ilford took the lead. G. Peploe was sent through by Welsh, and his centre cannoned off one of the defenders to Welsh, who drove the ball into the corner of the net well out of Jones' reach. Five minutes later, however, the Nomads drew level, thanks to one of the Ilford backs, who broke all the text-book rules by centreing across his own goal. The ball came to F. H. Williams, whose shot, a quite gentle one, hit the inside of the post. A little later a penalty-kick given to the Nomads for, presumably, a charge which did not look particularly criminal was taken successfully by Scott, and the Nomads led for the first and only time in the match. Before half-time Ilford scored two further goals. The first was a rather unfortunate affair, as Potter seemed to be standing yards off-side when he received the ball. No whistle was blown, however, Potter ran on, and Drane, meeting the centre with his head, flashed the ball past Jones at a pace which suggested that it had his foot behind it. The second goal came from a centre—the speed of Ilford's two wing forwards gave the Nomad's defence a lot of trouble—this time from Peploe, and again Drane scored, taking the ball this time on the volley. Just before this goal Moore had to be carried off the field, and, although he came back after the interval, he could only hobble, and the Nomads, for all intents and purposes, played 10 men until the end of the game.

The second half kept up the pace of the first and after Dellow had, for once, shaken off his shadowers and got in a shot which was saved, there came the best movement of the whole match. The Nomads took the ball from well beyond the half-way line right down the field, about seven of their men combining at one time or another without an Ilford player touching the ball. Moore finished the movement by heading over the bar, but a moment later the Nomads had another chance of drawing level, as Watson was penalized for carrying. There is always something slightly comic about these free-kicks, and this one was no exception. Bravely as the Nomads were playing, and admirable as their half-backs' determination to come well up and help their depleted forward line was, Ilford looked to be playing a winning game. Welsh was controlling the Ilford attack very cleverly, his passes were nearly always accurate, and he often made the move the defence did not expect. A movement started by him, and in which Drane and Peploe took part, ended in Peploe shooting hard from an acute angle at Jones, but after 30 minutes Ilford made the game definitely safe. Some short passing between Webb, who played splendidly at left half-back, Drane, and Peploe led to Peploe hitting the cross-bar for the ball to come back to Potter, who scored from close in.

The teams were:—

ILFORD.—G. S. Watson, goal; W. R. Treisman and H. W. Winterburn, backs; E. G. Knaak, L. Crawmer, and W. Webb, half-backs; V. C. Potter, V. F. Welsh, R. G. Dellow, F. A. Drane, and G. Peploe, forwards.

NORTHERN NOMADS.—N. S. Jones, goal; C. E. Blair and H. G. McDavid, backs; D. Scott, R. Owen, and W. Parry, half-backs; T. Parker, H. J. Moore, F. H. Williams, R. Davies-Owen, and H. V. Pitt, forwards.

SERVICES MATCH

THE ARMY BEATEN

The Royal Air Force beat the Army, in the first of the Services Association Football Championship matches, at Wimbledon, on Saturday by four goals to two.

The ground was in good condition at the beginning of the match, but rain, which fell before half-time and was quite heavy in the last three-quarters of an hour's play, made it slippery and difficult. The pace was fast and the forwards went hard and straight for goal. The player of the day was Corporal Robinson, the Royal Air Force centre half-back, who is an Amateur International. The ball seemed to follow him about, and his judg

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

THE SOCIETY BEAT CAMBRIDGE

The Cambridge team played their last match before the great event at Hoylake next week when they met and were not outrageously beaten by a fairly strong side of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society at Rye on Saturday. In order to keep unbroken the team spirit and at the same time to conform with the regulations of the University, three of the side left Cambridge in the early hours of the morning and somehow arrived at Rye in time to take their appointed places in the Foursomes. The Society at the last moment were strengthened by a notification that R. H. Wethered, having had an attack of influenza, would benefit by a couple of days at the seaside, and the dignity of the match was in consequence increased by the presence of the captain of the Walker Cup team. In the morning in his Foursome he was not quite the real Roger Wethered, but in the afternoon in his match against E. M. Prain he was very nearly very good indeed. At least it can be said that his driving was as good as could be wished for, and with him that is, after all, the most important point.

Prain, frankly, played rather badly in the top Foursome, but Longhurst made the most gallant efforts to cover his captain's indiscretions, and the credit of a very encouraging Foursome success must be given almost entirely to him. For a great part of the match Colonel Lumsden did all that could be asked of a Foursome partner, but later he became just a little uncertain. Wethered and Lumsden were, in fact, one up with three holes to play, but then three 4's were good enough to win all the last three holes for Cambridge and the match.

In the afternoon, when beautiful sunshine was followed by unpleasant rainstorms, the Society, with a lead of two matches on the Foursomes, were always in a winning position. The big men of the day, Wethered and Prain, started off from the 10th hole, and so a group of spectators, who had perched themselves on shooting sticks at the second teeing ground, had a long time to wait and were unlucky to miss a very good game. Wethered made mistakes at the 12th and 13th holes and so Prain stood two up after six holes had been played. But from that moment Wethered played and looked like a Walker Cup captain. His driving never looked like failing him, and even if he were a little unsteady in his short run-up shots the figures were coming along very uncomfortably for Prain, who could not quite last the pace, although he played very much better than he had done in the morning. Wethered was one up at the turn, won the first hole with the help of a stymie, and also the third. He lost the fifth, but then won the sixth and so was dormy.

A. J. Evans started a little scrappily, but soon settled down to play strong and accurate golf, but Landale had to play an exceptional stroke in a *moment de crise* in his game against Bermingham. He had been three up, but had been dragged back to a lead of one hole at the 13th, where he hooked his tee-shot. Bermingham reached the outskirts of the green in two shots, which was good hitting on Saturday, and Landale only just scraped over the sand hill in two, with his next shot a pitching stroke of incalculable height. He all but holed out, won the hole instead of losing it, and without a doubt the match in consequence. E. Martin Smith won a good match against Captain Pearson in the course of which he holed the seventh, eighth, and ninth holes in nine strokes and in general showed himself to be a golfer who is improving by leaps and bounds.

Considering that many of the Cambridge team were playing at Rye for the first time the impression that their golf gave was that, given normal Hoylake conditions, they are a team to be treated with the greatest respect in a University match.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Oxford and Cambridge G.S.		Cambridge University	
R. H. Wethered and Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Lumsden ..	0	E. M. Prain (Clare) and T. C. Longhurst (Clare) (3 holes)	1
D. E. Landale and O. C. Bristowe (5 and 4) ..	1	W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex) and N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex)	0
Captain A. G. Pearson and D. H. R. Martin (5 and 3) ..	1	W. E. S. Bond (King's) and E. Martin-Smith (Pembroke) ..	0
A. J. Evans and Sir H. Bray (3 and 2) ..	1	W. C. Carr (Trinity) and J. D. Kerr (Trinity Hall) ..	0
Major R. B. Vincent and G. N. Foster	0	R. B. Beaze (Jesus) and I. K. McRoisy (Clare) (2 and 1) ..	1
N. C. Selway and T. P. Whitaker (2 and 1) ..	1	H. Martin-Row (Jesus) and H. W. Higginson (St. John's)	0
Total	4	Total	2

SINGLES

R. H. Wethered (3 and 2)	1	E. M. Prain	0
A. J. Evans (3 and 2) ..	1	T. C. Longhurst	0
D. E. Landale (4 and 3) ..	1	W. H. Bermingham ..	0
		E. Martin-Smith ..	0
Captain A. G. Pearson ..	0	and 1)	1
O. C. Bristowe	0	W. E. S. Bond (1 hole) ..	1
D. H. R. Martin (1 hole)	1	W. C. Carr	0
Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Lumsden	0	N. A. Keith (4 and 3) ..	1
Major R. B. Vincent ..	0	I. McRoisty (1 hole) ..	1
G. N. Foster (2 holes) ..	1	R. B. Beaze	0
N. C. Selway (2 and 1) ..	1	J. D. Kerr	0
Sir H. Bray (3 and 2) ..	1	H. W. Higginson ..	0
		H. Martin-Row (3 and 2)	1
T. P. Whitaker	0		
Total	7	Total	5

OXFORD HALVE WITH THE SOCIETY

Oxford, following the example of their foes, played their last team match before they left for Hoylake against the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society at Rye yesterday, and halved with the same side that had beaten Cambridge the day before. In that the conditions were more difficult than on Saturday and they had two members of their side proper and one reserve left in Oxford (struggling with the examiners), their performance was by far the more impressive.

The whole result of the day's play yesterday depended on the result of a thrilling finish between I. Wilson Young, who surely is unlucky never to have played against Cambridge, and the usually dependable N. C. Selway. Selway had been three up with five to play, but when he struck off from the last teeing ground his match was all square. He was the last to come in, and Oxford were leading by one game. Neither quite found the last green with their second shots and both fluffed their chips, but, on a second attempt, Selway did get on to the green, whereas Wilson Young banged the ball over it, and so in a not very dignified manner the Society saved its skin.

The importance of the day, however, lay in the manner in which the leading Oxford players acquitted themselves against a formidable opposition. The Foursomes left the honours easy, with nothing very much to talk about, as the absence of players had upset the usual combination of the Oxford team, and one or two of the Society pairs were very nearly bad. Great things, however, were expected in the afternoon, when R. H. Baugh, who had abolished D. Grant on the previous day, met R. H. Wethered. A big company of expert observers saw a very good game. Baugh made costly mistakes on the 17th and 18th putting greens—the match having started at the 10th—and was three down. He looked to be going to lose the second, where he had an unkind lie from his tee shot, and put his second into the cross-bunkers. He chipped out, put his next on the green, and holed a good putt for a half in 5. He won the dog-leg third hole, but was brought back again to three down at the fourth, where Wethered got a 2. Baugh made one more attack by winning the fifth, and, both being in the pot bunker guarding the green at the sixth, halved that hole in 5. Baugh got a hard half at the seventh, where he overran the green with his third, and Wethered made no mistake at the short eighth, after Baugh had pulled his tee shot into the Valley. They played the last hole, and the scores were returned to be 72 to 74.

Marston and Bristowe had a game of golf to be remembered, in which 15 holes were halved. Bristowe won the 13th, Marston the 17th, and then Bristowe won the last hole, both having completed the course in 74 strokes—good going at Rye yesterday, with heavy ground and a deluge of rain during part of the afternoon. Landale and Fogg also had a very close game, neither ever being more than one hole up on the other, and a halved match against Landale, playing well, on that course was something for Fogg to be proud of. Evans always had a little in hand against Jackson, and four holes from the seventh to the 10th in 13 strokes put him on the way to victory.

The reserves, official and unofficial, played well enough to make people wonder what manner of giants Oxford have to be able to do without them.

The firm impression left was that Oxford go to Hoylake a strongly fancied team, but not so overwhelmingly superior that they can afford to take liberties with a very hard-fighting and plucky Cambridge side. As ever, the Rye course provided a perfect test for such important matches. The fairways are good without ever being encouraging, and the putting greens on the whole were really good.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Oxford and Cambridge G.S.		Oxford University	
R. H. Wethered and Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Lumsden ..	0	R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and G. P. Jackson (Lincoln) (3 and 4) ..	1
A. J. Evans and D. E. Landale (3 and 2) ..	1	N. M. Fogg (Exeter) and H. M. Bray (Trinity) ..	0
O. C. Bristowe and D. H. R. Martin ..	0	J. R. Keen (Wadham) and H. Schoftel (Balliol) (4 and 3) ..	1
Captain A. G. Pearson and Sir H. Bray ..	0	J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) and J. P. Marston (Trinity) (4 and 3) ..	1
G. N. Foster and T. P. Whitaker (2 holes) ..	1	A. B. Miller (Wadham) and A. M. Tew (Magdalen) (6 and 5) ..	1
Major R. B. Vincent and N. C. Selway (5 and 4)	1	I. Wilson-Young (Balliol) and F. P. Macdonald (New College) ..	0
Total ..	3	Total ..	3

SINGLES

R. H. Wethered (2 and 1)	1	R. H. Baugh	0
O. C. Bristowe (1 hole) ..	1	J. P. Marston	0
D. E. Evans (5 and 4) ..	1	G. P. Jackson	0
Captain A. G. Pearson (halved) ..	0	J. R. Keen (halved) ..	0
D. E. Landale (halved) ..	0	N. M. Fogg (halved) ..	0
D. H. R. Martin (3 and 1)	1	H. M. Bray	0
Sir H. Bray	0	J. W. L. Adams (1 hole)	1
G. N. Foster	0	H. Schoftel (3 and 2) ..	1
Major R. B. Vincent ..	0	A. M. Tew (3 and 2) ..	1
Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Lumsden	0	A. B. Miller (3 and 2) ..	1
N. C. Selway (1 hole) ..	1	I. Wilson-Young	0
T. P. Whitaker	0	F. P. Macdonald (6 and 4)	1
Total	5	Total	5

The reserves, official and unofficial, played

(Continued at foot of next column)

OXFORD AT SANDWICH

A GOOD PERFORMANCE

Oxford, with two of their side—A. C. Marples and C. Sweeny—absent, had a very close match with Royal St. George's at Sandwich on Saturday, and in the end lost only by a single match, the total for the day being six matches to five in favour of the club, the remaining match ending all even.

In these circumstances Oxford did well. They put up two outstanding performances. In the Foursomes R. H. Baugh and J. P. Marston beat Douglas Grant and H. E. Taylor on the 17th green, and in the Singles—one can hardly believe it—Baugh beat Grant by eight and six. Certainly Grant was suffering from rheumatism, but that does not detract from the merit of Oxford's play, for in the Singles match Baugh went out in the astonishing score of 33—it might well have been 31—and started home with a 3 at the next hole, 10 holes in 36! J. R. Keen and N. M. Fogg put up another excellent performance in beating G. D. Hannay and J. S. C. Maughan by five and three, and A. M. Tew did marvels in helping A. B. Miller to beat Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Major G. C. Campbell. Tew has improved enormously during the last few weeks, having added accuracy in play up to the hole to his immense power.

In the Singles, apart from Baugh's achievement, the best performances were those of J. R. Keen, N. M. Fogg, and A. M. Tew. Keen halved with H. E. Taylor largely owing to his fine putting. He never missed a putt and holed time after time from distances of 10ft. Fogg beat Maughan by three and two and Tew, playing even better than in the morning, made mincemeat of L. C. Gordon. For the club Lister Hartley was the hero of the day. His golf morning and afternoon was of the highest order, and in the afternoon he completed the round in 72 strokes. Wonderful golf.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Royal St. George's		Oxford University	
D. Grant and H. E. Taylor ..	0	R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and J. P. Marston (Trinity) (2 and 1) ..	1
W. L. Hartley and Major R. S. Lambert (4 and 3)	1	G. P. Jackson (Lincoln) and H. M. Bray (Trinity) ..	0
G. D. Hannay and J. S. C. Maughan	0	J. R. Keen (Wadham) and N. M. Fogg (Exeter) (5 and 3) ..	1
The Hon. O. Scott and R. G. Chittenden (3 and 2) ..	1	J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) and H. Schoftel (Balliol) ..	0
Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Major G. C. Campbell	0	A. M. Tew (Magdalen) and A. B. Miller (Wadham) (3 and 2) ..	1
P. C. Quilter and L. C. Gordon (1 hole) ..	1	I. Wilson - Young (Balliol) and F. P. McDonald (New College)	0
Total	3	Total	3

SINGLES

D. Grant	0	R. H. Baugh (3 and 6)	1
W. L. Hartley (5 and 4) ..	1	J. P. Marston	0
G. D. Hannay (1 hole) ..	1	G. P. Jackson	0
H. E. Taylor (halved) ..	0	J. R. Keen (halved) ..	0
J. S. C. Maughan ..	0	N. M. Fogg (3 and 2) ..	1
Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Major G. C. Campbell (4 and 2)	1	H. M. Bray	0
The Hon. O. Scott (1 hole) ..	1	J. W. L. Adams	0
R. G. Chittenden (5 and 4)	1	H. Schoftel	0
L. C. Gordon	0	A. M. Tew (4 and 3) ..	1
Major R. S. Lambert ..	0	A. B. Miller (2 and 1) ..	1
Major G. C. Campbell (5 and 4)	1	I. Wilson-Young ..	0
P. C. Quilter	0	F. P. Macdonald (4 and 3)	1
Total	6	Total	5

THE WALKER CUP TEAM

R. H. Wethered, the British captain for the Walker Cup match at Sandwich, stated on Saturday that all members of the team will be at Sandwich for the Royal St. George's Champion Grand Challenge Cup competition on May 10, but that they will undergo no special training nor receive professional tuition. The Walker Cup match will be played at Royal St. George's Club's course on May 15 and 16.

MOOR PARK BEAT SANDY LODGE

Moor Park beat Sandy Lodge at Moor Park on Saturday by nine matches to two. In the second team match at Sandy Lodge the home side won by eight games to four.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Moor Park		Sandy Lodge	
T. L. C. Heald	0	G. M. Bennett (2 and 1) ..	1
C. W. Musser (2 and 1) ..	1	J. Thomson Smith ..	0
Colonel Adam Brown (3 and 2) ..	1	E. A. Mearns	0
V. Forrester (6 and 5) ..	1	J. Bennett	0
R. L. Syke (4 and 2) ..	1	G. Davies	0
Captain H. E. Harker (6 and 5)	1	A. L. Schutes	0
V. M. Hall (1 hole) ..	1	D. L. Smith	0
B. de V. Hardcastle ..	0	W. P. Bennett (3 and 2)	1
Total	6	Total ..	2

FOURSOMES

Brown and Forrester ..	0	G. Bennett and Smith ..	0
Heald and Hall (2 and 1)	1	Mearns and Davies ..	0
Musser and Harker (1 hole)	1	Bennett and Bennett ..	0
Sykes and Hardcastle (6 and 4)	1	Schutes and Smith ..	0
Total ..	3	Total ..	0

MATCH AT BURHILL

Burhill beat the Royal Navy and Royal Marines G.S. by eight matches to four at Burhill on Saturday.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Burhill		R. Navy and R. Marines G.S.	
P. C. Chase (2 holes) ..	1	The Rev. E. S. Ulyat, Sub-Lieutenant ..	0
R. Rutherford (4 and 3) ..	1	Captain A. Bromiger ..	0
S. W. Bullock (3 and 2) ..	1	Lieutenant-Commander Malcolm-King (4 and 2) ..	1
Sir B. Morgan	0	Lieutenant-Commander D. Derek-Jones ..	0
J. H. Jacob (2 and 1) ..	1	Lieutenant-Commander E. J. S. James ..	0
R. Stoneham (4 and 3) ..	1	Lieutenant W. A. Dallmeyer (6 and 5) ..	1
Captain H. V. Philpott ..	0	Lieutenant-Commander W. G. Jack	0
E. B. Scott (7 and 6) ..	1	Total	2
Total	6		

FOURSOMES

Chase and Rutherford (2 and 1)	1	Ulyat and Turnbull ..	0
Bullock and Morgan (3 and 1)	1	Bromiger and Malcolm-King	0
Jacob and Stoneham	—	Derek-Jones and H. James (3 and 2)	1
Scott and Philpott ..	0	Jack and Dallmeyer (2 and 1)	1
Total ..	2	Total ..	2

CAMBRIDGE RESERVES

H. W. Higginson (Haileybury and St. John's) and H. Martin-Row (Marlborough and Jesus) have been chosen as reserves for Cambridge and will therefore represent Cambridge in the Dinner Match, which will be played today week at Hoylake.

PARLIAMENTARY PRESS GALLERY TOURNAMENT

C. Coote (*The Times*) won the Arnott Cup (Parliamentary Press Gallery) Tournament yesterday, when he beat J. Waddell (*Glasgow Daily Record*) at Walton Heath by 8 and 7, after being five up at the end of the first round. Coote won the Parliamentary Handicap last season.

WORPLESDON WIN AT WEST HILL

A SWEEPING SINGLES VICTORY

Worplesdon had their revenge on West Hill on Saturday, for in a match by Foursomes and Singles at West Hill they beat them by nine matches to one on the day's play, and so handsomely wiped out their defeat last year over their own course. Neither club was represented by its full might, but they were good teams for all that and very evenly matched. Unfortunately, after a mercifully fine morning the heavens opened after luncheon, and it was a miserable afternoon. The men of Worplesdon showed themselves the hardier, and they won every one of the Singles but one, which was halved.

The result of the morning's Foursomes gave Worplesdon the advantage of one point. The top match was full of incident and remarkable for the fewness of the holes halved. R. H. de Montmorency and W. A. Murray were the mainstay of their respective sides, for their golf, unlike that of their partners, was almost flawless. There was never more than a hole in it, and West Hill were in fact never up till they won the long 14th in 4, thanks to a long putt by Murray. de Montmorency holed a good putt to win the 15th after both he and Murray had cut their tee shots badly, but West Hill got their noses in front again at the 16th, which they won in 4. However disaster overtook them at the 17th, where Board failed to get his partner out of a bunker, and the match was square again. Peech's tee shot, rather luckily, lay well in the rough to the right of the 18th fairway. de Montmorency played a fine shot on to the green, the hole was well halved in 4, and so the match finished all even.

Board failed to take advantage of some early lapses on the part of de Montmorency after luncheon, and the latter, armed with a new set of steel-shafted wooden clubs, thereafter gave very little away and won on the 16th green. R. Straker, an improved and improving golfer, played admirably to beat Murray by the same margin, going out in 35 in the worst of the weather and being somewhere about level 4's at the end of the match. Apart from possessing plenty of power Straker is a beautiful putter, having an amazing delicacy of touch for so large a man. There were three other close finishes, but in every case they went against West Hill, except that in which H. le Fleming Shepherd earned the distinction of being the only unbeaten player on his side.

In the meanwhile Worplesdon's second team were rubbing it in on their own green against the West Hill second team. The Foursomes were halved at two matches all, but Worplesdon lost only two of the Singles.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

West Hill		Worplesdon	
W. A. Murray and J. A. Board (halved) ..	0	R. H. de Montmorency and A. J. Peech (halved)	0
H. le Fleming Shepherd and B. Lesley ..	0	E. Straker and G. Illingworth (2 and 1) ..	1
Major K. S. MacRae and C. W. Irving ..	0	H. J. T. Neilson and R. G. Mills (4 and 3) ..	1
D. Rhodes and A. J. Lee (2 and 1)	1	J. L. Spens and K. A. Tooth	0
Total ..	1	Total ..	2

SINGLES

		R. H. de Montmorency ..	1
J. A. Board	0	(3 and 2)	0
W. A. Murray	0	E. Straker (3 and 2) ..	1
H. le Fleming Shepherd (halved)	0	G. Illingworth (halved)	0
		H. T. Neilson (1 hole) ..	1
B. Lesley	0	A. J. Peech (4 and 2) ..	1
Major K. S. MacRae ..	0	A. J. Peech (4 and 2) ..	1
D. Rhodes	0	K. A. Tooth (3 and 2) ..	1
C. W. Irving	0	J. L. Spens (1 hole) ..	1
A. J. Lee	0	R. G. Mills (3 and 2) ..	1
Total ..	0	Total ..	7

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Scratch Score shown in parentheses)

BECKENHAM (CROYDON) (76).—Monthly Medal. Senior.—T. C. Tucker, 79 – 5 = 74. Junior.—G. Jackson, 90 – 18 = 72.

BETCHWORTH PARK (75).—Monthly Bogey.—S. Mant (5), 2 up.

BEXHILL (73).—Monthly Medal.—Scratch.—Major G. F. O'Malley, 80. Senior.—Major G. F. O'Malley, 80 – 6 = 74; E. J. G. Smee, 82 – 8 = 74; F. G. Larom, 85 – 11 = 74. Junior.—H. J. Ingoldby, 89 – 17 = 72.

BOGNOR (75).—Open Bogey.—Captain E. G. Moorehouse (15), 1 down.

CAMBERLEY HEATH (76).—Monthly Medal.—Dr. R. C. Wingfield, 89 – 10 = 79.

CHERTSEY (75).—Monthly Medal.—W. Gillatt, 86 – 7 = 79; W. Marson, 91 – 12 = 79; C. Sancha, 95 – 16 = 79, tied.

COODEN BEACH (75).—Mullins Challenge Prize.—H. G. Richardson, 92 – 16 = 76.

COOMBE HILL (76).—Thirty-six Holes Medal Competition for an inlaid cabinet presented by C. Labia.—A. Russell (15), 73 + 74 = 147 net.

CUDDINGTON (76).—Captain's Prize.—N. E. Brocklebank (16), 2 down.

CULVERDEN (76).—Monthly Bogey.—H. F. Kirrage (receives 5), 1 down; L. N. Ure (receives 11), 2 down; E. A. R. Hesketh (receives 7), 3 down; T. Howard (receives 18), 3 down.

DENHAM (76).—Monthly Bogey.—G. H. Jennings (1), all square.

EALING (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Division I.—Harvey Butler (8), all square. Division II.—W. Goodwin (15), 1 down.

EAST BERKS (73).—Medal Competition.—R. S. Ashford, 80 – 7 = 82. Ladies' Bogey.—Miss Gifford (36), 2 down.

ENFIELD (74).—Monthly Bogey.—A. Ricketts (12), 2 down.

FERNDOWN (76).—Monthly Bogey.—W. Sommerville (22), 5 up; H. R. Paterson (11), 4 up.

FLACKWELL HEATH (73).—Bogey Competition.—Senior.—S. Grundy (8), 3 up. Junior.—J. L. Walter (30), 2 down.

HADLEY WOOD (77).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—H. G. Holder (10), 4 up. Junior.—J. Kyd (18), 5 down.

HASTINGS (73).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—R. S. Jones (6), 3 down. Junior.—H. J. Plater (18), all square.

HAYLING (74).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—Commander Willett (7), 2 up. Junior.—Commander Gray (13), 8 down; Commander Braddyll (18), 3 down, tied.

KNOLE PARK (73).—Monthly Bogey.—A. G. Cochrane (7), 1 down.

MANNINGS HEATH (73).—Captain's Prize.—G. H. Linfoot (scratch), down.

NORTH SURREY (71).—Monthly Bogey.—J. P. Stacy (13), all square.

PRINCE'S (79).—Monthly Medal.—J. James, 90 – 16 = 74.

PURLEY DOWNS (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. K. May, 82 – 7 = 75. Junior.—G. A. E. Williamson, 89 – 13 = 76.

REDHILL AND REIGATE (72).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—S. W. Taylor (3), all square. Junior.—J. F. Pace (14), 5 down; W. R. D. Robertson (19), 5 down, tied.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S (69).—Monthly Bogey.—J. F. Townsale (15), 3 down. F. G. Hicks (5), 3 down, tied.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL (76).—Loss Cup (Bogey).—On second count.—C. Shankland (+1), 2 up.

SHIRLEY PARK (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—T. H. Butcher, 84 – 10 = 74. C. White, 86 – 12 = 74, tied. Junior.—J. Wartenweiler, 92 – 16 = 76.

SIDCUP (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Division I.—A. G. Flute (11), 1 down. Division II.—C. R. Averill (20), all square.

SOUTH HERTS (75).—Quarterly Bogey.—W. Nobbs, 4 down. J. S. Scott, 4 down, tied.

SOUTH LODGE (75).—Gold Medal.—W. Sweeting, 83 – 14 = 69.

STANMORE (76).—Monthly Par Competition.—L. E. Watton (6), 1 up.

SUNDRIDGE PARK (76).—Captain's Prize.—Qualifying Round.—R. G. Williams, 86 – 12 = 74; R. C. Chater, 80 – 5 = 75; T. Howorth, 91 – 16 = 75; A. G. Nash, 90 – 14 = 76.

THEYDON BOIS (70).—Monthly Medal.—H. J. Palmer, 89 – 18 = 71.

VERULAM (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. H. White, 91 – 12 = 79. Junior.—E. H. Mitchell, 90 – 15 = 75.

WEST HILL (76).—Monthly Bogey.—A. Hawkins (14), 3 down.

WEST HOVE (75).—Monthly Bogey.—E. Y. Hughes (12), 2 down.

WEST MIDDLESEX (74).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—H. E. Hicks, 86 – 12 = 74; F. H. Rowse, 75, scratch. 75. Junior.—J. Ellis, 93 – 18 = 75.

WEST SURREY (76).—Monthly Bogey.—W. R. Taylor (5), all square; R. B. Keeping (6), 1 down.

WILLINGDON (72).—Bogey Competition.—E. C. Hazzard (16), all square.

WOODFORD (74).—Final of Jeffery Prize.—E. A. McNeill, 99 – 18 = 81.

WORTHING (73).—Monthly Bogey.—Division I.—T. C. Stretton (11), 2 up. Division II.—J. Nivison (15), all square.

Guildford Ladies beat West Surrey Ladies at Guildford by five games to two.

Beaconsfield beat Berkhamsted at Berkhamsted on Saturday by six matches to five.

In a "Pearson" Trophy match at Porters Park, Oxhey beat a home team of ladies by four games to three.

B. Drew has been appointed secretary to the Royal Cinque Ports Club at Deal and will take up his appointment in April.

A team of golfers representing the House of Commons were beaten by the Royal Automobile Club at Epsom on Saturday by eight matches to three.

RIDDELL'S BAY, BERMUDA, March 16.—T. P. Perkins won the Bermuda Amateur Championship here when he beat Miller-Jones, of New York, by two holes up and one to play.—*Reuter.*

Camberley Heath Golf Club have elected their professional, T. A. Mounce, an honorary member of the club. Mounce has been at Camberley Heath for 15 years.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Wye (2.0).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—League, Second Division: Charlton Athletic v. Hull City, at Charlton (3.0).

RUGBY LEAGUE.—Oldham v. Widnes (3.30).

LAWN TENNIS.—Queen's Club (Forest Hill) Tournament; L.T.A. council meeting.

BILLIARDS.—Amateur Championship final, Coles v. Sherrin, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 2 and 8; Lindrum v. Smith, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-road, 3 and 8; McConachy v. Davis, Sheffield.

LAWN TENNIS

PARIS BEAT LONDON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, March 16

Paris beat London in their annual lawn tennis match, which was concluded at the Tennis Club de Paris this evening, by 12 matches to nine. The meeting has been full of brilliant and exciting play, and represents a great advance by the young English players. It was not until late this afternoon that the victory of Paris was assured, and it was even narrower than the final score indicates.

Unfortunately F. J. Perry, partnered by E. C. Peters, hurt himself during the second set of their Doubles match to-day and was forced to retire, thus giving the French a walk-over at a critical point. London won eight of the 12 Singles, but the French won eight of the nine Doubles. J. S. Oliff was playing much below his usual form and he lost both his Singles and, in partnership with W. H. Austin, gave away an important Doubles match this afternoon. Perry, who is a young and powerful player with plenty of time before him in which to improve, fully justified his inclusion in the London team by winning his two Singles.

AUSTIN'S ACHIEVEMENT

The really great achievement of the match, and one which will do much to encourage British lawn tennis, was the remarkable victory of H. W. Austin over J. Borotra this afternoon. In beating Borotra on a wooden court, on which Borotra is acknowledged to be the world's greatest player, Austin gave a wonderful performance and, what is more, four sets were enough to give him his victory, the score being 2—6, 6—2, 11—9, 6—2. There was nothing in the nature of a fluke about it, for during the first three sets, at any rate, Borotra was playing at the top of his form. Austin remained unperturbed throughout the match. His ball control and timing were perfect, and he proved himself to be capable of producing replies to Borotra's most aggressive shots.

After establishing a useful lead of five matches to two on Friday, London fared badly yesterday, when the programme was concluded with the scores level at seven to seven. Earlier to-day London lost two Singles and won one, and when Austin and Borotra took the court before packed galleries this afternoon Paris had a lead of 9—8. It took most of the first set for Austin to play himself in, but he gained much applause for several brilliant passing shots. Borotra, realising the danger of venturing to the net, was content to remain on the base line for most of the set, and won it at 6—2. Austin found his form during the second set and soon established a 4—1 lead. Borotra was repeatedly past the net with perfectly placed shots, and he was obviously disconcerted to find his most powerful drives and smashes being returned vigorously. Austin drove consistently with strength and speed, and it was noticeable that he scored whenever he came up to the net. Borotra won the six games and lost the seventh and with a lead of 5—2 Austin took the set in the eighth game from Borotra's service.

The third set, which went to 20 games, was the most brilliant and exciting of the match. Austin was playing with supreme confidence and was very successful in keeping his opponent on the base line. When Borotra played himself into position at the net, he was still being passed with cross shots, the speed and accuracy of which aroused astounded admiration among the spectators. Borotra won the first two games, but Austin drew level in the fourth, after winning to 15 on Borotra's service. He took the next two games to lead 4—2 after some splendid volleying. The Frenchman got level again in the eighth game and, when Austin won the ninth to 15, Borotra again drew level in the tenth game, after Austin had only wanted the match point in order to win. That was 5—5, and it was at this period that Austin's best play was seen. He was the next to gain the lead, but Borotra immediately levelled things up again from his own service. Again Austin went ahead, thanks to hard driving to Borotra's back hand, and thereafter the games went with service to 9—9. Austin again won from his service to 15 in the 19th game, and with admirable coolness won the 20th game after deuce had been called twice, thus taking the set at 11—9. The fourth set showed that the crucial part of the match was over, for in it Borotra broke down completely. Austin actually took the first three games without Borotra having scored a point. He showed almost uncanny anticipation and retrieved shots that appeared to be quite out of reach. He was very consistent, moreover, in the manner in which he beat Borotra at the net, although Borotra made dispirited efforts to score winners from that position. Borotra won the fourth game, but Austin was not to be denied and went on to win the next two and established a 5—1 lead. French hopes revived in the seventh game, which Borotra won to love from his own service, thanks largely to two brilliant aces, but in the next game Austin produced two passing shots, and with the score at 30—40 against him Borotra drove the ball into the net, giving Austin the set at 6—2, and with it a brilliant and well-deserved triumph.

This brought the score level again at 9—9, and everything rested on the three remaining doubles. Austin and Oliff looked almost certain winners against Borotra and Brugnon after winning the first two sets. Austin was still playing powerfully and Borotra was showing signs of fatigue. The French pair rallied in the third set and took it at 6—4. In the fourth set Oliff, who had been playing with great power and accuracy, began to make mistakes, and the French were able to take the set with ease at 6—2. He did not improve in the final set and, after London were level at 3—3, Paris went on to win the next three games in what proved to be the deciding match of the contest, for in the meantime news of Perry's accident had become known and it was seen that with a lead of 11 matches to nine Paris were in a safe position.

The match between Borotra and Oliff yesterday was interesting, chiefly for the splendid resistance the Englishman made in the second set, in which he won five games. What was remarkable was that deuce was called no fewer than 11 times before Borotra finally won the point that gave him the set at 7—5. He had won the first set, and the third set went to him without Oliff having won a game. For the rest, Austin and Oliff were somewhat surprisingly beaten by Boussus and de Buzelet in three straight sets. If only the English had been a little stronger in the Doubles the result might have been different. As it was Austin and Olliff were the only British pair to win a Double. To sum up, it cannot be denied that, individually, this year's match has shown a striking improvement by English players over those of the world's champion nation, and it gives cause for optimism for the future.

DULWICH COVERED COURTS TOURNAMENT

The final rounds of the Dulwich Covered Courts Club Tournament were completed on Saturday. In the Singles R. Miki beat Y. Ohta by 6—2, 6—2. They had met four times before in tournaments in this country, and Ohta had won each time. Both have improved their game greatly. Ohta has strengthened his back hand, and is now one of the fastest back-hand drivers playing. Miki has improved his ground strokes and his placing. Miki plays a sounder all-round game, and, although Ohta tries to volley more than he did formerly, his ground strokes are his great asset. Both are quick on their feet, and in some of the rallies from the base line both players reached shots that had apparently beaten them, and returned them with greater vigour than they had come. In the first set play was even, with the score at two games all, but Miki then set a pace that was too much for Ohta. Ohta's service was poor, and Miki had little opposition in winning the set at 6—2. The second set was a repetition of the first.

A more exciting match was the final of the Doubles, in which Ohta and Miki beat I. H. Wheatcroft and N. G. Holmes in three straight sets, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1. It was a good game, and the Japanese players were the better pair.

The final of the Women's Singles was a walk-over for Miss P. E. Mudford, as Miss E. H. Harvey had been injured in a women's Doubles match on Friday and was obliged to scratch.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Final Round.—R. Miki beat Y. Ohta (6—2, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final Round.—Miss P. E. Mudford walked over; Miss E. H. Harvey scratched.

DOUBLES.—Final Round.—Y. Ohta and R. Miki beat N. G. Holmes and I. H. Wheatcroft (6—3, 7—5, 6—1).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final Round.—Mrs. J. R. Pittman and Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss J. Fry and Miss M. E. Ivis (7—5, 6—0).

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final Round.—Y. Ohta and Miss M. E. Dix beat S. W. Harris and Miss J. Fry (8—6, 6—8, 6—2).

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Letters to the Editor

CROSS-CHANNEL SHIPS

SIZE AND COMFORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Gilbert Szlumper is reported in your issue of March 6 to have said:—

Cross-channel passenger service wanted the luxury of a Savoy Hotel . . . steadiness of a liner, and the speed of a destroyer, all at the price of a ride in a taxicab, and all compressed into a little vessel of 330ft. long.

Evidently the demands of the passengers have not been met, and cross-Channel traffic is unpopular, and those only cross the Channel who are forced to do so. The progressive passenger carrier creates a demand for passengers by giving them at least as much as they expect, and often more.

The statement of Mr. Szlumper that passengers wanted all the requirements compressed into a little vessel 330ft. long cannot be taken as being literally true; passengers are sufficiently enlightened to know that the bigger the ship the more room and the more comfort there is, and the less is the motion of the sea felt. The compressing into vessels 330ft. long is due to those who control the harbours from which the cross-Channel ships sail. Lengths of vessels have increased within my short life, but not enough in the Channel services to meet the requirements of passengers as stated by Mr. Szlumper. In 1880 the latest type on the Dover-Calais service was 250ft. long, but about that time I remember crossing in an old paddle-boat that took 3½ hours, whose length I cannot remember, but probably it was less than 200ft. In 1890 the newest ship for the Havre service was 256ft. long. If in 40 to 50 years they have been unable to increase the lengths of the berths more than to 330ft. for cross-Channel steamers, when they have been able to accommodate vessels of 900ft. long for Transatlantic service, it surely shows some lack of desire to meet the wishes of the passengers. It is obvious that the larger the ship the more comfort can be given to the passengers, and the easier may that ship be in a seaway. Anyone who crosses in the Channel steamer of to-day in the crowded season looks in vain for comfort. Consequently, he wants "the speed of a destroyer" so that the discomfort shall be over as soon as possible.

It is by no means certain that a vessel 330ft. long need have as little comfort as is in some existing steamers. The difference between comfort measured by space in latest cross-Channel steamers on the Dover-Calais route and the earlier ones, even though they are of about the same length, shows what can be done to add to the comfort of the passengers. The steamers on the Southampton-Havre route are very little different from those of 18 years ago, when the Normania and Hantonia were first put on the route. The latest steamers on the Dieppe and Newhaven line have not yet reached the degree of comfort which is on the Dover-Calais route.

The question of comfort in cross-Channel steamers is one of international importance. The whole question deserves reviewing by competent authorities with a view to deciding what improvements could be made and at what cost. The comparison of the Channel tunnel with the cross-Channel service should not be confined to what that service now is. If sums of anything like the same order of magnitude were spent on them as will be necessary to make a Channel tunnel, perhaps all and more of the requirements of Mr. Szlumper's unsatisfied passenger would be obtained.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. BILES.
Broadway-chambers, 40, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

DISRAELI AND THE FILM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am glad that my friends Mr. Baumann and Sir Sidney Low have, in their different ways, developed my thesis that Mr. Disraeli's purchase of the Suez Canal shares was not carried out *à la manière de* Hollywood. That is all to the good. Their correct information was, of course, well known to me, who have had, during the past 10 years, privileged opportunities of studying and many occasions of publishing articles dealing *in extenso* with this matter. When I wrote to you that the story was a "simple" one, and described the dinner-party incident and its results far too succinctly to be just (as Sir Sidney Low truly observes) to any of the principal actors, my whole intention in using that adjective was to contrast the straightforward nature of the actual transaction, dramatic as it was, with the melodramatic requirements of a "film story" which is too good to be true.

Faithfully yours,
March 14. IAN MALCOLM.

THE CONTINUITY OF NATURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to Lord Wrenbury's letter which appeared in your issue of the 5th instant, and especially with reference to the "continuity of Nature," may I remind your readers of the following lines from Book V. of "Paradise Lost":—

One Almighty is, from whom
All things proceed, and up to Him return,
If not depraved from good, created all
Such to perfection; one first matter all,
Endued with various forms, various degrees
Of substance, and, in things that live, of life;
But more refined, more spiritous and pure,
As nearer to him placed or nearer tending,
Each in their several active spheres assigned,
Till body up to spirit work, in bounds
Proportioned to each kind. So from the root
Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves
More aery, last the bright consummate flower
Spirits odorous breathes: flowers and their fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire, to animal,
To intellectual; give both life and sense,
Fancy and understanding; whence the Soul
Reason receives, and Reason is her being.

Here we find the theory of evolution, its continuity and universality, clearly stated, more than 250 years ago, by no less a man than Milton; and, as he makes the angel enunciate it, one can only assume that he firmly believed in it himself. Everything—presumably every atom—proceeds from, and returns to, the Deity; and, in its ascent, passes through what we call the inanimate stage; the plant stage; the animal stage; the human stage; and, possibly, many other stages, before it attains its goal.

Some venture, reverently, to hope that the limitation, "if not depraved from good," is only a human addition, and forms no part of the Divine scheme. Compare Tennyson:—

That nothing walks with aimless feet;
That not one life shall be destroy'd,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete.

This hope in no way encourages laxity or indifference. Thinking men cannot fail to see that, if a man sins, he must surely suffer. The hope is that, no matter how often or deeply a man sins, he will never be utterly cast off; but that, by repeated and severe punishment, proportioned to his sin, he will in time be constrained to realise his error and reform.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERIC MAXWELL.
Villa du Parc, Monaco.

DEBTS OF SOUTHERN STATES

WORDSWORTH'S STRICTURES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In connexion with Wednesday's discussions in the House of Lords, I have a copy of a letter from the Poet Laureate Wordsworth to the brother of Mr. S. S. Prentiss, an eminent Southern State orator, who was helping him to recover family investments made in Mississippi State bonds. It is not generally known that two sonnets written by the Poet had relation to the losses inflicted upon innocent investors by State debt defaults in the United States. They were entitled "Men of the Western World" and "To the Pennsylvanians" respectively. In the Poet's own annotation to the former the following passage occurs:—

> A far more formidable, as being a more deliberate mischief, has appeared among those States which have lately broken faith with the public creditor in a manner so infamous. I cannot, however, but look at both evils under a similar relation to inherent good, and hope that the time is not distant when our brethren of the West will wipe off this stain from their name and nation.—W.

As regards the Pennsylvanian default, this was settled at a later date after a petition to Congress, and a scathing Press correspondence by the Rev. Sydney Smith, Dean of St. Paul's, who suffered heavy loss in that instance. The latter texts are reproduced in "Sydney Smith's Works," and the petition begins with the following remark:—"Your petitioner lent to the State of Pennsylvania a sum of money for the purpose of some public improvement. The amount, though small, is to him important, and is a saving from a life income, made with difficulty and privation." The letter from the Poet Laureate to Mr. Prentiss gives a similar picture of the class of family investor who suffered loss at the hands of Mississippi. It runs as follows:—

Rydal Mount, near Ambleside,
March 23, 1843.

My dear Sir,—Your letter, which had for some time been rather anxiously looked for, reached me by yesterday's post. I sincerely thank you for it, and for the pains which you have so kindly taken upon the subject. Nor are we less indebted to your brother for his letter, and for his entering into particulars in the manner he has so considerately and fully done. I feel unwilling to trouble him with a letter, judging that my acknowledgments will be as acceptably conveyed through you. Pray let him know how much we are obliged to him, and say that for many reasons we shall be glad to hear from him again as soon as anything materially affecting the question may occur. The personal interest which I attach to it is not solely on account of the sum of money that is at stake, as the condition of the proprietors, two of whom, a brother and sister of Mrs. Wordsworth, are advanced in life, and one has a large family; and both, owing to various misfortunes, are in very narrow circumstances. The other owner is my only daughter, who is married to a gentleman that has been very unfortunate also. I repeat these particulars, mentioned, I remember, when I had the pleasure of seeing you at Rydal, because I should be very unwilling to give your brother and yourself so much trouble upon a slight occasion. Nothing remains for the suffering parties but patience and hope. . . . All that you both say respecting the depth and extent of the indignation excited in your country by this shameless dishonesty we most readily believe; and upon that belief we rest our hopes that justice will be done. But, in matters like this, time, as in the case of my relatives, is of infinite importance, and it is to be feared that the two individuals, for whose comfort payment is of the most consequence, may both be in their graves before it comes. Let but taxes, to amount however small, once be imposed exclusively for discharging these obligations, and that measure would be hailed as the dawn of a coming day; but until that is effected the most sanguine must be subjected to fits of despondency. . . .

WM. WORDSWORTH.

My own family having suffered substantial loss in the same way, and at the same hands, I trust that something may come of the attention drawn to this matter in the Lords.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. LORN CAMPBELL, Major-General (Rtd.).
29, Maresfield-gardens, N.W.3, March 13.

GROWTH OF BETTING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Hamilton of Dalzell's letter in *The Times* of this morning will be welcomed by all. No one would accuse him and other members of the Betting Control Board of being intentionally engaged "in propagating social evil." It is, however, felt by many social workers that they are doing so in reality though not in intention.

His original article, which I have before me, is a eulogy of the totalisator and an exposition of the benefits it will bring to the "punter." In your issue of to-day he admits the evil of betting which means "the loss of money by people who cannot afford it," but he claims that this will be minimized and not increased by the use of the totalisator. The experience of New Zealand and Australia proves the result to be just the opposite. The fairer means of betting provided by the totalisator increases the temptation to speculate, and the imposing sum which Lord Hamilton of Dalzell anticipates will be available for "the betterment of racing and the improvement of horse-breeding" will come largely from the pockets of the poor. Popularizing the totalisator means popularizing betting. Old gamblers continue to gamble and numerous new recruits are enlisted, especially women and young people. Nor must there be forgotten that diversion of thought and energy from the worthier interests of life which to many appears almost as great an evil as the actual loss of money involved in gambling.

Lord Hamilton of Dalzell expresses the hope that social workers will not be found in the same camp as the bookmakers. Social workers are not likely to relax their opposition to the totalisator because the bookmakers oppose it from very different motives. Why should they?

A start has already been made to have the machine on the course linked up with agents all over the country in such a way as will enable men and women in every back street to put their money on the totalisator. All who know the history of the totalisator in New Zealand and its fascination for the people will realize the danger towards which we are heading. There, as far back as 1907, a special Act of Parliament closed all totalisator shops, prohibited the publication of tips and dividends, and forbade the acceptance of investments by telegraph and telephone. To-day bookmaking is prohibited; the number of totalisators in use is limited, and also the number of days and races on which they may be employed. If Lord Hamilton of Dalzell desires to lessen the "foolish and unprofitable pursuit" of betting, we should welcome his valuable assistance in securing legislation along these lines.

Yours, &c.,
H. ALLEN JOB, Chairman, Manchester and Salford Council of Christian Congregations, Anti-Gambling Committee.
March 13.

THE REFERENDUM IN SWITZERLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of Mr. Baldwin's recent declaration, it may be interesting to many people to know that, according to the law of Switzerland, the Government there is compelled to take the opinion of the country, in the form of a referendum, on any question provided a sufficient number of signatures can be obtained to a petition. Only a few years ago the question of protection for corn-growers cropped up. As in England, so in Switzerland, it was found that the world's price of wheat had fallen so low that it did not pay to grow it, and the country became so alarmed at the falling off in home production that the Federal Government had to take the opinion of the country upon it. The referendum showed that a large majority of the people were in favour of protection being given to the farmer, and, as a result, the Government passed a measure under which it undertook to purchase all the wheat grown in the country at a price which would yield a reasonable profit to the grower, and made it obligatory upon the millers to repurchase the wheat from the Government at a figure based upon the price paid, while it debarred them from purchasing foreign corn until this had been done. It was anticipated that instead of this increasing the price of bread it would have a tendency to reduce it. The amount of wheat grown in Switzerland was estimated to be about 35 per cent. of the total consumption.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SIMPSON.
Quorndon, Forest Row, Sussex.

Points from Letters

MORE UNEMPLOYMENT

Truth and common sense are the key notes of the leading article in *The Times* of March 12 on "More Unemployment." But why should we ignore—why should we continue to ignore—the patent fact, which has become more and more evident every year from 1921 to 1930, that our unemployment in Britain is mainly caused by our high wage costs, which prevent us from selling our goods and maintaining our exports? The political parties have failed to reduce unemployment; non-party politicians will equally fail. Until we reduce our high nominal wages or do more work for them, our unemployment problem will not be solved. The only possible alternative would be to abandon our gold standard.—Sir G. B. HUNTER, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FOOD TAXES

Your correspondent Mr. Douglas Dawson has a greater faith in the political honesty of the Liberal Party as at present constituted than is justified by past experience. However carefully and definitely Mr. Baldwin may state that he will not introduce food taxes if returned to power at the next election without first submitting the question specifically to the electorate in a Referendum, you may be quite certain that at the election the old bogies of "The big loaf and the little loaf," "Your food will cost you more," &c., will be revived by Liberals and Socialists alike. The Socialists have started already. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, speaking at South Hackney, is reported in your issue of March 15 as saying:—"Therefore it is true to say that the Tory Party is the Dear Food Party." It is interesting to note that the "reasoning" which brought Mr. Morrison to that "logical" conclusion involved a belief by him that a Referendum would disclose a majority of the electorate of this country in favour of food taxation. Would this be too democratic for Mr. Morrison's party?—Mr. H. L. TATHAM, Hillside, Old-road East, Gravesend.

OLD ETONIANS IN THE BOAT RACE

As this year there are eight Old Etonian rowing blues (three Oxford and five Cambridge), I venture to suggest a match, "Eton v. the Rest," and that a day be given up for it, which might well arouse considerable public interest. Sometimes there are five or seven Old Etonians including, perhaps, a cox, but eight actual oarsmen in the boat race rarely occurs nowadays. I write this as an old though unsuccessful "wet bob" myself. —Mr. HUMPHREY ELLIS, The Old Hospital, Rye, Sussex.

ADVERTISING ON THE LANDSCAPE

Will you permit me to make one addition to the firms mentioned by Sir Leslie Scott as having given a public-spirited lead in connexion with the removal of advertisements which mar the landscape? I have just received information from the Cambridgeshire Branch of the C.P.R.E. to the effect that the Dominion Motor Spirit Company have, as a result of representations made by the branch to them, ordered two of their signs on the outskirts of Cambridge to be removed. This is a further example of the effect of the good work which is being done by the Council's constituent body, the Scarp Society.—Mr. H. G. GRIFFYN, secretary, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, 17, Great Marlborough-street, W.1.

THE LACK OF CLERGY

"The lack of clergy" would be less considerable if all the young and middle-aged men were doing the pastoral work for which they were ordained. The questions in the "Ordering of Priests" made it plain that our chief duties are in cures of souls, and that we ought not to be "serving tables" as secretaries, accountants, commercial travellers, or collectors of Church funds, all of which can be more efficiently done by laymen.—The Rev. A. P. LANCEFIELD, St. Mary Arches Rectory, 18, St. Leonard's-road, Exeter.

EXPLORERS OF THE SEA

Dr. Pruen has (no doubt unwittingly) done an injustice to the British Navy by saying that he "found that the only people who had explored the Red Sea were the Austrians." In "Round the Coasts of Arabia" Ameen Rihani, the American-Arab writer, who can certainly not be accused of pro-British leanings, writes, on page 176:—"Who was it that first charted this Arabian sea? Who was it that first strode the terror of the unknown and penetrated into its mysteries and discovered its dangers to the seamen of the world? Who was it that first struck a path between the cliffs, through the rocky labyrinths under the waves? Who was it that made the highway of this Eastern sea thus safe by day and safer with its lighthouses by night? It was, indeed, that son and master of the sea, the Englishman. To him the credit and the honour. To him the thanks of every traveller and seaman that safely comes into a Red Sea port. An Oriental steamship company may dispense with English officers, but it cannot dispense, no matter how adequate its resources, with the charts of the British Navy."—Mr. A. G. LIAS, 109, Lonsdale-road, Barnes, S.W.13.

RABBIT TRAPS

I am delighted to see in the Rabbits Bill that the use of the spring trap is to be prohibited. It is a diabolically cruel way of trapping rabbits. The rabbit's paw is caught in the trap and held for hours until the poor little animal dies in agony: hence the bulging eyes and mutilated paws which one constantly sees on rabbits displayed for sale. I appeal to all responsible for catering not to purchase rabbits trapped in this way.—DOROTHY GILBERT, The Rectory, St. Stephen-in-Brannel, St. Austell, Cornwall.

MOTOR TRAFFIC IN OXFORD

One reason why Oxford is threatened by heavy motor traffic is that the Treasury, or the House of Commons, or the Ministry of Transport actually encourage the use of heavy rather than light vehicles for both goods and passengers. Commercial vehicles are taxed according to weight, but the smaller vehicles (such as the indispensable tradesman's delivery van) are charged for licence duty at a higher rate per cwt.—20s.—than the six-wheeled seven-ton lorry of the multiple shop concern or the big manufacturer, who pay only 7s. per cwt. And the lorry may draw three trailers on paying a mere £6 per annum. Evidently the heavier vehicle ought to pay a higher rate per cwt. than the lighter, partly because it is weight plus speed which destroys road surfaces and roadside buildings, partly because the bigger vehicle has a larger margin of taxable capacity. Passenger vehicles are charged according to seating capacity, and again we find the bigger omnibus or coach paying a smaller sum per seat than the smaller vehicle.—Mr. J. E. ALLEN, 1, Mitre Court-buildings, E.C.4.

"PEARLS IN GLUE"

The charming article on "Pearls in Glue" in *The Times* of March 13 mentions Milton as having made good use of the Latin poet Persius, but does not mention Dryden, who translated all the six Satires into readable and even racy English verse. Those who desire some knowledge of this Stoic poet without struggling with his Latin poetry will find it in Vol. V. of the Aldine Edition, 1853, of "The Poetical Works of John Dryden."—Miss K. M. EMERY, Marley, Southbourne-on-Sea.

THE SPEED LIMIT

There is no doubt that very many people do not object to the speed limit being increased to 30 or even 40 miles an hour, but they do object to its being removed altogether, thereby giving drivers leave to drive at the rate of 60 or 70 miles an hour if they in their discretion think fit. (The infliction of penalties for indiscretion is another matter.) Surely, by this time, the Legislature should be aware that any speed, at any time and in any place, exceeding 40 miles an hour is in itself dangerous; and the fact that a driver happens to drive at that speed without accident proves nothing to the contrary.—Mr. W. MARSHALL, 49, Dover-street, W.1.

SALESMANSHIP ABROAD

Improved trading results can be obtained in overseas markets, at any rate in South American and like markets, by manufacturers handling the selling side in a proper manner and, above all, by firms producing engineering and other technical materials sending out representatives of proper technical ability and experience. —Mr. P. C. DEWHURST, M.I.Mech.E., North Walsham, Norfolk.

CAT AND DOG TAXES

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MARGATE MURDER TRIAL

MRS. FOX'S WILL

EVIDENCE OF ALLEGED INSURANCES

The trial of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, on the charge of murdering his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, 63, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23 last, was continued at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes on Saturday, when further evidence was given for the prosecution. Among the witnesses called was William Edward Fox, an elder brother of the accused.

Mrs. Fox's body was found in her bedroom (No. 66) after an outbreak of fire, and the Crown's case is that she did not die from the effects of the fire, but that Fox strangled his mother in order that he might reap financial benefit by her death.

Counsel engaged are:—For the Crown, the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson. For Fox:—Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. S. T. T. James, instructed by Mr. G. E. Hindle, solicitor, London.

The first witness called on Saturday was Detective-sergeant Ayto, of New Scotland Yard. He said that he received from Mr. Hindle, Fox's solicitor, on the last day of the police court proceedings, a document purporting to be Mrs. Fox's will.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett read the will, in which Mrs. Fox bequeathed all her property to her son, Sidney Harry Fox. Another clause added:—"I further desire him to give to my dear friends, Louisa Baxter and Emma Young, some little gift from my belongings in token of their kindness and friendship. To my son, William Edward Fox, I leave the sum of one farthing, and sincerely hope he will never want his mother."

The carpet from Room 66 was again produced in Court. Detective-sergeant Ayto formally identified it as the carpet from which he cut a piece for tests by an expert. The under-felt was similarly treated.

Sergeant Ayto, referring to 11 pieces of burnt evening paper found on the floor of Room 66, said that they were from an irregularly folded paper. He produced a duplicate copy of the paper, which was closely compared with the burnt fragments by Mr. Cassels. At Mr. Cassell's request, Sergeant Ayto took the duplicate paper and folded it as he suggested it must have been folded to produce the 11 fragments.

The short evidence of a number of witnesses was then read to the jury by the clerk.

A former secretary of Framlingham College stated that he could trace no student of the name of Sidney Harry Fox as having been at the college.

Other evidence was that there was no such house as End View, Lyndhurst, Hants (where Fox is alleged to have said he and his mother were going to live), and that no luggage had been consigned there.

ACCIDENT INSURANCES

Thomas William Griffin, a claims clerk employed by the Wesleyan and General Assurance Society, Birmingham, stated that a policy for 10 guineas was taken out by Reginald M. Fox on the life of Mrs. Fox on November 10, 1913, and the premiums were kept up until August, 1928. Subsequently arrears were paid up by Mrs. Fox, and on October 4 last year Mrs. Fox wrote enclosing 2s. arrears, and saying that in future she would pay the premiums to her own agent. Under Mrs. Fox's signature were the initials "H. F." A claim for the amount was received after the death of Mrs. Fox.

Some time was occupied by witnesses from insurance offices, who spoke of accident policies taken out relating to Mrs. Fox, and of extensions of them.

Stuart Dunford, a clerk employed by the Norwich branch of the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, was asked by SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT as to a conversation Fox had with him when Fox was discussing a policy for himself.

"He asked me what was meant by an accident," said Dunford, "and several other questions. I can only recollect two of them. One was that if the assured, his mother, was drowned in the bath, would that be an accident within the meaning of the policy, and the other question was that if she were poisoned by food in a restaurant, would that be an accident. I said I presumed if she were taken ill in the bath and consequently drowned, that would not be an accident. I said poisoning by food in a restaurant would not be regarded as an accident."

Cross-examined by Mr. CASSELS, Mr. Dunford agreed that the policy provided other benefits apart from £1,000 for death.

Mr. CASSELS.—I daresay Fox is not the only individual who has asked you your idea of the meaning of the words "any incidental bodily injury"?—I cannot recollect anyone else who has asked.

Another insurance official, Arthur Baxter, of Walthamstow, gave evidence of a further policy taken out by Fox for his mother from August 8 to 27 last, and Archibald Walter Campbell Seymour, a clerk from the head office of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, Lombard-street, giving evidence, mentioned that Fox had a monthly accident policy with his company for £1,000.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—Does that mean that he was insured for £1,000.

SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT.—Apparently, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—Then we ought to have it.

The witness said that an accident policy for £2,000 was taken out for Mrs. Fox on June 26 last year. This was subsequently cancelled.

Cross-examined by Mr. CASSELS, the witness said that Fox's policy was originally taken out from May 17 to June 17 last year, and extended. In such cases a further premium was required.

Mr. CASSELS.—You will appreciate the importance of that later, my Lord.

A juror raised the question of temporary disablement, and after some legal argument as to what the policy actually meant, Seymour said that too strict an interpretation would not be placed on the word "occupation."

EXTENSION OF POLICY

In regard to the extension of one policy from September 1 to September 13, Norman H. Thompson, of the Cornhill Insurance Company, Limited, said that Fox wrote from a London hotel: "Mrs. Fox desires it (the policy) should be kept in force until September 13."

Answering Mr. CASSELS, Mr. Thompson agreed that if Mrs. Fox had died on August 26 or August 27 in circumstances set out in the policy his company would have been liable for £2,000.

David Dewar Beaton, in charge of the renewal department of the Cornhill Insurance Company's head office, said that an accident policy was issued for Mrs. Fox to the amount of £2,000 on September 24 last year which lapsed on October 8. On that day he received a telegram from Folkestone signed "Fox," asking him to "hold cover" until noon on the following day. He did so, and eventually the policy was extended to noon on October 18, and then to noon on October 20. Later it was extended not as previously to noon, but to midnight on October 23.

In reply to Mr. Cassels, Mr. Beaton said that no policy was in existence on October 21 or 22 until Fox called. Fox could easily have obtained a policy which would have gone to noon on October 24.

Mr. CASSELS.—Have you issued other policies which have expired at midnight?—Very seldom. I expect I have. Our usual policy is noon.

Mr. Beaton said that it could be arranged if a policy were required to cover a particular period for a journey.

SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT announced that one insurance witness from Norwich would be unable to attend until Monday as his wife was seriously ill.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—Apparently importance is attached as to whether Mrs. Fox was covered on particular dates. I think we ought to have a calendar made to show when she was covered and when not.

SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT undertook that this would be done and copies supplied to the jury.

Arthur J. Watts, principal clerk at the Ministry of Pensions, said that Mrs. Fox received a pension of 4s. a week in 1917 in respect of the death of a son in the War. After being increased to 5s., this was abolished in June, 1923, and a pecuniary need pension of 5s. a week substituted. This was continued until her death. Sidney Harry Fox received a pension of 5s. a week in February, 1919. After being increased to 12s., it was made a life pension at 8s. a week in February, 1923. The pension was granted in respect of epilepsy aggravated by military service confined to this country.

Evidence was also read from the depositions that Fox was adjudged bankrupt in March, 1928, with a deficiency of £267, and was still undischarged.

George Arthur Irvine, relieving officer, of Portsmouth, said that Mrs. Fox was an inmate of St. Mary's Infirmary, Portsmouth, from February, 1928, to March, 1929. She was admitted as a destitute person.

Mr. CASSELS.—Was she very feeble on her feet?—Yes, she was.

Did she fall about?—She shuffled about.

Was it necessary she should be helped to make a journey?—I should think it was necessary.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—I thought that was established.

BROTHER AND MRS. FOX'S WILL

The next witness was William Edward Fox, the accused man's brother. He said that he was a monitor at the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, near Portsmouth, and was the eldest son of Mrs. Fox, Sidney Harry Fox being his youngest brother. Another of his brothers was killed at Woolwich Arsenal in 1915, and the other in France during the War. The witness said he last saw his mother alive when she called on him at his home on January 28 last year. Sidney took her away.

Mr. Fox identified a photograph of his mother, which was handed to him by Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, and said he first learnt of her death on November 5 last year by reading of it in the newspapers.

COUNSEL.—Did you receive any communication from the prisoner?—None.

Sidney Fox, continued Mr. William Fox, was educated at the parish school at Fransham, Norfolk.

Referring to a cheque cashed at a Margate chemist's shop counsel asked if the signature were in Mrs. Fox's writing.—"No" was the answer.

COUNSEL.—The body of the cheque, whose writing is that?—It appears to be Sidney's.

Mr. Fox also identified a number of insurance proposal forms as being in Sidney Fox's writing. He was also handed a daily insurance ticket issued by Pickfords, and was asked by SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT if he thought the signature on it was that of his mother. He said he did not think that it was.

"My mother's handwriting in recent years was very, very shaky," he said. "She could not keep her hand still."

SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT.—Is the body of the will in the handwriting of Sidney Harry Fox?—Yes.

Where did your father live in Norfolk at the time your mother was married?—At Great Fransham.

And you boys were brought up there?—Yes.

What was your father?—A railway signalman on what used to be the Great Eastern Railway.

As far as you know, had your mother any knowledge of the French language?—No.

Mr. CASSELS intimated that he had a number of questions to ask Mr. Fox, and MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT adjourned the hearing until to-day.

WOOL TEXTILE WAGES

UNIONS AND THE EMPLOYERS' PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MARCH 15

A conference of wool textile trade unions affected by the wage reduction proposals was held at Bradford to-day and received the report of a meeting of the Northern Counties District Council held earlier in the week, at which the employers presented proposals for reductions based on the findings of Lord Macmillan's Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Meredith F. Titterington, the president of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade, and Mr. Arthur Shaw, the secretary, made a statement to the Press after the meeting. They stated that the report of the Court of Inquiry was received, but this did not mean that its provisions were accepted. The view was expressed that that part of the report which included references to social services raised an entirely new issue in connexion with wages negotiations, and had caused surprise among the trade unions.

It was stated with regard to the proceedings at the Industrial Council that the employers were not prepared to negotiate any agreement outside the terms of the Macmillan report. After a long discussion there was a motion for the total rejection of the employers proposals, but finally a resolution was adopted that the conference stand adjourned for a week, and in the meantime the trade unions be requested to consult their members and be prepared to give a vote when the conference resumes on that day.

There is to be a further meeting of the Industrial Council on March 24, at which the decision of the operatives' representatives is expected to be made known. Apparently the responsibility of advising the individual trade unionists which way to record their votes if ballots are taken is left to the various executives, who indeed are to decide in each case whether they will make a recommendation.

SCOTTISH T.U.C.

PLAN FOR NEW CONCILIATION MACHINERY

The Scottish Trades Union Congress, which is to be held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, April 16, and the three following days, is to receive a report on methods of regulating wages and working conditions. A resolution will be moved that the incoming General Council be instructed to take whatever steps they consider necessary to further the establishment of a scheme outlined in the report to promote collective agreements.

The scheme sets out machinery to be used in those industries and occupations where no regular machinery exists for collective bargaining between employers and employed, and where any existing machinery has broken down. The proposals take the form that in each Ministry of Labour area the Minister of Labour shall appoint a permanent Conciliation Officer; that in the event of dispute a Board of Conciliation should have full power of investigation and should promote collective agreement between the parties. Should such agreement not be reached the Board would issue a report containing an award to the Minister of Labour and the parties, but the report would not be binding on the parties.

The General Council, in submitting the scheme, express the opinion that the power of the State should now be used not merely to prevent, by means of conciliation, strikes and lock-outs, but that it should be more specifically directed towards the promotion of collective agreements between employers and employed.

Resolutions placed on the agenda for the Edinburgh conference by the General Council include demands for early legislation to remove all changes in the law relating to trade unions, which the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, brought into force; the early introduction of the Factories Bill; ratification of the Washington Hours Convention; and a comprehensive scheme of social insurance promoted and administered by the State.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL

INCREASED INCOME FROM SMALL SAVINGS

The annual meeting of the London Homœopathic Hospital was held on Friday at the hospital, Great Ormond-street. Lord Donoughmore presided.

The annual report of the board of management stated that an outstanding event of the year 1929 was the hospital's completion of 80 years' work among the sick poor. The board emphasized the need of new and increased subscriptions. An award of £600 to the Nurses' Home Extension Fund from the Thank-offering Fund for the King's recovery, by King Edward's Hospital Fund, had been received. During 1929 1,712 in-patients were admitted for treatment. The number of out-patient attendances was 56,478. Reference was made in the report to the help given to the institution by hospital contributory schemes and approved societies, and it was stated that 401 in-patients and 2,071 out-patients from the Hospital Saving Association were treated during the year—a large increase on the previous year's total—and the sum of £2,111 received in 1928 had been correspondingly increased to £3,375. This scheme, which is a contributory one, enables the small-wage earner to obtain medical and surgical treatment at a hospital both for himself and his dependents in return for a small weekly contribution.

GUILD OF SINGERS AND PLAYERS

Owing to the success of the weekly free chamber concerts at Conway Hall, Red Lion-square, W.C.1, organized by the Guild of Singers and Players, two extra concerts will be given on Wednesdays, March 19 and 26. Among the artists who will appear are:—Mme. Anne Thursfield, Miss Orrea Pernel, Mr. Sinclair Logan, Miss Ethel Bartlett, and Mr. Rae Robertson, and the English Ensemble (the Misses Marjorie Hayward, Kathleen Long, Rebecca Clarke, and May Mukle).

A MORE BEAUTIFUL ENGLAND

MR. MORRISON ON RIGHTS OF PROPERTY OWNERS

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, spoke at the Guildhouse, Eccleston-square, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the inaugural meeting of the "Beautiful England" Campaign.

THE MINISTER said that unfortunately some of those who were prominently identified with the æsthetic considerations affecting public policy were not always living in a real world. Unaware of the economic and administrative facts which those in charge of central and local government had to face, they sometimes assumed that an indifference to amenity existed where it did not. Such an attitude was a profound mistake, for it often led to impatience on the other side and created an impression that those who were keen on amenity were cranks and people with bees in their bonnets who could not be tolerated by administrators who must get through the day's work.

In connexion with the new trunk road programme special attention had been directed to the importance of maintaining so far as possible the appearance of the countryside from the very outset of the schemes. The Ministry accepted as grant-earning the cost of roadside tree planting, the provision of grass verges, and other amenities on highways. Mr. Bean, late of Kew Gardens—probably the greatest expert in Great Britain—had been appointed to be his consultant on such projects, and had already undertaken several visits of inspection. He (Mr. Morrison) had encouraged the Roads Beautifying Association, whose advice was always available to highway authorities. Children and adults must be trained to respect roadside amenities and to admire roadside blossom without destroying it. Respect for bird life was being encouraged, and destruction was far less prevalent than it used to be. Individuals could do much to beautify the roads. Excellent examples were available in the culture of cottage gardens, and, as a contrast, in dense Bermondsey the borough council had done a great work in tree planting, garden culture, and window flower boxes in the houses having no gardens.

THE SUSSEX DOWNS

The development of electricity supply was vital to the beauty of the life of the housewife, millions of whom led lives unnecessarily drab and who were the slaves of antiquated methods through no fault of their own. But electricity required generating and transformer stations. On this he was encouraging the employment of competent architects so as to secure designs appropriate to the neighbourhood. Supply lines were also necessary, and every one must face, as he had had to face on the Sussex Downs, the inevitability of the overhead transmission line. But every one should also take the greatest care to secure that the masts were not unsightly and that routes were carefully chosen.

What was needed above all was the energetic administration of existing town-planning legislation, together with additional legislation, particularly for built-up areas. On the Sussex Downs there existed shacks and unsightly bungalows which were a disgrace to Sussex. It ought to be impossible for such a place as Peacehaven to exist.

The time had long passed when people could be allowed to do what they liked with their own property. Such a doctrine was a doctrine of anarchy. He was quite sure that, so soon as Parliamentary time was available, the Minister of Health would bring forward town-planning legislation that would open a new chapter. Unfortunately, even the existing legislation was not administered by a number of local authorities. What could one do with some parts of London and provincial industrial centres which had been allowed to grow up anyhow—dirty and ugly, and unfit for men and women and children to settle in? There were acres and acres of urban areas and hundreds of thousands of human dwellings which, if it were practicable, ought to be blown up in order to get a clean start. These huge evils defied immediate solution. They were the product of an exaggerated regard for the rights of private property and individuals in the past.

PLEASURE STEAMERS ON THE THAMES

SERVICES FOR COMING SEASON

The Port of London Authority point out that those who desire opportunities of seeing the Thames will be amply provided for during the coming season. The Authority have approved the following services from their piers:—

To Richmond and the upper reaches of the Thames, service from Westminster Pier of launches owned by Joseph Mears Launches and Motors, Limited; and the Emily Maud (Messrs. Bowers, Phelps and Sons).

The Pool and reaches between London and Greenwich, from Westminster Pier, the launches Daphne, Queen Boadicea, and Vera (Mrs. C. M. Smith), Maldon Annie (Mr. H. C. Lamont), Empress (Mr. W. H. Bowers), Ernest and Rose (Mr. E. T. Crawley), and St. Paul (Mr. J. L. Watson).

Southend, Margate, and Ramsgate, from Tower Pier, Crested Eagle and Golden Eagle (General Steam Navigation Company, Limited).

Clacton, from Tower Pier, Laguna Belle (Blue Lagoon Steamers, Limited).

Aberdeen (for embarking passengers and luggage for the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company steamers), the tender Ich Dien from Westminster Pier.

In view of the pressure of traffic during the season at Richmond landing stage the Authority will provide additional accommodation for small pleasure launches by adapting St. Helena Wharf, Richmond, as a public landing place for passengers.

DISTURBANCE AT A SEVEN DIALS CLUB

INJURED MAN ARRESTED

After being in hospital for eight weeks with an injured head, STEPHEN MARTIN, 29, a dock labourer, of Planet-street, Commercial-road, E., was charged before Sir Chartres Biron at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday with being concerned with five other men (under remand) in demanding money with menaces from Mr. David Lipman, a trustee of the New Garden Club, Upper St. Martin's-lane, W.C., and attempting to steal from the club till on January 22.

It was alleged that, just after midnight eight or nine strange men entered the club and caused a disturbance. A bowl of eggs was thrown across the room, and one of the men asked for some money. When this was refused Mr. Lipman was seized by the arms and struck several times, while some of the men made a dash behind the bar counter, where the till was kept. When the telephone bell rang the men ran out of the club. Several were arrested after a tussle.

Detective Barnes said that in the fight Martin was struck on the head with an iron bar, and he had been in hospital ever since. He took his discharge that morning against the orders of the doctors and was arrested. In reply to the charge he said: "I know nothing about it."

Martin was remanded on bail.

MR. LANSBURY ON TARIFFS

MR. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works, speaking at Hendon last night, said it was too late for anyone to imagine that there would ever again be—if there ever had been—free trade, because, although the Labour Party would fight against tariffs in any shape or form, they would at the same time always fight for the real protection of Labour. To-day we were witnessing an international revolution. Mr. Baldwin on Thursday talked about our own industrial revolution and appeared to want to deal with the advantages of that and that only within the confines of the British Empire. Even if that were a good thing, we should not be allowed by our neighbours to carry out any such policy. The basis of Labour's policy was cooperation—which was Socialism. Rationalization and keener organization within our own country would lead only to keener economic warfare, and if history was followed would ultimately lead to war itself.

In connexion with the Manx homecoming in June from North America and Canada, Manx people telephoned a message of welcome to Manx people in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday night. This was the first Transatlantic telephone call from the Isle of Man. Loud speakers were erected both in Cleveland and in Douglas, and hundreds of Manx people in Cleveland sang the Manx song.

ROUND THE SHOPS

PARADES OF NEW FASHIONS

Many dress shows are announced for this week, and nearly all the big drapery houses are having fashion parades. The displays that have already been held have brought many orders, and it is evident that business should be good in the coming season, as the new fashions show such drastic changes in line and materials that they call for entirely new outfits. The ready-to-wear sections bring the new styles within the reach of modest purses.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, open at 3 p.m. to-day a fashion exposition entitled "The Mode and the Hour," which will be continued each day until March 28. The exposition will be given by Mlle. Marceline D'Alroy, and there will be 1,000 seats available each day. Many seats have already been taken, but there are still a number available for next week. Applicants should give a choice of two dates and mark their envelopes "Exposition," addressing them to the inquiry bureau at Harrods.

BRADLEYS, Chepstow-place, are very busy as a result of their new collections of spring and summer fashions. They are taking many orders, and the workrooms are at full pressure. The new spring furs are a change from last season. There are light spring coats for day and evening in beige, and a new coffee tone in dyed ermine. White American broadtail is also being made up for day and evening wear, and Chinese broadtail trimmed with a cape collar of beige-dyed ermine makes other smart coats. The cape collar, which can be worn up or down, is a new note in smart fur wraps. Single-skin ties in silver fox and long ties in Canadian sable are being chosen for wear with the many spring coats and skirts, redingotes, and outfits in lainages made with Eton or Zouave coats. Some of the new redingotes are made to give the effect of a coat and skirt with pleated lingerie vest, and with these a fur is a necessary finish in early spring days. A new spring catalogue giving illustrations of their ready-for-wear clothes has been prepared and will be sent on request.

CALLOT SOEURS, Buckingham-gate, are showing their new models. The collection is one of beauty and distinction. A wedding gown is shown in a new white satin tinged with blue and is made with a tunic and skirt, the train arranged like a fan and in one piece; it is an original design. Evening dresses are long, but skirts are not below the ankle, and those for dancing are easy to wear, only *robes de style* showing a greater length at the back. Black and pink is shown for both afternoon and evening; and there is an evening gown of black and pink taffeta, with the bodice of the pink also forming a lining which shows under the skirt. A white and gold lamé gown on fitting lines has a detachable train and a lining to its drapery of black gold lamé. Débutante frocks are in flower colourings; in yellow and pastel blue chiffon there is a dance frock made on simple lines with a full skirt, belted in blue, and with a hydrangea blossom in front.

WARINGS, Oxford-street, continue their household event for another week. Many people have come up from the country to take advantage of the many reliable bargains offered in the various sections of this house. Notable bargains are to be found in new cretonnes designed for Warings by well-known artists, and also in sunfast casements, tissues, printed linens, chintzes, and brocades. Among the cretonnes is one inspired by a Persian vase and printed in unusual colourings; this is reduced to 1s. 10d. a yard. Another influenced by a Japanese print is in chintz colours on various grounds, and is reduced to 1s. 6d. a yard. Among the special values in oak furniture is a tallboy chest with six drawers reduced to £6 15s. This is a specially tempting bargain. There are oak bedroom suites as low as 13 guineas. At higher prices, but still bargains, there are magnificent suites that represent the finest work of the Waring factories.

NICOLL'S, Regent-street, open their extensions to-day, when their new building will have many added departments which have hitherto only existed in the form of extra services for customers. For men there will be sections for made-to-measure, ready-to-wear, outfitting service (underwear, hats, boots, pyjamas, sundries, and trunks), and tropical kit. For women there will be similar departments with the addition of others for outsizes and leather coats. Nicoll's is a house that has clothed many generations and used the first sewing machines, and is said to have craftsmen who remember the time when women were laced into their dresses. Some years ago the life-size horses which were a feature of their windows were removed to make room for a greater display of clothes; this was the first step in the reorganization which has culminated in the installation of the latest form of arcade frontage.

SELFRIDGES, Oxford-street, are holding a spring show of new fashions in the salons on the second floor every day this week, beginning to-day at 3.30, and continuing to-morrow and subsequently at 11.30 and 3.30. There will be a large number of clothes at very reasonable prices.

WOOLLANDS, Knightsbridge, have their new season's models in hats, and the collection is particularly well chosen and attractive. There is a wide-brimmed hat in the new transparent crinoline horsehair straw by Paton, trimmed with velvet ribbon in a new pink shade. Stitched taffeta makes another big brimmed hat, and there are smart models in baku cut up in front and with roses at the back. Brimmed hats in coarse Italian speckled straw, excellent for the country, are in colour mixtures of reds and blue. Neat jersey tweed caps in many colours are practical novelties for sports wear, and there is an attractive beret in Rodier tweed. A big selection of felts in a dozen shapes and a big range of pastel colours is available in a number of sizes at 29s. 6d.

SHOOLBREDS, Tottenham Court-road, are holding a series of mannequin parades of new fashions every day this week, at 11 and 2.45 to-day, to-morrow, and on Wednesday, and in the afternoon only on Thursday and Friday.

OLD COLDSTREAMERS' ASSOCIATION

HEREDITARY SERVICE RECORDS

The 10th annual dinner of the London branch of the Old Coldstreamers' Association, held at Harrods Restaurant, S.W., on Saturday, was attended by nearly 800 members.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. S. O. MONCK, the president, was in the chair, and read the following telegram in reply to a loyal message sent to the King:—

"I am commanded to convey to the serving and ex-serving members of the London Branch, Old Coldstreamers' Association, assembled at their annual dinner, the King's sincere thanks for the expression of loyalty and devotion contained in their message. His Majesty, as Colonel-in-Chief, much appreciates their kind congratulations on his restoration to health."

A message conveying good wishes from the Guards' Association of Canada was also read. The president, referring to the activities of the branch during the last year, stated that they had now on the roll 1,457 serving soldiers and 557 ex-Service men.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEOFFREY FEILDING proposed the toast of "This Regiment."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALFRED CODRINGTON, Colonel of the regiment, in reply, said that the Coldstreamers' diary revealed that there were few days of the year which were not associated with distinguished service by units of the regiment in some part of the world. He appealed to all the ex-Service men to do their best to spread the feeling of comradeship and brotherhood which was characteristic of service in the Coldstream Guards.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. G. C. DAWNAY, commanding the 1st Battalion, proposed "The Association." He spoke of the hereditary record of service with the regiment possessed by many officers and men, and said that one of the men in his battalion was the son of a Coldstream sergeant and the grandson of a colour-sergeant of the regiment. In the 3rd Battalion a young lance-corporal represented the fourth generation, and was the great-grandson of a Coldstream sergeant-major who joined in 1854.

COLONEL C. P. HEYWOOD, commanding the regiment, in reply, said that they were getting the best recruits both as officers and men that they had ever obtained, and the regiment was up to establishment. In discipline and smartness they were fully up to the standard associated with the Brigade of Guards, and in sports they were more than holding their own.

Those present included:—

Colonel H. M. Pryce-Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Sicelington-Smyth, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mackenzie-Rogan, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Miller, Major L. M. Gibbs, Major Lord Masham (Officer Commanding Guards Depôt), Major J. Boyd, Major A. C. Whitaker, Major E. R. Blaney, Major P. M. Hicks, Captain M. F. Trew, Captain H. J. R. Brierly, Captain A. G. Salisbury-Jones, Captain A. de L. Cazenove, Captain J. A. Codrington, Captain G. N. Scott-Chad, Captain K. G. Evans (Director of Music), Captain Robert Grindel, Lord Monck, Mr. J. H. Maxse, Mr. W. Forbes, Sir John Carew-Pole, Mr. W. F. Batt, Mr. R. Myddelton, Sir John Child, Mr. G. F. O. Montagu, Mr. C. R. d'A. Willis, Mr. W. J. Cook (Quartermaster, 1st Battalion), and R.Q.M.S. C. F. Simpson (hon. secretary).

POOR RELIEF IN LONDON

POLICY OF THE L.C.C.

At a meeting of the London County Council to-morrow the Public Assistance Committee will report on the administration of relief.

It refers to a circular memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health and says:—

"We are in agreement with the views expressed by the Minister of Health, and we do not consider that it would be wise for the Council to start its administration by laying down a rigid policy for undeviating application in all areas. We anticipate that at first there will be considerable divergencies of practice in different parts of London. These divergencies will be revealed as the reports required by the administrative scheme come in from the local committees, and the experience thus gained under the new conditions will enable a policy to be formulated step by step. At the same time, specific questions of policy will no doubt be presented from time to time for determination by the Council. In these ways we look forward to the gradual establishment throughout the county of a uniform public assistance policy as the corollary of a single public assistance authority. We have, however, deemed it advisable to arrange for the circulation to members of local committees and their sub-committees of a memorandum giving an outline of the principles and regulations governing the administration of relief as laid down from time to time by statute or by orders and circulars of the Ministry of Health."

The Central Public Health Committee report gives a list of hospitals, &c., at present under the direction of the Metropolitan Asylums Board other than those placed under the direction of the Mental Hospitals Committee, and also those at present under boards of guardians, which will pass under the control of the L.C.C.

The Housing Committee, in a report on licensed premises on the St. Helier estate, recommend that offers be invited by public advertisement for leases for 99 years, on the basis of the payment in each case of a premium and ground-rent, of three sites at St. Helier estate, Morden and Carshalton, for the erection of refreshment houses for the supply of food and alcoholic and non-alcoholic liquors to the public on and off the premises on terms and conditions to be approved by the Housing Committee, including a provision that the houses shall be available for the general entertainment and refreshment of the population, and that persons employed on the premises shall not have any direct pecuniary interest in encouraging the sale of alcoholic liquor.

In a joint report of the Highways and Housing Committees, reference is made to the extension of tramways to the St. Helier estate. It is understood that the South Metropolitan Electric Tramways and Lighting Company, Limited, would be willing to seek Parliamentary powers to extend their tramways from Mitcham cricket green *via* London-road through St. Helier estate, provided that the necessary road widenings and the reconstruction of a bridge on the route were carried out. It has been ascertained from the Ministry of Transport that arrangements have been made between the Minister and the Surrey County Council for widening parts of the road between the tramway terminus at Mitcham cricket green and the estate, and that negotiations are in progress for the remaining portion of the road. Arrangements have also been made for the portion of London-road which runs through the estate to be adequately widened.

The Improvements Committee reports that the Council has agreed to the request of the Commissioners of Works that, in the event of the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill receiving the Royal Assent, it would be prepared to allocate, for the purposes of a proposed American naval memorial, a site on the south bank of the river Thames opposite the Royal Air Force memorial and adjacent to the proposed embankment wall, subject to the Minister of Transport concurring, and to compliance with certain conditions. The Minister of Transport, it is stated, has notified his concurrence in the proposal.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) will hold public meetings at Broadway Buildings to-morrow and on Wednesday, when evidence will be heard from Mr. Frank Nicholson, Mr. Cecil Lubbock, and Mr. Randle F. W. Holme, representing the Brewers' Society.

NATIONAL CONTROL OF INVESTMENTS

I.L.P. AND UNEMPLOYED

The speeches of London trade union representatives who attended a conference on unemployment, held by the London Council of the Independent Labour Party, at the Memorial Hall, Ludgate-circus, on Saturday, ranged from mild apologies for the ineffectiveness of a minority Government to attacks on the sincerity of the I.L.P.

The one thing made clear by the conference was the belief of the I.L.P. that unemployment is due largely to under-consumption of the goods and services which industry is capable of producing, and that a redistribution of the national income, together with control of investments and of imports, is the only way in which the present difficulties may be overcome. This programme contemplates heavy taxation of the larger incomes and the application of the money to family allowances and to the removal of the aged from industry.

MR. A. F. BROCKWAY, M.P., asserted that the ultimate intention of Labour was to organize foreign trade through import and export boards. He argued that the only solution of the problem of over-production is to increase the consuming capacities of the people. Unless rationalization or massed production was accompanied, he said, by massed consumption, it inevitably meant massed unemployment. The approach of the Government to the question of unemployment was hopeless. It sought to increase the productivity of capitalism rather than the consuming power of the people. Its mind was almost exclusively on the foreign markets, though 70 per cent. of the production of this country was consumed at home.

The I.L.P. wanted a new conception of the Budget. "Super" incomes, luxury incomes, and unearned incomes should be returned to the working classes from whom, in the first place, they had been stolen. They suggested the creation of a national investment board, which should control investments, and see that money was applied to industries and services which the country most needed and not used with the speculative and often injurious effect with which it was used at present. To protect the standard of life against foreign competition there should be import boards, not to levy tariffs, but to prohibit the importation of goods which would compete unfairly with similar goods produced under fair-wage conditions in this country. In short, the I.L.P. did not pretend that there was any solution of the problem except in Socialism.

MR. W. T. KELLY, M.P., spoke of the standard of life which the party aimed at for the workers. He said that if necessary he would have no hesitation in taking over the land in the interests of the people and leaving the position of the present holders to be dealt with afterwards.

In the discussion which followed a delegate from the London unemployed workers' organization questioned the sincerity of the I.L.P. He said that its members in the House of Commons never opposed the Government when there was any danger of the Government being beaten. He accused the I.L.P. of "leading the working class up the garden."

A representative of the Battersea Trades Council mentioned that his council had been inclined at first not to send a delegate, lest an agitation should harass the Government, but had finally agreed that something must be done to secure fulfilment of the pledges given to the unemployed.

MR. REGINALD STAMP (organizing secretary of the London Council) alluded to the criticism made when the conference was announced, that trade unions affiliated to the T.U.C. made a practice of not attending conferences which had not been sanctioned by that congress. He said that invitations had bene sent to all the trade unions, cooperative guilds, labour parties, and I.L.P. branches in London, all of which were directly or indirectly affiliated to the T.U.C. There were present 287 delegates from 144 organizations, representing 78,546 workers.

JULIAN PINDER, 39, of Coleherne-terrace, Earl's Court, was committed for trial when he appeared on remand at the West London Police Court on Friday before Mr. Powell, charged with obtaining morphine by means of forged medical prescriptions.

News in Brief

Fire broke out early on Saturday at Brentford Market, and three stalls were damaged.

Mr. J. F. Arnold, a former Mayor of Deal, was found dead on the railway line near Deal on Saturday.

The Leicester Corporation Finance Committee recommend a rate of 14s. 1d. in the pound for next year, an increase of 9d.

Lady Haig visited Manchester on Saturday to present standards to the Manchester South and Newton Heath branches of the British Legion.

The premises of Mr. William Carter, tobacconist and newsagent, in High-street, Sheerness, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning.

A wreath was laid at the Cenotaph yesterday on behalf of the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) Old Comrades Association.

By the casting vote of the Mayor, the Hastings Town Council has rejected a scheme for a bathing pool at West St. Leonards, at a cost not to exceed £40,000.

Lord Crawford and Balcarres opened on Saturday at the Wigan Coal and Iron Company's Parsonage Pit, Leight, Lancs, pithead baths that have cost £11,000.

Joseph McCallum, of Levenbank House, Jamestown, Dumbartonshire, has retired from Levenbank Print Works, Jamestown, at the age of 85, after 73 years' service.

On the arrival of a London train at Wallington on Saturday night the guard, Henry William Maidment, 53, of Herne Hill, was found in his van in a state of collapse. He died almost immediately.

Sir George Adam Smith, Principal of Aberdeen University, discovered an outbreak of fire at his residence in Aberdeen on Saturday. He was able to keep the flames in check until the arrival of the fire brigade.

Mr. J. H. Bruce Lockhart, of Rugby School, an old Cambridge Rugby Blue and Scottish international, has been appointed headmaster of Cargilfields School, Edinburgh. He will not leave Rugby till the end of next term.

The Council of Legal Education have appointed Dr. Clement Gatley, of the Inner Temple, to be Assistant Reader in Roman Law, Jurisprudence, International Law, and the Conflict of Laws at the Inns of Court.

Thomas Bruce, aged 80, of Leicester, who had insisted on continuing to work as a window cleaner against the advice of his friends, was killed on Saturday through falling from a ladder when one of the rungs broke.

After dragging operations the body of Police-constable Mullins, of "T" Division, Metropolitan Police, was recovered from the Thames off Hampton Ferry early yesterday. It is believed that he fell into the water on Saturday night.

The Castle Hotel, East Molesey, one of the oldest inns in the Thames Valley, was closed on Saturday night. It is to be demolished for the construction of a new bridge over the Thames at Hampton Court and a new by-pass road from Molesey to Esher.

John Ronson, of Fleetwood, a fireman in the Fleetwood steam trawler George Adgell, was swept overboard and drowned while the vessel was off the coast of Northern Ireland early on Saturday morning. He was making his first trip in the trawler after a long period of unemployment.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Applications are invited for the post of headmaster of the Lord Wandsworth Agricultural College, Long Sutton, near Basingstoke. (p. 3)

The Port of London Authority propose to make by-laws amending the Port of London River By-laws, 1914. (p. 2)

The Council of the Durham Colleges invite applications for the post of Lecturer in English literature and language. (p. 3)

A copy of the U.S.A. Declaration of Independence, "entered according to Act 1818 by John Binns of Pennsylvania, signed John Quincy Adams," in original maple frame, is for sale. (p. 1)

Articles in *petit point* or cross stitch in wool or silk are wanted. (p. 1)

The Civil Service Clerical Association invites applications from women for a full-time post on its headquarters staff. (p. 3)

NEW HATS
frame the face
By Harrods Stylist

These four examples show notable style trends in Spring and Summer Millinery.

Each

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE PILOT TUNNEL

By CALLISTHENES

All the world now knows that the Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the economic aspects of a Channel Tunnel has reported in favour of the scheme. This is a notable decision. We believe that nearly all the world will consider it the right one.

Certainly we in this House welcome it, and welcome it heartily. We do this not only because fifteen months ago, before it had become a general topic of discussion or the subject of Parliamentary consideration, we advocated the Channel Tunnel in this column with all the force at our command, printing fifty articles in its favour; we welcome it chiefly because we believe it to be for the good of this nation, for the good of its people and its industries, and also for the good of Europe, the industry of Europe, and the peace of Europe.

The Committee, as most people will have noted, recommends that the building of the main Traffic Tunnel should be preceded by the building of a Pilot Tunnel. The purpose of this Pilot Tunnel, which would have a diameter of only twelve feet, is to prove the geological feasibility of the scheme. When once it is built the building of the main Tunnel can go on apace.

We like to think of this Government report as the Pilot Tunnel to the main decision of the nation.

The main decision has yet to be taken. Parliament has to sanction the scheme. It has to balance this report on the economic aspects against the objections which will probably be raised by some of its members. The old military die-hards who accept the notion that somehow it will lessen our security, that some nightmare enemy with nightmare ferocity and nightmare luck will seize the Tunnel and then conquer England, will still want their say. Timid traders will talk of foreign competition in imports, and will not have the courage to know that the Tunnel will equally be available for exports. Rival systems of transport will raise objections and fears.

Through all this mass of fears and objections and difficulties the Government has got to drive the main project. But the "Pilot Tunnel" of this report has now been driven. The plan must receive Government sanction. It is practicable geologically and mechanically and financially.

The Pilot Tunnel is to quench fear, and the Report has some wise words on the foolishness of Tunnel fears.

> "Major improvements in transport, when first proposed, were regarded with deep suspicion and alarming prophecies were made regarding their effect on established industries. Taken together, these improvements have, during the last 80 years, revolutionised all forms of communication and the period as a whole was characterised, not by losses due to their introduction, but rather by general economic progress unequalled in previous experience."

So it will be with the Tunnel. So let us get on with it!

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

300th Performance April 7th
of
Charles B.
COCHRAN'S
Production of
NOEL COWARD'S
Exquisite Operette
"BITTER SWEET"
HIS MAJESTY'S
Theatre, Haymarket

Established for more than 100 Years.
HAMPTON'S for WAREHOUSING
Finest Depository in the World
Inspection invited. See Booklet sent free
REMOVALS
Estimates free
Depositories Queens Rd., Battersea SW8
Headquarters: Pall Mall East. S.W.1
The protection against Fire is so perfect that Hampton's Depositors secure the advantage of the lowest Insurance Rates in London.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE REGENT STREET
FOURTH WONDERFUL WEEK!
"STAMPEDE"
By Major and Mrs. Court Treatt.
A HUNDRED MILES OF BLAZING FOREST!
A STAMPEDE OF TERROR-STRICKEN ANIMALS AND MEN!!
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 BOX OFFICE 10-10 LANGHAM 1744.

Say a whisky and Perrier No comparison.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL

The King and Queen have given their patronage to the two special *matinée* performances of *Hamlet* to be given during the Shakespeare Birthday Festival at the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday, April 22, and Friday, April 25. The performances will be produced under the direction of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, with Mr. Henry Ainley as Hamlet. Though Mr. Ainley has appeared in a wide range of Shakespearian parts, he has never before played this part. Miss Irene Vanbrugh will appear as the Queen, Mr. Owen Nares as Horatio, Mr. Frank Vosper as Laertes, Mr. Herbert Waring as Polonius, Mr. Godfrey Tearle as the King, Mr. Cedric Hardwicke as the First Grave Digger, Mr. Balliol Holloway as the Ghost, and Mr. Ernest Thesiger as Osric. Miss Fay Compton, who played Ophelia to Mr. John Barrymore's Hamlet at the Haymarket Theatre some years ago, will again appear in the same part. The company includes also Mr. Henry Hewitt, Mr. Patrick Waddington, Mr. H. R. Hignett, Mr. Richard Goolden, Mr. Robert Speaight, Mr. C. M. Hallard, Mr. Tristan Rawson, Mr. Reginald Smith, Mr. Leonard Shepherd, Mr. Austin Trevor, and Miss Margaret Scott.

As already announced, the Everyman Theatre Guild will present to-morrow evening a play by George Kaiser, entitled *The Fire in the Opera House*, in which Miss Sybil Thorndike will play the only woman's part—that of a reveller who has escaped from the flames.

On Thursday the first of five performances of Ibsen's *A Doll's House* will be given at the Arts Theatre, with Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies in the part made famous by Duse and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Mr. Frederick Lloyd will play the part of Krogstad, and others in the cast will be Mr. Harcourt Williams, Mr. Henry Oscar, Miss May Haysac, and Miss Mary Barton.

Ian Hay and Mr. Guy Bolton's new comedy *A Song of Sixpence* will be produced at Daly's Theatre to-night, with a cast including Miss Olive Blakeney, Mr. Campbell Gullan, Mr. Ian Hunter, Miss Grace Wilson, and Mr. Edmond Bereford. The entire action of the piece is laid in Scotland, and all but one of the characters are Scottish.

To-night will also see the revival at the Court Theatre of Mr. Bernard Shaw's *Misalliance*, which has not been performed in London since it was played at the Duke of York's Theatre in 1910. The principal parts will be played by Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Rosalinde Fuller, Miss Phyllis Relph, Mr. Esmé Percy, and Mr. Wilfred Lawson.

Another production to be given this evening is *Macbeth*, which will begin a run of three weeks at the Old Vic. As an experiment, and on reasonable authority, it is stated, Act I., Scene II. (the "Bleeding Sergeant" scene) will be omitted, together with the doubtful introduction of Hecate, and also the "King's Evil" speech. Mr. John Gielgud will appear as Macbeth and Miss Martita Hunt as Lady Macbeth; and Mr. Donald Wolfit, Mr. Neil Porter, Miss Adele Dixon, and Mr. Bremner Wills are also in the cast.

THE VARIETY THEATRES

Two new sketches, *A Family Group*, a burlesque in one act by Miss Marjorie Bowen, and *For Sale*, by Mr. Joseph Greenwald, will be seen for the first time at the Coliseum to-day, where other contributors to the programme include Miss Marie Burke, Mr. G. H. Elliott, and the 16 Foster Dancing Girls. The new production at the Victoria Palace is *The Blue Bloods of Variety*, in which Messrs. Nervo and Knox will appear. At the Palladium are Mr. Billy Bennett and Mr. Will Morris; and at the Holborn Empire Mr. A. C. Astor and Mr. Bert Errol.

The next play by the Masses Stage and Film Guild will be given at the Garrick on Sunday, April 13, when a new play by Mr. Lionel Britton, entitled *Brain*, will be staged. It will be produced by Mr. Theodore Komisarjevsky. Mr. Bernard Shaw has shown great interest in *Brain* and describes it as "remarkable, with good vocal writing and natural theatre sense." He compares it with his own *Back to Methuselah*, which he declares to be "the first crude attempt at this sort of play." Mr. Shaw states that "*Brain* was thrust into my hands by a wild young man at the Sexual Reform Congress. I don't know him and never heard of him by name; but it is clear that he can deliver the goods as soon as he settles into an established line of business, unless, as seems probable, he starves in the meantime."

Mr. Frank Vosper has decided to follow *Murder on the Second Floor* with his new comedy *Debonair*, which he and Miss G. B. Stern have adapted from the latter's novel of the same name. Mr. Vosper will produce this in about four weeks' time at the Lyric Theatre.

Mr. Edgar Wallace's new play *On the Spot* will be presented at Wyndham's Theatre on April 2, in succession to *The Calendar*, which will be withdrawn on March 29.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO-NIGHT.—*A Song of Sixpence*, Daly's; *Macbeth*, Old Vic; *Misalliance*, Court.
TO-MORROW.—*The Fire in the Opera House*, Everyman.
TUESDAY.—*A Doll's House*, Arts.

WEEK-END CONCERTS

MISS DOROTHEA WEBB

A plebiscite programme from Miss Dorothea Webb's repertory does not mean a hackneyed programme, and the collection of songs which her public put together for her at Grotrian Hall on Friday night contained many delightful things which, though not unfamiliar, still preserve their freshness. Moreover, they were varied in character and showed how versatile an artist Miss Webb is. Better even than her versatility is her artistic integrity and her faithful exposition of the composer's intentions. There is, however, a limit to this as a virtue, and we thought that sometimes (for example, in Vaughan Williams's "The Water Wheel" and still more in Howells's "King David," which is surely a fantastic rather than a seriously sad song) she put too much emphasis upon a simple point. On the other hand, Ravel's characteristic wit in "La Pavon" was touched off deftly. Miss Webb produced a greater impression of spontaneity than she sometimes does in Brahms's "Wehe, so willst du mich wieder," and in Ernest Walker's "The Wind on the Wold." Most effective is her ability, rare among singers, to use strict rhythm, as in Debussy's "La Sarabande" and Denis Browne's "Gratiana."

MISS NANCY REED

At her recital at the Æolian Hall on Friday night Miss Nancy Reed showed considerable promise as a pianist, for although there were obvious failings in technical control so much of the playing was musical in the best sense, a natural feeling for the melodic line, and already no small idea of what it means to build up a phrase with steady tone and rhythm. There was much that was good in the performance of the Bach Organ Prelude and Fugue in D, more especially the way the full tone was reserved for the climax, while in the Brahms F minor Sonata, although the chord-playing lacked grip and sonority, the expression of the slow movement and intermezzo was sympathetic and sincere.

MR. THOMAS MARSHALL

At the Æolian Hall on Saturday afternoon Mr. Thomas Marshall again showed us very sensitive playing. It so happened that his programme gave no opportunity for a full display of tone for the best part of an hour, and it was a proof of his control over expression and variety of touch that the quiet moods of a Mozart Rondo, a Bach Partita, and the Brahms Ballade, Opus 10, No. 4, were so well sustained in interest. It was particularly so in the case of the last-named work, which, with its deeply restrained style, seems hardly fitted for the public concert-hall. In Brahms's F flat minor Scherzo Mr. Marshall opened out and not only produced solid effects of dynamic weight but also showed a fine sense of climax. Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" and a group of Chopin completed the programme.

A concert noticed in these columns on Friday was by inadvertence ascribed to the Hungarian String Quartet. The name should have been the Budapest String Quartet.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 19

KINGSWAY THEATRE

"THE ARTIST AND THE SHADOW"

BY GEORGE DUNNING GRIBBLE

Forbes McGrew	ST. JOHN MEDLEY
Mrs. Lemoine	AILSA GRAHAME
Mrs. Wentworth Mayer	EILEEN MUNRO
Peter Ingram	EDGAR NORFOLK
Betty Tailor	EVELYN DENE
Lelia Gardella	BEATRIX THOMSON
Abel Klein	LYN HARDING
André Charieu	GEORGE DE WARFAZ
Suzette	CELIA JOHNSON
John Trent	JAMES FENTON
Papa Cottin	RICHARD GOOLDEN

Why cannot a true Bohemian stand on two legs? Though her name be Lelia Gardella, her profession a dancer's and her residence on Montparnasse, it is important that she learn to stand on two legs. She and her companions were for the greater part of the first act so industriously gay, they hopped and chattered and laughed and squealed with so much Bohemian violence, that we began to fear that a comprehensible narrative never would begin. And all the time, as we realized when it was too late, the narrative had been beginning. Through the clouds of irrelevance the sun of explanation had been gleaming now and then; we had missed the gleams. For a long time, though she evidently went to bed in the gallery of Peter Ingram's studio, we most unjustly suspected Lelia of being, though unconventional, chaste. That is what comes to Bohemians who wriggle ecstatically when explaining themselves; they are in danger of being misunderstood.

However, the gravity that underlies true Bohemianism prevailed at last. From a neighbouring studio John Trent was brought in to sit by the fire while awaiting an ambulance that was to take him to hospital. It was written on his face that from the hospital he would go to the cemetery, and, though the noise they had been making was not the only cause of his decay, the company was apologetic and gave him sympathy and a hot drink. Artists about to be cut off in early youth are entitled in the theatre to be a little platitudinous, and the fault in John Trent was easily pardoned, for he promised to be the opening of a story, and Mr. James Fenton gave a quiet, modest sketch of him. An opening to a story he proved to be. He had painted a picture, a half-length nude, with Suzette for model. After his death it was brought into Peter's studio. It was a masterpiece. It needed only a shadow that Peter's brush supplied. It was unsigned.

You perceive now to what story we have by devious and decorative routes approached—how Peter, though an honest young man, is provoked by Lelia into passing off Trent's work as his own; how he is haunted by Trent in dreams that are the effect of mixed conscience and opium; how he temporarily loses Lelia to the picture-dealer who made the fortune of the Shadow Picture; and how at last, prompted again by Lelia, he redeems himself by painting out the fraudulent signature and affixing Trent's name in its rightful place. But what a story! We are left with a vague suggestion that Peter, who has by now a world-wide repute, will suffer no damage—though how this can be, if his act of reparation is public and genuine, it is impossible to imagine. We are left, too, with a heroine of whose motives no more can be said than that they appear to be sporadically romantic.

Miss Beatrix Thomson and Mr. Edgar Norfolk with such parts are helpless; neither her vivacity nor his careful naturalism can avail against material that slides away into vagueness whenever it is tested for emotion or for thought. Mr. Gribble seems never to have come to grips with his theme. His narrative wanders; his principal characters lack definition; his treatment of the subject of possession is confused and feeble. The picture-dealer (Mr. Lyn Harding) is not without shrewdness and humour; M. George de Warfaz discovers in André Charieu a liveliness that is a relief when not over-prolonged; but we have to look to Suzette, the artist's model, for what little feeling the play contains; and Miss Celia Johnson, who speaks broken English like a Frenchwoman, whose gaiety is unforced, and whose sentiment rings true, gives in a subsidiary part the most persuasive performance of the evening.

ARTS THEATRE

"LA PICCOLA"

BY MASSIMO BONTEMPELLI

Luigi Palmieri	VITTORIO RIETTI
Una Cameriera	BETTY HARDY
Federico Solmi	DINO GALVANI
Elena Palmieri	GABRIELLE CASARTELLI
Appolonia	JOYCE WARRACK
Giovanni d'Amora	EMLYN WILLIAMS

Told very shortly, it is the story of a romantic girl who falls in love with a man she discovers to have been her dead mother's lover. The pain and the revulsion caused by the discovery are the means of making her mother's secret known to her father. His reason, precariously balanced, is almost overturned by the shock, but is steadied by the girl's quick realization that his misfortune is greater than her own. At the Arts Theatre last night a mixed company of Italian and English players, brought together in Mr. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre, gave a workmanlike performance of this play, which, though somewhat sketchily constructed, has its moments.

The moments at which it most surely touches the emotions occur before the climax has been reached. The girl's love is at first an obsession rather than a passion. She imagines herself to be enamoured of a man she has never seen. Here is the romantic fancy of a precocious and neurotic child, who has based her dreams on a portrait of Federico found among her mother's photographs. Half suspecting that it may be no more than an obsession she has allowed herself to become engaged to Giovanni. Then Federico appears in person, and the scene in which the girl naïvely pleads her passion is the best of the play. Federico, though fascinated by her girlish ardour, discovers the strength to resist her, and the scene ends with the girl divining that this strength is drawn from the memory of her mother. It was simply and effectively played by Miss Gabrielle Casartelli and Mr. Dino Galvani. Miss Casartelli made little of the rest of the play, which needed a sudden deepening of the values of her part, but Mr. Vittorio Rietti acted quietly and well as the old man shocked almost out of his senses. The piece was admirably produced by Miss Viola Tree, and the settings, though extremely simple, somehow persuaded us that all the while we were in Italy.

BEDFORDSHIRE MUSICAL FESTIVAL

A County Competitive Musical Festival ended at Bedford on Saturday night. Action taken by the County Education Authority debarred the usual heavy entries of school choirs, and the total entries fell from 1,920 last year to 1,360 this year. The time occupied was cut from 16 to 10 days. Mr. Geoffrey Shaw suggested that all sight-reading classes should be held in private session. He attributed the lack of entries in those classes to the ordeal through which competitors had to pass in attempting playing and reading from sight in public.

DEATH OF A WELSH COMPOSER

Dr. T. D. Edwards, of Portmadoc, the Welsh composer, Eisteddfod adjudicator and choral conductor, died on Saturday at the age of 54. Dr. Edwards's hymns and anthems are among the most popular in Welsh Nonconformist hymnals, and several of his songs are widely known. He had been organist at the Tabernacle at Portmadoc and conductor of the Portmadoc Choral Society for the past three years, and was formerly organist and choral conductor at Treharris, South Wales.

MUSIC THIS WEEK

NEW WORKS

New works to be heard this week are a Serenade for orchestra and baritone by Arthur Bliss, a violin concerto by Szymanowski, not played in England before, and some new songs by Medtner; the arrangement of Elgar's violoncello concerto for viola will be played for the first time here in its new form at the B.B.C. concert on Friday. Bliss's work, which will be given at the Courtauld-Sargent concert on Tuesday, is in four movements, of which two are settings of Elizabethan words. Szymanowski's concerto was written as long ago as 1917, but was not performed till 1924, and will be played by Miss Jelly d'Aranyi at the same concert.

TO-NIGHT.—Miss Eleanor Toye will sing Holst's songs for voice and violin at her song recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). Mr. Guy Marriner, a New Zealand pianist, will give the first of two piano recitals (Æolian Hall, 8.30).

TO-MORROW.—Dr. Sargent will conduct the Courtauld concert (Queen's Hall, 8), when the programme will include, besides the new works, Elgar's "Falstaff" and Delius's "Song of the High Hills"; Mr. Roy Henderson is the singer in Bliss's Serenade. Mr. Kubelik will give a violin recital at the People's Palace, Mile End-road, at 8.30, in aid of Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End. Miss Dorothy Robson will give a song recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

WEDNESDAY.—The tenth chamber concert at Wigmore Hall (8.30) will consist of Ravel's pianoforte trio played by Mr. Samuel, Miss Menges, and Mr. James, Brahms's piano quartet by the same players, with the addition of Mr. Shore, and Bach arias, sung by Miss Silk, with oboe *obbligati*. Mr. Lyell Barbour will play Brahms's Ballades (Op. 10) at his piano recital (Æolian Hall, 8.30). Barclays Bank Musical Society will give a choral and orchestral concert at Queen's Hall (8).

THURSDAY.—The students' orchestra of the Royal Academy of Music will give a concert under Sir Henry Wood at Queen's Hall at 3; the programme contains Busoni's concertino for clarinet. M. Nicolas Medtner will play the piano at a concert of his own compositions (Æolian Hall, 8.15), when the second violin sonata will be played by Miss May Harrison and songs will be sung by Mme. Tatiana Makushina. Miss Josephine Brown will give a piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). The Strolling Players Amateur Orchestra will give their second concert at Queen's Hall at 8.30. The opera at the Old Vic is *La Tosca* (7.45). The Audrey Chapman Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Frank Bridge, will give a concert at the Northampton Polytechnic, Finsbury, at 8.

FRIDAY.—Sir Edward Elgar will share with Sir Thomas Beecham the B.B.C. concert (Queen's Hall, 8); Sir Edward will conduct his viola concerto, which Mr. Lionel Tertis will play; Sir Thomas will conduct Bliss's Introduction and Allegro and Mozart's symphony No. 36 in C. At Mr. Gerald Cooper's seventh concert (Æolian Hall, 8.30) the International String Quartet will play, with Mr. Frank Mannheimer, Fauré's second piano quintet; Mr. Mannheimer will play Beethoven's 32 Variations in C minor. Miss Murray Lambert will play a programme of violin sonatas at her third recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.15): Mozart in E minor, Brahms in G, Bax's third, and Beethoven's Op. 30, No. 2.

SATURDAY.—M. Henri Temianka will give a first violin recital (Æolian Hall, 3). Piano recitals will be given by M. Sapellnikoff (Grotrian Hall, 3.15) and by Mr. Claude Pollard (Wigmore Hall, 3.15).

JUNIOR PHILHARMONIC CHOIR

A SCHOOL FESTIVAL

The cooperation of the Junior Philharmonic Choir with the girls of the London Secondary Schools Festival in a performance of *Messiah* on Saturday showed the advance of the valuable movement which these two organizations represent. The object has been to build a bridge between school music and adult music, and the choir and the festival are the two main piers of the bridge.

The Junior Philharmonic Choir was begun as a young women's choir; it is now increased by a sturdy complement of young men (some 60 tenors and basses) and their singing of the choruses in *Messiah* showed that Mr. Kennedy Scott's kindly discipline has already created an efficient mixed choir of them, about 170 voices all told. The 900 school girls, members of about 30 secondary schools, who take part in the annual festival filled most of the floor space of the Central Hall, Westminster. They had been prepared for this performance in their "Appreciation" classes and had learnt to sing four of the more lyrical solos of *Messiah*: "O thou that tellest," "He shall feed His flock," "Come unto Him," and "How beautiful are the feet." They had also learnt to take their parts in the "Hallelujah" chorus, which, transferred to the end of the oratorio, formed a climax in which choir and audience were enabled to join. Moreover, the special orchestra, mostly of strings, represented the same type of amateur musicianship as did the singers of choir and audience, and proved itself equally efficient.

There seems to be only one block of masonry needed to complete the pier of the Secondary Schools Festival—that is, schoolboy tenors and basses such as sang in the recent performance of *Messiah* at Reading. When they are added the bridge will carry all the traffic. The young people of both sexes will pass naturally from their school music in classes to their combined Festival performances, after school years into the Junior Philharmonic Choir, and thence again into the Philharmonic Choir itself, or whatever choral society may be available to them. Saturday's performance was an inspiring one in itself, and the more so because it opened up the possibility of fresh and vigorous musical activities for the rising generation of amateurs.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHILOSOPHY

Arrangements are being made for holding an International Congress of Philosophy at Oxford next September. The last congress was held in America, at Harvard University, in 1926. The congress will be attended by eminent philosophers from all over the world, including Professor Brunschvicg from France, Professor Driesch from Germany, and possibly also Professor Husserl, the creator of "Phenomenalism," and Senatore Benedetto Croce and Professor Gentile from Italy. The date of the congress will be September 1 to 5. Accommodation for persons attending the congress will be provided at the Oxford colleges. Inquiries should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. A. H. Hannay, at 74, Grosvenor-street, London, W.1.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

ROYAL INSTITUTION,
21, ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.1.

March 18, TUESDAY, at 5.15 p.m.:
SCIENCE OF THE RENAISSANCE.
Dr. Charles Singer.
March 20, THURSDAY, at 5.15 p.m.:
SOME PROBLEMS OF GENETICS.
Prof. J. B. S. Haldane.
March 21, FRIDAY, at 9 p.m.:
SEA BIRDS AND SEALS.
Mr. Seton Gordon.
March 22, SATURDAY, at 3 p.m.:
ATOMIC NUCLEI AND THEIR STRUCTURE.
Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.
An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held TO-DAY (Monday), 17th March, 1930, at 8.30 p.m. at No. 9, Conduit-street, W.1, when the President, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., will present the Royal Gold Medals for the Promotion of Architecture to Mr. Percy Scott Worthington, M.A. Oxon, LL.D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
IAN MACALISTER, Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW," with MISS FRANCES DAY.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the world. Ice surface 24,300 sq. ft. Sessions 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d.; spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition Saturday, 8.30 p.m. Restaurant fully licensed. Free car park. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

OPERA

SAVOY. LAST WEEK.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
COX & BOX and PINAFORE
Tues, at 8.15 .. .. .. PATIENCE
Wed., 2.30, THE MIKADO .. 8.15, PRINCESS IDA
Thurs., at 8.15 .. .. .. RUDDIGORE
Fri., at 8.15 .. .. .. IOLANTHE
Sat., at 2.30 .. .. .. TRIAL and PIRATES
Sat., at 8.15 .. .. .. LAST PERFORMANCE

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and E. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough. Winifred Shotter.
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerr. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.
Transferring to New Theatre Monday next.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
". . Abundant laughter . . . Cluster of brilliant performances . . . Host of bright ideas."—*The Morning Post.*
"Laughter all the Way."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"Ingeniously planned farce."—*Daily Mirror.*
"Romping Jollity."—*Evening News.*
"Adventures Fast and Funny."—*Daily Sketch.*
"Audience Laughed Continually."—*Sunday Times.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137). Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE"
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esmé Percy, Rosalinde Fuller. IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
"THERE IS NO FINER ACTING IN LONDON. DOROTHY CHESTON, CLARE EAMES, AND ALLAN JEAYES GAVE ONE A DELECTABLE NIGHT OF SMILES AND SIGHS. 'MILESTONES' WILL NEVER DIE. ONLY FOOLS WILL MISS THE CHANCE OF SEEING THEMSELVES AS THE FUTURE WILL SEE THEM." —JAMES DOUGLAS.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) To-night, at 8. Subs., 8.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER will present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.
First Mat., Wed. next, and every Wed., Sat., 2.30.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2175.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Last Week.)
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. To-mor., 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE.
SYBIL THORNDIKE.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. (Tem. 8713.) 8.30. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
The Daniel Mayer Co. present
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"CHARLES AND MARY."
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*Evening Standard.*

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. (LAST 2 WEEKS.)

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. Holborn 4032.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
"THE ARTIST and THE SHADOW."
By George Dunning Gribble.
LYN HARDING,
EDGAR NORFOLK. GEORGE DE WARFAZ.
BEATRIX THOMSON.
Play produced by Frank Collier.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6501.) NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
By PEGGY WEBLING. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. LAST 2 WEEKS.
(Riverside 3012.) EVGS., 8.30. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE,
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"AN EVENING OF PURE JOY."—*Evg. News.*
TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, "OUT OF THE BLUE."

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. and SAT. 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
A Musical Farcical Comedy.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett, Howell, Harper and Sabbi.
Prices from 11s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. All Seats Bookable.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges.
"A CHARMING PLAY OF RURAL LOVE. . . . EDEN PHILLPOTT'S HUMOUR AT ITS BEST. 'DEVONSHIRE CREAM' IS A PLAY TO SEE. IT IS CLEAN, HUMOROUS AND—HAPPY."
—E. A. Baughan, *Daily News.*
"GO AND SEE THIS PLAY. THE ACTING OF HORACE HODGES AS THE OLD MAN IS ALONE WORTH A VISIT."
—Ewart Hodgson, *Sunday Dispatch.*

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7462.
Proprietor: Tonic Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*
500TH PERFORMANCE TO-DAY.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER W. H. BERRY
CONNIE EDISS AUSTIN MELFORD

QUEEN'S. (Gerr. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

THEATRES (continued)

ROYALTY. Evgs., 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30
By arrangement with Dennis Eadie, Ltd.
KYRLE BELLEW presents
"APPEARANCES."
A Play by GARLAND ANDERSON. (Ger. 2690.)
"LITTLE SHORT OF SUPERB."—*The Star.*

RUDOLF STEINER HALL. (Padd. 8219.)
FRIDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
GWEN HARTER.
PROGRAMME of PLAYS and DANCES.
Assisted by FREDERICK COOPER.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller.
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., W. SAT., 2.30. (Gerr. 3903.
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL
Frank Lawton, Margaret Scudamore, Reginald Bach
J. Fisher White. D. A. Clarke-Smith.

ST. MARTIN'S. EVGS., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
(Ger. 6666.) At 8.50. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) To-night and Wed., Fri., 7.30. Mats., Thurs., at 2, and Sat., 2.30.
MACBETH.

VAUDEVILLE. 2.30 & 8.30. Mon., Sat., 2.30
"ENCHANTMENT."
Madeleine Carroll, Lydia Sherwood, & Jack Hobbs.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
EVGS., at 8.30 prompt. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
Owen Nares, Alfred Drayton, Gordon Harker.
Nigel Bruce, Gillian Lind, Cathleen Nesbitt.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. Bar 3161.)
3 TIMES DAILY, 2.15—5.15—8.15.
MARY CLARE & CO.; MARIE BURKE; JOSEPH GREENWALD & CO.; G. H. ELLIOTT; BROWNE & LAVELLE; BENEDETTI BROS.; MAX WALL; KING REPP; FOSTER'S 16 GIRLS; TOOTS and Partner; HARRY CLAFF; British Movietone News. SCOTT-SHARKEY FIGHT FILM.
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9.
Clarice Mayne, Chilton and Thomas, Violet Essex, A. C. Astor, Beri Errol, Gerardo and Adair, Saunton Wayne, Syd. Moorhouse,

Imperial and Foreign News

BAD TIMES IN BULGARIA

GOVERNMENT'S TASK

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

The definite settlement of reparations came none too soon for Bulgaria. The agreement negotiated at The Hague makes indeed no great difference to the payments which she would have had to meet this year and the next under the old arrangement; but from 1932 the annuities were to have risen sharply, and by 1933 the charge would certainly have been more than she could have borne. Now that their liabilities are definitely fixed on a not too onerous scale the Bulgarians have a stronger inducement to productive effort.

Their difficulties are primarily economic. Like all countries which have to subsist by their agriculture, Bulgaria is now passing through bad times. Owing to the increase in the world's supply of standard agricultural products her tobacco and cereals are becoming less easy to sell, and their prices have fallen of late years. The peasants' methods of cultivation are antiquated; a very small proportion of them produce for export, and even their efforts are not well organized.

Some relief was afforded by the two loans which the Government obtained for the settlement of refugees and the stabilization of the currency; but, while these loans enabled immediate difficulties to be met, they did a certain amount of harm by creating premature expectations of prosperity. All that happened was a bubble revival of foreign trade and industrial enterprise due to the temporary abundance of credit. The banks lent more freely than was wise. Foreign firms exporting to Bulgaria encouraged the movement by supplying goods on very long credit. There was an orgy of importing which upset the balance of foreign trade. A glance at the statistics for the past two years shows that since 1927 imports have increased at the rate of 1,000,000,000 of levas (£1,500,000) yearly, while exports have steadily declined. For 1929 the trade deficit amounted to nearly £4,000,000.

EFFECT ON CREDIT

The true condition of affairs was revealed during the autumn, when the edifice of credit on which the business of the country was being carried began to crumble and eventually came down with a run. Hundreds of firms, including some of the most solid and respectable, went into bankruptcy; a great part of the industry which had been built up since the War by subsidies and preferential tariffs was shown to be unsound; confidence vanished; there was a rush to withdraw deposits from the banks; one important bank had to close its doors, while others tottered. That was the situation at the end of the year, and there are as yet no signs of recovery.

The crisis had its good side. It brought a strong light to bear on the essential weaknesses of Bulgaria's economic position, and made it clear that a great effort was necessary to put it on a sound basis. In the aftermath it is easy to see that the organization of credit is defective; that there are far too many banks, and that owing to lack of experience they have immobilized too much of their capital in buildings; that, as in several of the neighbouring countries, the development of industry has been unduly forced at the expense of agriculture, and that agriculture has been allowed to shift for itself without sufficient guidance and support.

These defects must now be made good by the careful rationalization of credit and the organization of agricultural production. The Government has set itself, rather late in the day perhaps, to grapple with these two tasks. The banks all over the country are being encouraged to combine in order to eliminate competition and reduce costs, and legislation has been provided to regulate their functions and safeguard the investor. But it seems unlikely that the structure of credit can be made sound unless the National Bank is made into an entirely independent institution, as was stipulated by the Financial Committee of the League of Nations when the Stabilization Loan was negotiated. The reform then contemplated has not yet been realized, and it is now doubtful whether it is possible under existing conditions.

M. LIAPTCHEFF'S LEGACY

The task of economic organization demands above all a strong and resolute Government. A revival of public confidence is essential. The present Cabinet, presided over by M. Liaptcheff, is weakened by long office as well as by the associations which cling to it from the past. It represents the *Demokratitcheskoy Sgovor* (Democratic Entente), the coalition of "bourgeois" parties which was formed on the morrow of Stambulisky's overthrow by a *coup d'Etat* in 1923. Now the *Sgovor* is connected in the minds of many of the peasants with the ruthless persecution of the Agrarian Party by the Tsankoff-Rousseff-Kalfoff Government which followed the *coup d'Etat*. The present Government is not responsible for it, but it is a *Sgovor* combination and bears its heritage, a heritage which is the more embarrassing since with the passage of time the Agrarian Party has again become the most active political force in the country. Moreover, public opinion as a whole considers the Liaptcheff Government to be partly responsible by its neglect for the gravity of the present crisis. One section of its following, under M. Tsankoff, has been constantly harassing it with destructive criticism for the past year without actually going into opposition. This section has now definitely broken away, thus to some extent clearing the situation, but provoking a political crisis in addition to the economic one. Its defection leaves the Government with a small majority in the Sobranye; but its position in controversial debates will be precarious unless it obtains support from elsewhere.

The situation is a curious one. The country has undoubtedly grown tired of the *Sgovor*, but at the same time it is generally, if unwillingly, admitted that it will be difficult to do without M. Liaptcheff as Prime Minister and his two principal colleagues, M. Bouroff and M. Molloff, as Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance respectively. Though it is highly desirable that there should be a change of Government there are hardly any feasible alternatives in prospect. The Agrarians, the largest party of the Opposition, are leaderless, and under the influence of the present agricultural distress might easily be stampeded into some sort of Bolshevism by their extremists. In the remainder of the Opposition, which is made up of inconsiderable groups, the only man with a record behind him is the veteran politician, M. Malinoff, before the formation of the *Sgovor* a member of the same party (Democratic) as M. Liaptcheff. But it is doubtful whether M. Malinoff's health would stand the strain of a Prime Minister's duties. M. Tsankoff, the leader of the *Sgovor* dissidents, is distasteful to all except his personal following. The elements of a rival Government simply do not exist.

CANADIAN LIQUOR BILL

SECOND READING CARRIED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 16

The debate on the Liquor Bill occupied the whole of Friday, and late in the evening the second reading was passed without a division. The Bill will probably pass easily through the Commons, as Mr. Bennett (Leader of the Opposition), although he severely criticized the Government's course of action and left his followers free to vote as they liked, supported the Bill, having four years ago signed a report recommending it.

The latter part of the speech of Mr. Mackenzie King (the Prime Minister) was devoted to further analysis of negotiations with the United States about rum running. He quoted the dictum of Lord Curzon that no country could afford to be indifferent to the views of another great nation upon an important moral issue. The Canadian Government had refused to impose a ban before because it was not assured that the United States was making honest efforts to enforce its prohibition laws, but the measures now being taken by the Hoover Administration had satisfied it on this point. It was abhorrent to contemplate Government officials lending assistance to one of the most gigantic and highly organized criminal businesses of the world to-day. He feared that any moment some very difficult and dangerous situation might arise on the international boundary. He could not continue to assume responsibility for the direction of external affairs unless he was assured of the support of the Parliament and people of Canada in a policy which would obviate these perils.

Mr. Bennett said the House had listened to the Prime Minister's speech with profound amazement. He commented sarcastically upon the Government's acquiescence for four years in so dangerous a situation with Lord Curzon's warning ringing in their ears and this sadder discovery on the eve of a General Election that international relations were menaced by the liquor traffic. He declared that the very people who were now described as gangs of criminals had, according to the evidence given before the Royal Commission, supplied the Liberal Party with campaign funds when it was struggling to hold office. He argued that the proper method to stop the liquor traffic was by treaty, and demanded to know why the Government had refused the offer by the United States of a bilateral treaty in 1929.

Support for the Bill came from three Western members, one of whom advocated that the Government should take over the whole liquor business, but it was roundly attacked by a Quebec Liberal, Captain Power, who said the measure was a piece of hypocrisy which he could not endorse. He was opposed to having his conscience influenced by a foreign country and felt that the Bill would produce domestic moral degradation and external humiliation.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES

INDIGNATION AT BRITISH DECISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 16

There is a good deal of indignation among politically-minded Indians here on account of the decision of the British General Medical Council to refuse to recognize for the time being medical degrees of Indian universities. There is much talk of retaliatory measures.

The Government of India is now doing its utmost to expedite the delicate negotiations whereby it has been trying to bring the Indian medical men and their associations, the Ministers of the Provincial transferred departments concerned, and the universities into agreement on the scheme for the institution of an Indian General Medical Council, constituted on lines similar to those of the Dominions and approved by the British General Medical Council. The subject was under discussion in the Legislative Assembly as recently as last January. It is not clear what need there has been for the British Medical Council to register an unfriendly decision at this moment, when, after a long period spent in negotiations, a satisfactory end to the discussions is almost within sight, and when the Government of India has plenty of other anxieties.

INDIAN CHILD MARRIAGE ACT

MOSLEMS DISTURBED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 16

The Moslems gathered at Delhi for the Legislative Session and for political purposes generally are getting more disturbed over the Child Marriage Restraint Act as April 1, the date on which it comes into operation, approaches. The executive board of the All India Moslem Defence Association, as it is called, yesterday resolved that the attitude of Moslems towards the Act should be one of complete defiance. Moslems desiring to have their children below the newly fixed age married are advised by the association not to be deterred by the Act and to court prosecution. A defence committee has been appointed by the executive board to assist them.

Indignation is even expressing itself in such ways as opposition to the Cotton Industry Protection Bill. It is thought if Moslem members of the Assembly vote against preference for Lancashire their action will impress the Government with the seriousness of their feelings. The reason for the excitement is not that Moslems want to have their boys and girls married during childhood. They are never so married. But there is a provision in Moslem religious law governing the matter, and there is resentment that the Indian Legislature should attempt to interfere, the more so as the legislation was originally applicable to Hindus only, and altered to include Moslems in the Select Committee, where, among 15 members, all were Hindus except one Moslem (Mr. Jinnah) and one Christian.

SPANISH DICTATORSHIP'S EXPENDITURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 16

Señor Arguelles, Minister of Finance, has issued to the Press a long *communiqué* summarizing the estimates from 1923 to 1929.

This document challenges the claim of the Dictatorship to have produced a surplus in the last two years. There can be no real surplus, Señor Arguelles declares, while there are accounts outstanding for extraordinary expenditure. The total excess of expenditure over revenue during the 6¼ years of the Dictatorship amounts, he says, to 2,796,000,000 pesetas [about £70,000,000 at the present rate of exchange], as this is the amount for which the Dictatorship issued new loans. Señor Arguelles is, however, confident of Spain's ability to overcome the crisis this expenditure has caused. He will continue to examine public accounts, especially the railway, road, and hydrographic expenditure estimates, all separate items under the Dictatorship, which he considers must be included in the Budget.

The Minister of Finance recently suppressed the debt sinking fund created by the late Marqués de Estella.

An Englishwoman whose passport bears the name of Mrs. Ellen Margaret Vine was found unconscious in a first-class compartment of a train on its arrival at MENTON on Saturday. On being taken to hospital she was found to be suffering from corrosive acid poisoning, her mouth and tongue being severely burned. Her condition yesterday was less critical, but she was unable to give an account of herself.

THE TARIFF TRUCE CONFERENCE

DEBATE ON ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 15

The League of Nations conference for concerted economic action (or tariff truce conference) is approaching the end of its present labours. The prospects of practical results are better now than they were a few days ago. This afternoon the committee which has been discussing the alternative to a tariff truce proposed by the French delegates held a representative meeting, attended by Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, and examined the draft convention for the purpose of assuring a stable basis and the confidence necessary to facilitate future negotiations.

The first Article—which the Chairman considered to be the heart of the document—requiring States with bilateral treaties not to denounce them before April 1, 1931, was accepted by 17 States, including Great Britain, France, and Germany, without reservations. The Austrian delegate expressed willingness to become party to this obligation as soon as the revision of certain treaties now in hand had been completed. Austria, he said, owing to her difficult economic conditions, had found it necessary continuously to adapt her commercial relations to the new economic conditions. This reservation caused the Czechoslovak, Swiss, and Yugoslav delegates to give only qualified approval to the Article. It was agreed, however, that the examination of the draft should be continued.

Article 2, by which States undertake to negotiate in the event of an increase of Customs duties, was adopted without modification after a long debate. Article 3, by which the parties undertake to communicate in advance increases of Customs duties which they may decide to impose, was presented in alternative forms. The one adopted states that 20 days' notice shall be required only when this is possible, or, if this is impossible, notice shall be given at the time when the decision is taken. Mr. Graham expressed the hope that this notice would be given, except where it was quite impossible, and had in this the support of the French, German, and Italian Delegates.

TARIFF CONSOLIDATION

Article 4, which lays down that States which do not consolidate their tariffs, or consolidate them only in exceptional cases, shall undertake not to impose any new protective duties and not to increase existing protective duties, was adopted without modification; as was also Article 5, which lays down that, in the exceptional cases mentioned in Article 4, the States whose interests are seriously affected by such action shall have the right to denounce the convention.

Article 6 is still under discussion. For this the drafting committee had prepared alternative texts—one enabling States to establish lists of products to which extra duties shall not apply, but reserving for a party which may regard itself as injured by such a measure the possibility of denouncing the convention, the other providing for the omission of Article 6, which would at the same time do away with the exceptions. Sir Sydney Chapman drew attention to the fact that there was a definite desire for the suppression of this article. He hoped that in any case the number of exceptions might be reduced to an absolute minimum. The French delegation regretted its inability to agree to the suppression of the article.

During this afternoon's discussion Sir Sydney Chapman made an appeal on behalf of Great Britain for the removal of sanctions and of discrimination from the convention. One could not, he said, have a country remaining party to a convention but refusing to observe the obligations of the convention towards another country also party to it. Great Britain had always resisted the introduction of systems of discrimination into international conventions.

RIOT AT PARIS STUDENTS' ELECTION

"SIEGE" OF AN HOTEL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 16

The General Association of Students in Paris held the annual election of its officers yesterday. The election was contested on political lines—Right against Left—with the result that the headquarters of the association (an hotel in the Rue de la Bûcherie) were in a state of siege, the windows were broken, the corridors were barricaded, missiles and corrosive liquids were hurled into the street, and the students were at last charged and dispersed by the police.

The retiring "Bureau" were "Republican" and expected trouble from the Royalist element and Jeunesses Patriotes, who are more or less Fascist in their sympathies. Consequently the ballot was held behind closed doors, through which only three voters were allowed at a time. Trouble began about 5 p.m., when a large crowd of students had collected outside. "Anger," as a French newspaper remarks, "began to take hold of this band of youth." The crowd booed, and those inside the hotel replied through the windows with water, pieces of furniture, rotten vegetables, and sulphuretted hydrogen. The crowd smashed a door and stormed a barricade of furniture in the passage.

Peaceful citizens, alarmed to see thick smoke pouring from the windows of the hotel—the attackers were trying to smoke out the defenders by burning damp straw—called out the fire brigade. The *pompiers* arrived and stood about in their brass helmets with nothing to do. At last police reinforcements appeared and cleared the street after a violent scuffle. One student was seriously hurt.

The result of the election was declared in the evening. Last year's officers were re-elected.

THE STRIKE IN A FRENCH LINER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 16

Attempts have been made by agitators at Le Havre to persuade the crew of the French liner Ile de France to strike in sympathy with the men who have already succeeded in putting the liner Paris temporarily out of service. So far the crew have remained loyal, and the directors of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique have stated that they are confident that the Ile de France will sail for New York at her scheduled time on Wednesday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CHERBOURG, MARCH 16

Two hundred pasengers who were unable to embark in the liner Paris owing to the strike of the crew have booked passages on board the Hamburg. Among them is Dr. Eckener, formerly commander of the Graf Zeppelin.

RUMANIAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, MARCH 16

The final result of the elections for the municipal and communal councils which began on Friday are not yet available, but, judging by such reports as have been received, a majority of the votes has gone to the National Peasants and the Liberals, except in some of the Transylvanian towns, where the Magyars have scored big successes.

The National Peasants have obtained, so far, about two seats to every one gained by the Liberals. This indicates that the Liberals are much more popular now than they were a year ago, and that the elections were honestly conducted. The decline in the popularity of the National Peasants is due to differences within the party which have lowered its prestige, and to the severe economic crisis, which it finds difficult to ameliorate. In Bucharest, where the National Peasants obtained 46 out of the 80 seats and the Liberals the rest, the elections were orderly, except for a few minor incidents.

GERMAN YOUTH AND YOUNG PLAN

PRESIDENT'S REPROOF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 16

President von Hindenburg, in his statement to the nation of his reasons for signing the Young Plan, said that it was impossible to reply severally to the hundreds of associations and persons who had urged him not to sign. He has, however, replied personally to one such request. It is significant that he has chosen the new generation for this direct response, and the tone of admonition and reproof in which he speaks can only deepen the impression made by his first statement.

The reply is addressed to the German students' group allied to the Kyffhäuserbund, a Nationalist ex-Service organization claiming 3,000,000 members. The Kyffhäuser students in the name of 16 other associations under Fascist-Nationalist influence, ranging from the "Hitler Youth" and "Young Stahlhelm" to the "German Boy Scouts' League" and the "Youth Group of the German Women's Service," are distributing much postal propaganda. They appealed to the President not to sign the Young Plan "in the name of the dead of Langemarck." The reference is to a battalion of young volunteer students which distinguished itself in the War.

The President replies that he has read the letter with interest. He hopes that its signatories have meanwhile given effective consideration to the Government statements about the Young Plan, which, he says, would remove erroneous conceptions expressed in their letter. For the rest, he refers them to his public statement, but as they, on behalf of a number of "Youth" associations, invoke the dead of Langemarck, he feels that he must add something. "The very memory of those young volunteers who died for the Fatherland," he says, "imposes on the new generation the duty to make sacrifices in order that German soil may be freed, and that Germany shall rise again through the diligence and unity of its citizens. That is how I, for my part, read the lesson which the dead of Langemarck offer to German youth."

The President's first statement gave a clear lead to the politicians and the electors; this one gives equally clear guidance to the young people who, in the peculiar structure of German life, come under political influences through one or other of the numerous associations which absorb them in their late 'teens and early twenties.

While the President exhorts the nation to look forward, events combine to make it glance for a moment back. To-day is the day of mourning for the 2,000,000 German dead in the War. There was a service in the Reichstag, which was attended by the President, and others throughout the country. An anonymous writer in the Nationalist *Tag* has aroused the indignation of non-Nationalist newspapers by saying, with reference to the promulgation of the Young Plan, "Germany on March 13, 1930! One is seized with home-sickness for the battlefields, for the hunger and thirst, the blood and death. After all, what was a barrage? Honour remained." To-day is also the 10th anniversary of the Kapp Putsch. It falls at a time when the violent reactionaries are renewing their subterranean activities and the Socialists, who believe that they broke the Putsch by organizing a general strike, have held demonstrations throughout Germany.

THE U.S. PLAN FOR HAITI

SETTLEMENT MADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 16

President Borno and the leaders of the Opposition yesterday signed a formal agreement embodying the Plan prepared by President Hoover's Commission for the re-establishment of representative government in Haiti. By the terms of this agreement, M. Eugène Roy, a wealthy business man 65 years old, who has never been in politics and enjoys the respect of all factions, is to be elected Provisional President by the Council of State on May 15, when President Borno's term of office expires. Although the Opposition has hitherto been unwilling to permit the Council of State, which consists of President Borno's adherents, to elect a President, its leaders have accepted his Excellency's assurance that the Council will elect M. Roy, who is the Opposition nominee.

When M. Roy takes office he will appoint a date for legislative elections, and a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, chosen by popular vote, will elect a Constitutional President. The agreement purposely leaves the date of the elections undetermined, specifying merely that they shall be held "at the earliest possible date." President Borno still maintains that no elections can constitutionally be held before 1932, but it is understood that M. Roy has agreed to the Opposition's contention that they should be held within the next few months.

President Hoover has notified the Commission that he approves of the choice of M. Roy, that he will recognize the legality of legislative elections held this year, and that he is prepared to recognize any President chosen by the new Legislative Assembly in accordance with the Commission's plan. The Commissioners were preparing to return to the United States to-day.

A United States battle fleet and a scouting fleet concluded their four days' war game yesterday with a "deadly" battle in the narrow passage between Haiti and the island of Navassa. The engagement ended at noon, when the fleets departed for Guantanamo, in Cuba, to learn from the umpires what was its result.

AIR MAILS AND NIGHT FLYING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 16

Herr Carlberg, Chief of the Swedish Air Ministry, opened the 23rd session of the International Air Traffic Association in the Riksdag Council Chamber on Friday. At the final sitting yesterday Captain Carl Florman, managing director of the Swedish Aero-Transport, read a memorandum on night-flying in connexion with air mail transport. A resolution was carried requesting him to work out a detailed scheme of night air mail transport for presentation to the Association.

Delegates expressed their belief that the night transport of mails was becoming increasingly necessary, and that international air mails might have to be confined very soon to night lines. The chief obstacle now, it was held, was the lack of illumination on landing-grounds, and the insufficiency of aerodromes. It was decided to approach all the Governments concerned and request the simultaneous application of summer-time to lessen the confusion of time-tables.

INDIAN LABOUR INQUIRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, MARCH 16

The members of the Whitley Labour Commission, who have been taking evidence in two panels, reached Bangalore during the week-end and welcomed a day's rest after a strenuous programme. The Commission met some little excitement at Jamshedpur, where swarms of workmen obstructed the cars, but without violence, and finally burst into the room during the taking of evidence.

THE POLISH CRISIS

CABINET'S RESIGNATION OFFERED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 16

M. Bartel, the Prime Minister, called upon the President yesterday to offer the resignation of the Cabinet. An official statement which appeared this morning says that the President, while taking note of M. Bartel's request, expressed amazement that the Seym should have provoked a crisis before ending its work on the Budget. Afterwards he sounded the opinion of Marshal Pilsudski as being "the person who has the longest experience of directing the affairs of the State." M. Bartel also saw the Marshal.

It is clear from this announcement that the President has not yet accepted the Cabinet's resignation, and is at liberty to depart from the usual procedure. One possibility is that a solution of the crisis may be deferred until the Seym has been prorogued, after dealing with the Senate's amendments to the Budget. The Speaker has said that the constitutional obligation on the Seym to have disposed of the finance and certain other Bills by March 31 is one which must be faithfully observed. On the other hand Marshal Pilsudski may think that the thoughtless challenge of the Opposition had better be countered by a vigorous surprise.

The leaders of the Opposition parties seem to be privately aware that they have been carried off their feet by the impulsiveness of their followers. In spite of the pugnacious tone generally adopted by the Opposition Press, there is reason for believing that the attack on the Government was only by mistake pushed so far that retreat seemed impossible. Besides M. Dabski's Peasant Party, which pronounced itself against the crisis and suggested a method of deferring the vote of confidence, the German and Jewish minorities left the Chamber before the question was put.

Under a system of government which tries to blend dictatorship and democracy, Government departments are bound sometimes to be a law unto themselves. From a strictly legal point of view the Opposition was probably justified in taking the Minister of Labour to account, but if Marshal Pilsudski finds that his system is being attacked on every possible occasion he is not likely to be any more accommodating. It would be a different matter if the weight of the people lay behind the offensive tactics. The people, as a matter of fact, show very little interest in the sham fighting in the Seym, and would obviously prefer, having obtained a stable Government, that it should not be unduly handicapped in the most urgent of its immediate tasks, the alleviation of economic distress. It must also be said, in justice to M. Bartel, that he has tackled the economic problem with intelligence and zeal.

ARGENTINE ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 16

The results to hand of the voting in the federal capital for the election of members of the Chamber of Doputies show a large Independent Socialist lead in 14 of the 20 divisions. The Independent Socialists will probably win 10 of these 14 seats, the other four being closely contested by Irigoyenists and Original Socialists.

The slowing-down procedure adopted by discontented railwaymen is still disorganizing the railway services. President Irigoyen is to receive the workmen's delegates this afternoon with a view to a solution of the dispute.

THE FRENCH FLOODS

CONTINUED ANXIETY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 16

The state of the river Adour, in South-Western France, continues to cause the gravest anxiety. At various points along its course it has already overflowed its banks, while the dyke between Bayonne and Sainte-Marie-de-Cosse, about 12 miles away, has broken down in several places, leaving the countryside undefended. No lives have been lost, but much damage has been caused.

Elsewhere the water is slowly draining back to its normal channels, and no further immediate danger is feared. But although no rain has fallen in the plains for two days snow has begun to fall heavily in the mountains; and this may cause more floods. The whole population of the South-West is, therefore, still on the alert.

The national relief fund now amounts to nearly £140,000.

THE EBRO IN FLOOD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 16

Floods in the Ebro valley have caused great damage. The peak of the flood reached Saragossa at 6 a.m. yesterday. The riverside population passed anxious moments, many houses and farms being surrounded and cut off, but no loss of life is reported. Anxiety is felt for Tortosa, lower down the river, where the flood has reached an alarming height and is threatening the fruit-preserving factories of that district. The river is full of tree trunks and the carcasses of cattle.

A tornado on Saturday caused much damage at Los Angeles, California. In the town and suburbs 150 houses were unroofed. At Santa Barbara waves 40ft. high broke over the breakwater. No loss of life is reported.

The strong Föhn which arose after violent thunderstorms on Saturday afternoon is sweeping over Switzerland and causing widespread damage. There have been several avalanches, and one German skier was killed near the Vereina Hut in the Engadine.

KING OF THE BELGIANS IN BAGHDAD

FLIGHT ACROSS THE DESERT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, MARCH 15

The King of the Belgians arrived here this afternoon in an Imperial Airways aeroplane at the conclusion of a 10 hours' flight across the desert from Cairo. Before landing the aeroplane circled round the city. His Majesty took the keenest interest in all he saw in the course of his journey, and was greatly impressed with the first view of Baghdad and the golden domes of the mosque at Kadhimain gleaming in the setting sun.

The King's arrival here was unofficial, but he was welcomed at the aerodrome by a representative of King Feisal, by the High Commissioner, Sir Francis Humphrys, and by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

The King is making Baghdad his headquarters and will be the guest of the High Commissioner. He will visit Babylon and other sites of ancient cities during his stay in Iraq, and will return to Cairo by air on Friday.

Lloyd's messages from Balboa, PANAMA, state that the American motor vessel Unicoi is totally disabled 880 miles from Balboa and needs immediate assistance. She carries a crew of possibly 40 persons, and has nine passengers. The Unicoi was from Geelong to New York.

Telegrams in Brief

Thirteen patients were discharged from the Leper Hospital in BARBADOS last year as being no longer infective.

Mme. Hanau, the director of the *Gazette du France* in PARIS, has now been on hunger strike in prison for 17 days.

A doctor and a nurse who had been in charge of patients suffering from psittacosis (parrot disease) in POTSDAM have died of the disease.

Sir Ronald Macleay, the British Minister in Czechoslovakia, who has been appointed Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, left PRAGUE on Saturday.

The training ship Emden, the first vessel of the German Navy to go to JAMAICA since the War, arrived at Kingston yesterday on a few days' visit.—*Reuter.*

The first international congress for municipal health and sanitary service was opened yesterday at PRAGUE. Fifteen European countries and Egypt are represented.

Dr. Karl Banhans, a Civil servant, has been appointed president of the commercialized AUSTRIAN State Railways, which are reported to be in no very flourishing condition.

Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy, formerly United States Minister to Greece, Rumania, Switzerland, and Spain, died at Woodstock, CONNECTICUT, on Thursday last.—*Reuter.*

A jatha of 100 Sikhs arrived in DELHI on Saturday, and had an interview with the Political Secretary concerning their grievances against the Patiala Government.—*Reuter.*

A special article on the "Structure and Scenery of the Federal Capital Territory" is contained in the 22nd Official Year Book (1929) of the Commonwealth of AUSTRALIA, just issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Reuter's correspondent at Haifa (PALESTINE) says:—A large safe, imported for the use of a local bank, was opened by Customs officials here on Saturday and found to contain 150 rifles and a quantity of other weapons. The Jewish clearing agent and two other Jews have been arrested.

In view of the close relations between the work of the League Arbitration and Security Committee and that of the London Naval Conference, the next meeting of the League Committee, which was to have been held at GENEVA on March 24 under the presidency of the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, M. Benesh, has been postponed until April 28.

It is announced in COPENHAGEN that the Royal Danish Society of Science is offering its gold medal and a prize of 1,000 kroner (about £60) for a treatise on Scandinavian place names in the Danelaud, that part of England peopled largely by Danes. The treatise may be in Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, English, French, Latin, or German. The competition is open to all except Danes. Treatises must be delivered before October 31, 1931.—*Exchange.*

There have been meetings of protest against the Macedonians not only in the towns where the recent outrages were committed, but also at Skoplye, Shtip, and Bitolye. These meetings passed resolutions calling upon the Government to take measures against the Macedonians, failing which local organizations would be formed for the purpose. Although the censor did not allow the speeches made at these meetings to appear in the Belgrade newspapers, all the resolutions were published.

PEDESTRIAN SENT TO PRISON

TRAFFIC OBSTRUCTION CHARGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 16

The Moabit Central Criminal Court yesterday sentenced a pedestrian to imprisonment for obstructing the traffic. Four men in all were charged, two of them with "homicide through culpable negligence."

They were walking one day last September along a path officially open to both foot and bicycle traffic. They failed to make way for an approaching cyclist, who was compelled to turn sharply into the main roadway, where he was run over and killed. One man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and two others were fined.

Other Foreign News on following page

CONFERENCE AT CHEQUERS

ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS

M. TARDIEU ON THE OUTLOOK

A PLEA FOR TIME

The scene of the activities in connexion with the Five-Power Naval Conference was transferred yesterday from London to Chequers. Mr. MacDonald had returned to Chequers after witnessing the International Rugby football match at Twickenham, and the greater part of yesterday was devoted to naval conversations.

M. Tardieu arrived in London from Paris on Saturday morning, and before he left to see the Prime Minister yesterday morning he was visited at the Carlton Hotel by Mr. Dwight Morrow, of the American delegation, who has done valuable service in the recent discussions between Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and M. Dumesnil, the French Minister of Marine, on the French figures of naval tonnage requirements. M. Tardieu was accompanied on his visit to Chequers by M. Briand, M. Dumesnil, and M. Massigli, and Mr. MacDonald was supported by Mr. Alexander, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Mr. R. L. Craigie.

The French visitors travelled by road, and the arrangements made to prevent the intrusion of spectators into the grounds of Chequers recalled the elaborate arrangements to ensure secrecy at another naval discussion, that between Mr. Hoover and the British Prime Minister on the Rapidan last autumn. Then the approaches to the President's camp were guarded by marines; at Chequers the duty fell upon the local police. This was the first occasion on which the two Prime Ministers had met since M. Tardieu left London before his defeat in the Chamber, and he was heartily congratulated by Mr. MacDonald on his return to office.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

The conversations lasted in all for four hours, and at the close the following official statement was issued :—

In the course of the conversations at Chequers lasting from 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. the two delegations examined the general situation, with particular reference to the present stage of discussions on questions of special concern to both sides. They considered fully the means best adapted to ensure the success of the negotiations.

No effort was made in British quarters to explain or to amplify the vagueness of the official announcement, but M. Tardieu on his return to London in the evening issued the following explanation :—

As between French and British we have examined the whole situation together, applying ourselves more particularly to the points of interest to both our countries. On the one hand, we have specified the questions upon which an agreement is either certain or easy. On the other hand, and more especially, we have examined those upon which any agreement has hitherto appeared more difficult to reach. The different methods suitable for bringing together our points of view have been discussed. They will be used conjointly in the days to come.

We consider that the result to be obtained is important enough to exclude any unwise haste: what we require is not haste but success. I am convinced we shall come to a positive satisfactory result. The common work is going on.

M. Tardieu and his colleagues remained to tea at Chequers and left at about 5.15. After their departure the Prime Minister was engaged in conference for some time with a representative of the Japanese delegation, who had arrived during the afternoon. Mr. MacDonald returned to Downing-street after dinner. M. Tardieu is returning to Paris this morning.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT

In regard to the discussions yesterday it is understood that progress was made towards agreement on the following lines. Mr. MacDonald succeeded in maintaining his objection to the inclusion of any political clauses in the proposed Five Power Pact, while M. Tardieu is declared to have secured support for his case in respect to *de facto* Italian parity with the French Navy. In this connexion it may be recalled that the suggested proportion of three to two between the French and Italian figures for total tonnage originated with the British delegation in its capacity as mediator. Later this suggestion was supplemented by the proposal that the surplus of the French tonnage should apply in the first case to the category of vessels over normal age.

The question of the interdependence between armaments on land and sea in connexion with the coming discussion at Geneva was raised, and it is hoped will lead to a special agreement between the British and French delegations. M. Briand remains in London to conduct the discussions on these and other points, and M. Tardieu has promised to return from Paris at the end of the week. In a few days a more explicit statement on the situation may be expected, but the conversations at Chequers have contributed, it is said, to clear the way for a real advance. M. Tardieu will see Mr. MacDonald again at 9 o'clock this morning.

FRANCE AND ITALY

Signor Grandi saw M. Piétri on Saturday morning, but they were unable to find any way out of the difficulty caused by the Italian claim to parity with France and the French refusal to accept that claim. Although M. Piétri is French Minister for the Colonies it is understood that no African or other Colonial problems now pending between the two countries were discussed ; but the naval controversy between them obviously turns chiefly upon overseas commitments and the transport of troops in the Mediterranean.

The Italian delegation remains resolutely opposed to the idea of a settlement based on the building programmes of the next six years. It is claimed that owing to the present low level of Italian figures an agreement with France on the programme basis would either stabilize Italian inferiority or else involve Italy in a colossal naval expenditure which she has neither the desire nor the power to incur. It would, moreover, penalize any country that had scrapped ships or neglected to build them, like Italy. The Italian delegation has, indeed, offered to build no more capital ships during the next six years, if France will give a similar undertaking, because Italy has definitely had her right to equality with France acknowledged in that class at Washington. What she wants now is a similar arrangement in all classes. This claim France, with her inevitable anxiety about her lines of communication with her colonial possessions, is unable to concede.

The terms of the understanding arrived at—as was announced in *The Times* on Saturday—between the American and Japanese delegations have been referred to Tokyo. The next stage will be reached when a reply has been received from Tokyo. It is expected that it will take another week or 10 days to turn the understanding into a formal agreement with Governmental assent.

U.S. AND JAPAN

TERMS OF PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 16

The proposals which developed from the conversations between Senator Reed and Mr. Matsudaira are now being studied here, and the Japanese Government's answer will be sent as quickly as possible. Mr. Yoshida, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Prince Saionji at Okitsu yesterday.

While official circles preserve the reticence which marked the course of the recent negotiations, it is believed that the main features of the new plan are :—

(1) The United States retains the right to build 180,000 tons of heavy cruisers—that is, 18 10,000-ton vessels—against Japan's existing 108,400 tons—in eight 10,000-ton ships and four vessels of the Furutaka class, of 7,100 tons each—but the United States undertakes to build only 15 of those vessels by 1935.

(2) Japan's quota of light cruisers and destroyers is increased.

(3) In submarines the United States will have 60,000 tons and Japan 52,400 tons by 1936. The Japanese suggestion that she be given an option to transfer part of the destroyer and light cruiser tonnage to submarines is apparently unacceptable to the United States.

The general effect of the proposals is that Japan obtains about 70 per cent. in auxiliary tonnage as a whole, while in the 10,000-ton class, which is her special bugbear, she obtains a practical 70 per cent. until the next conference. The new plan, if the above details are accurate, goes a long way towards meeting Japan's essential defensive requirements. The Navy's chief objection is that by retaining the right to construct 18 10,000-ton ships the United States actually establishes the 60 per cent. ratio. The possibility that the battleship may disappear makes Japan extremely reluctant to stereotype an unfavourable ratio in a class which may become the dominant type of fighting ship. Nevertheless, the concession of an effective 70 per cent. for the duration of the agreement gives Japan the proportion necessary to give her full security in the Western Pacific, and the vexed question of ratio can be left until the next conference, when it may be reasonably hoped that five years of tranquillity will have produced a material increase of confidence. In the meantime Japan receives the substance of her two main desiderata—namely, a 70 per cent. ratio in 10,000-ton ships and no new construction. As far as can be seen, no difference now remains of sufficient importance to prevent agreement.

HOPE NOT ABANDONED IN ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 16

Although the outlook is regarded here as sombre, there is no intention of abandoning hope entirely, and a sincere desire to reach an understanding with France both on technical points and upon the larger political issue is still professed.

The present difficult position is considered by many Italians to have fully justified the stand taken up by Signor Grandi at the outset—namely, that questions of principle such as reduction of armaments and relativity of forces between the various countries should have been settled in the first instance. If there had been a definite understanding reached on these principles, it is argued that the coast would now be clear for a solution of the technical problems of figures. Unfortunately the Conference did not follow this order, and if it is now in difficulties, it is felt that Italy is in no way responsible.

GIALDINI ARRESTED IN MILAN

TRIAL IN ITALY EXPECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MARCH 16

John Gialdini, the Italian implicated in the Hatry crash, was arrested yesterday afternoon in Milan on a charge of forgery and fraud.

By Article 3 of the law of May 25, 1873, Gialdini cannot be extradited. But in virtue of Article 5 of the Italian penal code he could be arrested and tried in Italy after a documented application from the British authorities. This is what has happened. The British authorities have made an application to the Italian authorities through the British Ambassador in Rome, and the Italian authorities, after having examined the case, have sent the documents to the Public Prosecutor in Milan, who gave instructions to the magistrate for the arrest.

After his departure from London Gialdini lived quietly in a small flat in Milan with his wife, and the police knew his address. A few days ago he left the flat and went to live at the Hotel Plinius. The arrest, however, took place in the street, while Gialdini was coming out of the office of his lawyer in company with him. After having been kept for a short time in the central police station he was taken to the San Vittorio prison, where he has been granted a separate room, for which he pays, and where he will remain until the trial. It is expected that the inquiry (which is secret in Italy, and in which counsel for the defence is not allowed to take part) will take some time, as certain legal proceedings will have to be instituted by the Italian authorities in London. Meanwhile Gialdini must remain in prison, since, according to Italian law, the nature of the charge does not permit of his being released on bail.

Gialdini, who had been in poor health during the winter, was not surprised at his arrest, and preserved throughout a calm demeanour.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL BARKER, V.C.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TORONTO, MARCH 16

Colonel Barker, V.C., the famous airman, who was killed in a flying accident at Ottawa, was buried yesterday with full military honours, and an impressive tribute was paid to him by the huge crowd who attended. Besides all the prominent figures in the local military world and a group of holders of the Victoria Cross, members of the Federal Cabinet and the Ontario Government, as well as many representative citizens, were present, and Canadian airmen, who were joined by a squadron of United States airmen, strewed rose-leaf petals over the grave.

GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA

SUDDEN DEATH IN PARIS

A HEART ATTACK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 16

General Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella, died suddenly in a Paris hotel this morning. A doctor who was called in certified that death was due to heart failure caused by a blood clot.

General Primo de Rivera had been staying with his two daughters, Pilar and Carmen, at the Hôtel du Pont Royal in the Rue du Bac, where he arrived on February 11. One of his sons, Don Miguel de Rivera, joined him there recently after fighting a duel in Spain. When he arrived at the hotel the General said he wished to be as quiet as possible. He was suffering from diabetes and was on the point of going to Frankfurt for a cure when he died. He had an attack of influenza which kept him to his bed for 10 days, but for the last week he had apparently enjoyed his ordinary health. He intended to give a reception at the hotel this afternoon, and about 100 invitations had been sent to members of the Spanish colony in Paris.

This morning the General's son and daughters went out to Mass at 9 o'clock. They left him sitting up in bed, opening his letters. He told them he had spent a very good night and had never felt better. When they were gone the General got up, but soon felt unwell and went back to bed. A waiter who took his breakfast to his room found him oppressed and breathless and went for help. He met Don Miguel and his sisters returning from Mass, and they found their father unconscious, and sent for Dr. Bandelac de Pariente, a friend of the family. Death occurred before the doctor arrived. The General's body is to be embalmed this evening and will be conveyed to Spain by train to-morrow morning.

General Primo had lived very simply in Paris. He was seldom out late and he observed a strict diet on account of his diabetes. When he first arrived at the Hôtel du Pont Royal he came on foot and carried a suit case in his hand; and he described himself on the hotel register as a "proprietor." In the last two or three days the state of the General's heart had been unsatisfactory, but he was thought to be convalescent. Dr. Bandelac de Pariente said to-day that the diabetes was brought on by overwork when General Primo was at the head of the Spanish Government.

THE KING OF SPAIN'S CONDOLENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 16

The King and General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, have sent warm messages of condolence to the members of the Marqués de Estella's family in Paris. The news of the death of the former Dictator has caused a profound sensation, because it was not realized that he was seriously ill. No official announcement has been made, but it is very probable that a national funeral will be accorded him. Count Andes, the recent Finance Minister, is leaving for Paris to-night. He was an old friend and distant relation of the Marqués.

The death of the Marqués de Estella may have some effect on the political situation by depriving the Monarchy of a reserve force to which, in the opinion of some acute observers of the situation, it may yet become necessary for the King to appeal should the forces of disorder show signs of gaining the upper hand. If a Dictatorship became again necessary, the Spanish people would, were he still living, prefer the Marqués de Estella to anyone else, for he had won the hearts of the mass of the people, though he failed to obtain the support of the upper classes and intellectuals.

We have also to announce the deaths of BLANCHE LADY COVENTRY, who survived her husband by only three days ; Mr. CONRAD DONALD IM THURN, the intermediary through whom the well-known Zinovieff letter became public; the MARQUESS of LOTHIAN, who is succeeded by his cousin, Mr. Philip Kerr, the secretary to the Rhodes Trustees ; SIR ROBERT HARVEY, a pioneer of Chilean industry ; and SIR THOMAS PAXTON, a former Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Memoirs will be found on page 17.

THE TWO RHODESIAS

COMMON FISCAL POLICY DESIRED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S. RHODESIA), MARCH 15

By a small majority the Congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia carried a resolution favouring ratification of the Customs Agreement between Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

In a speech at the Congress Mr. Moffat, the Premier, said that Northern Rhodesia was determined to have an agreement with the Union, and it was most undesirable that the two Rhodesias should have different fiscal policies, which might lead to a cleavage between them. Parliament meets on Monday, and the House will be asked early in the Session to ratify the agreement. There is little doubt that the House will agree to ratification.

Northern and Southern Rhodesia respectively have had independent Customs agreements with the Union of South Africa, and there was some adverse comment in Northern Rhodesia over the failure of Southern Rhodesia to reach a new understanding with the Union at the Pretoria conference last September. However, at another conference held in Cape Town an arrangement was reached early last month. The features of that agreement are a limitation of the amount of Rhodesia tobacco to be exported to the Union and an increase on the duty on food imported into Southern Rhodesia.

FLAG APPOINTMENTS

A number of flag appointments were announced by the Admiralty on Saturday. Admiral Sir Michael Hodges is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet ; Vice-Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield to be Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean ; Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, Second Sea Lord; Vice-Admiral V. H. S. Haggard, Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station ; Vice-Admiral F. C. Dreyer, Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff; and Rear-Admiral L. G. Preston, Fourth Sea Lord. Full details are given on page 19.

THE INVALIDS

Lord Balfour was last night stated to be slightly better.

Lord Wittenham was reported to be slowly improving last night.

The Bishop of Durham was prevented by a chill from delivering a sermon at Newcastle Cathedral on the Russian persecutions last night, and it was read by the Bishop of Newcastle.

THE DEFENCE FORCES

COMMONS DEBATES THIS WEEK

LIBERALS AND COAL

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The House of Commons will have an opportunity this week of reviewing the Estimates of the Defence Services. It is a common cause for complaint that members have no chance, such as would be afforded by the establishment of a Ministry of Defence, of discussing the subject of defence in all its aspects on a single occasion. This week, however, they will have the next best thing, since the Estimates for the Navy, the Air Force, and the Army are to be debated on successive days.

The Navy Estimates will be taken to-day. There has been a feeling in some quarters that discussion on them ought not to take place while the Five-Power Conference is at work, but the Estimates must be submitted to the House of Commons before the end of the financial year, so that postponement is impossible. Opportunity will be found for further discussion at a later stage, whether the Conference succeeds or fails, but it is clear that the proceedings of the Conference must be the predominant thought in to-day's debate. Mr. West Russell, the Conservative member for Tynemouth, who won the right in the ballot to move a resolution for discussion, will ask the House to express the hope that the Government, particularly at any conference held to discuss the limitation of armaments by international agreement, will recognize that the maintenance of adequate naval forces and establishments and a steady building and replacement programme are of vital importance. On the Air Estimates to-morrow, Mr. George Oliver will ask the House to welcome the development of civil air transport, both as a general means of peaceful inter-communication and as a further unifying link between the British Commonwealth of Nations. On the Army Estimates on Wednesday Mr. Cove will call attention to the subject of disarmament.

COAL MINES BILL

None of these debates will cause the Government any difficulty, but there may be anxious moments on Thursday, when it is hoped to complete the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill. After the Government were beaten last week on the question of the central levy the Prime Minister indicated that they did not consider defeat on that particular issue a serious matter. It is known, however, that they take a very different view of the amendment which is to be moved on Thursday to delete the proposal to give power to fix minimum prices at which coal may be sold in the districts. The amendment stands in the names of both Conservative and Liberal members, and at first it was thought that both parties would vote solidly in its favour. The Government, however, have now let it be known unofficially that they cannot accept the amendment, and that if it is carried they will withdraw the Bill and place on the Opposition parties the responsibility for any chaos that may ensue in the coalfields.

The Liberals have accordingly summoned a party meeting for to-morrow to consider the position. In view of Mr. Lloyd George's recent appeal for, at any rate, superficial unity, it is not likely that many Liberals will vote with the Government, but it is expected that a considerable number will abstain in order to save the Cabinet from undue anxiety. Earlier in the Session the Liberals were in the habit of saying that they could rely on absenteeism among Conservative members to prevent the defeat of the Government, but that criticism no longer applies. In the division on Thursday, for instance, on the Vote of Censure, 237 Conservative members voted ; 21 were paired in favour of the Vote of Censure, and only one member was absent unpaired, against three absent Labour members and 16 absent Liberals. It is unlikely that the Report and third reading of the Coal Bill can be taken before next month, in view of the financial work which must be transacted before March 31.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC POLICY

At question time to-day the Prime Minister's attention is to be called to a suggestion recently made in *The Times* concerning the Imperial Economic Conference. Mr. Hurd will ask whether, in the discussions for the Imperial and Imperial Economic Conferences this autumn, the Prime Minister will invite opinions from the Dominion Governments on the suggestion that, in order to promote continuity of Empire economic policy, delegates to the Economic Conference should be representative of Opposition as well as Governmental opinion in each part of the Empire, while leaving full Ministerial responsibility with the Imperial Conference. It is understood that the Government have definitely decided that the principle cannot be applied to the Imperial Conference, but it is admitted that the position of the Economic Conference is different.

The House of Lords is still waiting for work from the House of Commons and has very little business this week. On Wednesday the second reading of the Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill will be taken. On the following day there is the Committee stage of the Performing Animals (Regulation) Amendment Bill. The Archbishop of Canterbury will also move that two ecclesiastical Measures, those dealing with Pensions of Church Estates Commissioners and with Sodor and Man, shall be presented to his Majesty for the Royal Assent.

THE PRINCE ON THE NILE

BUTIABA (UGANDA), March 15.—The Prince of Wales is now on board the river steamer Lugard. At the point where the Nile enters Lake Albert the Prince left the steamer Samuel Baker, in which he had voyaged from Butiaba, for the Lugard which is being used as a base for expeditions ashore. The Prince has made several films of animal life, including elephants, hippopotamus, and crocodiles.—*Reuter.*

LORD CRAIGAVON

Lord Craigavon, Premier of Northern Ireland, with Lady Craigavon, landed at Southampton on Saturday from the Rangitata after a tour of Australia and New Zealand.

Lord Craigavon said that he had returned with information which might prove of value to Ulster, especially in connexion with agriculture, dairying, the cultivation of flax, afforestation, New Zealand's prison camp system, fruit growing, and land reclamation. The Governments of Australia and New Zealand had facilitated in every way his exhaustive inquiries into matters of common interest.

DISCOVERIES IN ANTARCTIC

U.S. CLAIMS

REPLY TO ADMIRAL BYRD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16

The State Department does not look on its policy with regard to Antarctica as in any way bound or conditioned by the recent statement of Admiral Byrd at Dunedin, New Zealand, in which he is reported to have said that he would not claim for the United States the lands discovered by his expedition since he regarded the discoveries as having been made for the whole world as much as for his own country. Mr. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, said yesterday :—"Admiral Byrd's statement is not one which would affect national claims in regard to the territories he discovered."

It will be remembered that in November, 1928, the British Ambassador in Washington presented to the State Department a Note offering the good offices of the Australian and New Zealand Governments to the Byrd expedition, and at the same time referring to the memorandum sent to the State Department after the Imperial Conference of 1926 in which British claims to large areas in the Antarctic—including Enderby Land, Queen Mary Land, Wilkes Land, and Oates Land—were outlined. The State Department made no reply for nearly a year, and then—in November, 1929—merely acknowledged the offers of assistance without referring to the question of the British title to these territories.

It is understood that the objections of the United States to the position reached at the Imperial Conference are based partly on the assertion that much of the land to which Great Britain laid claim was originally discovered by the United States, and partly on the ground that lands have been discovered by Admiral Byrd of which the existence was unknown at the time of the Imperial Conference. The announcement by the State Department yesterday is regarded rather as a reaffirmation of the Department's attitude than as evidence of any intention on the part of the United States to press claims immediately.

MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

GOVERNMENT AND SALT TAX

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 16

The *Government of India Gazette* yesterday contained a notification stating that "in the exercise of the powers conferred by subsection xix. of section 10 of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, as amended by the Salt Law Amendment Act, 1925, and with the approval of the Governor in Council the Central Board of Revenue hereby invests every officer of the police department above the rank of constable in the Presidency of Bombay, excluding Sind and Aden, with all the powers of a salt revenue officer under section 39 of the said Act."

** In virtue of this notification the police will have power to take full action in regard to offences against the salt regulations, such as are threatened by the Gandhi volunteers.

A DAY OF SILENCE

ANAND (BOMBAY PROVINCE), March 16. —Mr. Gandhi arrived at the village of Boriavi to-day from Nadiad.

Before leaving Nadiad this morning Mr. Gandhi announced that to-morrow and subsequent Mondays will be days of rest for his followers. He himself will continue his custom of observing Mondays as days of silence and will not speak the whole day.

Mr. Gandhi is camping here to-night and to-morrow. Addressing the villagers at Boriavi Mr. Gandhi said : "Money alone will not win Swaraj. If money could win Swaraj I would have secured it long ago. What is required, therefore, is your blood."—*Reuter.*

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN UNITED PROVINCES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16

A committee including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of Congress, has been appointed by the Council of the United Provinces Congress Committee to organize *Satyagraha* [civil disobedience] in the Province. The Council is of the opinion that the campaign against the salt laws should take the form of the manufacture of contraband salt, first in selected areas under the special control of the Provincial Congress Committee, and second and in general by local committees and private persons. The Council has also authorized the *Satyagraha* Committee to organize wherever possible a campaign against the payment of land revenue or rent. There is no prospect of these attempts making much headway, though isolated incidents may be expected.

ATTEMPTED HARTAL IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16

In connexion with the arrest of Mr. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta, who was taken by steamer on Friday to Rangoon for trial on a charge of sedition, efforts have been made to bring about a general *hartal* [cessation of work] in Calcutta. These have conspicuously failed, shopkeepers refusing to close down on a day of general festival for Hindus in the country, when larger sales might be expected. Business was almost normal.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA

AN AUSTRIAN OPINION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, MARCH 16

The Austrian Consul-General in New York, Dr. Fischeraner, who is paying a visit to Vienna, has made the following statement to the *Neue Freie Presse* :—

I have always been a friend of the English, but a journey through India has made me doubly so. Let me give some reasons. We know how in ancient times the Indians were trodden down by every successive conqueror—the Greek, the Persian, and the Mongolian. But one sees at a glance how comparatively well off the people are since the British—though, of course, not to their own disadvantage—have made order in the country. When one has seen how England has been able to bring all the races of the country under one Dominion, one is full of admiration.

One is equally full of praise of the English when one has seen how favourable the situation is in Southern and Central India. One realizes with what understanding and colonial genius the British have always proceeded and are still proceeding. The phrase *Pax Britannica* has never perhaps had greater justification than in India, because without the English the Hindus and the Moslems would eat each other up straight away.

By the development of the last 50 years, with its innumerable railways, highways, and general improvements, a wonderful change has taken place in the Punjab which would straightway be torn in two and become a desert once more but for the wonderful irrigation schemes of the British, which have made of India one of the most fruitful countries in the world.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

DAY OF PRAYER

Prayers for Christians who are suffering oppression in Russia were offered yesterday in most of the churches and chapels in England and Wales except those at which parade services were held. The intercessions were, for the most part, brought into the usual form of service; but from many pulpits sermons dealing with the Soviet campaign to suppress Christianity were delivered.

The general note of these addresses was not that of protest, but of supplication for change. At a number of churches the article on "Persecution" from *The Times* of Saturday was read and at others the whole or sentences from the leading article on the same subject. Large congregations attended the services in the principal places of worship in London.

A Communist appeal was made on Saturday for the interruption of the prayers, and interruptions, on the ground that the services were anti-Soviet Russia propaganda, occurred at some churches and chapels. Four young men interrupted during the recital of the special prayers at Islington Parish Church and left quietly when asked to go.

The Chaplain-General, the Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, was at the Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower of London yesterday, where the officer commanding the troops seems to have misunderstood the Government's orders, and there was, in consequence, no church parade.

PAMPHLETS FOR SOLDIERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, MARCH 16

Last evening ten or a dozen men arrived in Aldershot Town, and, beginning with the shops, distributed a typewritten document which was obviously intended for the rank and file of the Command. The men did not attempt to trespass upon War Department land, but, when the soldiers began to flock into the town for the theatres and picture palaces, as they do every Saturday evening, they were given pamphlets. The effect was not what the distributors hoped. Most of the soldiers after reading a few of the opening sentences either crumpled the leaflet up and threw it away or tore it into fragments.

As previous visitors to the town on a similar mission were handled rather roughly by the soldiers whom they tried to address, the police shepherded the men out of the main thoroughfares and ultimately out of the town. The pamphlet was headed "The Meaning of March 16th." Its text, in the main, was devoted to abuse of the capitalist class and of the Labour Government in particular. Soviet Russia was depicted as a workers' Paradise, and reference was made to the services of intercession as "lying and hypocritical anti-Russian services."

The pamphlet urged "comrades" not to attend the services, and added :—"If the priests introduce their abominable slander about the Russian workers at services which you are forced to attend—make a joint protest with your mates. Protest against compulsory church parades. Remember that the Russian workers' fight is your fight. Stand with them against the dirty liars of the Christian protest movement."

Two men and a woman were seen by the police on Saturday night distributing pamphlets to soldiers in Ebury Bridge-road, S.W. In some cases they caused a crowd to collect and they were eventually arrested. They will appear at Westminster Police Court to-day on a charge of insulting behaviour.

SERVICES IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 16

Special services for those suffering from religious persecution in Russia were held to-day in all churches, temples, and synagogues. In addition to services in St. Patrick's Cathedral, there were services in 444 other Roman Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of New York, which will be followed by similar services on Wednesday, in accordance with the Papal decree.

The special services at the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine were the occasion of addresses by Bishop William T. Manning, Archbishop Platon, Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church in America, Mgr. Alexander, Archbishop of the Greek Church in North and South America, Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen, and the secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches.

Special prayers were offered in Jewish temples and synagogues, and at a meeting of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall Rabbi Stephen Wise preached on "Russia's crime against religion." At a public meeting arranged by the American Jewish Congress in the Town Hall, Senator Simeon Fess and Representative Hamilton Fish, jun., joined in protest against the suppression of Judaism in Soviet Russia.

The Friends of the Soviet Union, a Communist organization, held a counter-demonstration at the Bronx Coliseum in the afternoon. All the meetings were heavily guarded by police.

Yesterday afternoon "White" Russians, most of them women, made a demonstration at the offices of Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet's American commercial agency, to protest at the arrest of four Bishops and 30 clergymen of the Orthodox Church in Kharkov. They were met by a counter-demonstration of "Reds." *A mêlée* followed, resulting in a number of black eyes but little other damage. Four women were arrested, but were released on furnishing bail.

** Reports of a number of sermons preached yesterday at the intercessory services in different parts of the country will be found on page 14.

THE KANCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION

ARRIVAL IN DELHI

DELHI, March 15.—The International scientific expedition to the Himalayas under Professor Dyhrenfurth reached here to-day. The expedition is receiving the fullest assistance from the Indian Government and the Himalaya Club and has already secured the cooperation of the Sikkim Administration. The party is now awaiting the permission of the Nepal Government to pass through its territory, which is being sought by the good offices of the British envoy.

The members of the expedition to-day had luncheon at the Viceroy's House. After a halt at Benares they expect to arrive at Calcutta next Wednesday.

Sir William Birdwood (the Commander-in-Chief) is lending the expedition a Gurkha officer who knows the Himalayas well and who will join the party at Darjeeling.—*Reuter.*

SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON

General Sir Charles Fergusson, who recently retired from the position of Governor-General of New Zealand, arrived in London on Saturday accompanied by Lady Alice Fergusson. They reached Southampton in the Rangitiki on Friday night, and came to London by the boat train to Waterloo on Saturday.

Lord De La Warr met them at the station on behalf of the King, and Colonel de Satgé represented the Prime Minister. There were also present Lord Passfield, Lord Jellicoe, Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, representing the Imperial Institute, and Lady Furse, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford, and Mr. E. J. Harding, of the Dominions Office.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

To-day (St. Patrick's Day) Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, will present shamrock to the officers and men of the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, at the Tower of London.

WINTRY WEATHER

HEAVY SNOW IN THE NORTH

MANY ROADS BLOCKED

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

During the latter part of last week several secondary depressions of Arctic origin reached the British Isles. They were carried southwards or south-eastwards from the neighbourhood of Iceland in a wide belt of northerly winds between a ridge of high pressure far out on the Atlantic and a low pressure system over Europe. One of these depressions was centred near the south-west coast of Ireland on Friday evening, and after remaining nearly stationary for a time passed eastwards to the southern part of the North Sea yesterday. It dominated the weather over practically the whole country during the week-end.

Very heavy falls of rain or sleet occurred in many places, and snow extended southwards to the Midlands, where some large falls were reported. At Birmingham it lay to a depth of fully 7in. on Saturday morning. In Scotland the weather was mainly fair during the day on Saturday, but snow fell there later over a wide area, a depth of 3in. being not uncommon in the Lowlands and near the coast.

As the southern depression moved east, the wind, which had been mainly easterly, backed to between north and west, and as a rule those places in the Midlands and the North where snow had been falling began to experience rain or showers. At some Scottish stations, however, snow was still falling at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Among the largest measurements of rain, or melted snow, may be mentioned 1¼in. at Roches Point, and nearly an inch at Birmingham on Saturday; and 1¼in. at Harrogate and over ¾in. at Tynemouth and Ilkley yesterday. In London about two-thirds of an inch of rain fell altogether.

The official forecast indicates that a very brief fair interval over most of England will be followed by a general return of unsettled weather, which will spread eastwards with the advance of two new Atlantic depressions. More snow is expected in the North.

Air Ministry and A.A. reports last night stated that in the North and Midlands and in Wales roads were blocked by snow. Some roads were impassable round Buxton, Glossop, Shap, Denbigh, Ruthin, Bala, Perth, and Braemar. All motorists going North are advised to carry chains. There are floods 2ft. 6in. deep in places between Leicester and Lutterworth and between Nottingham and Ashby-de-la-Zouch and there is a good deal of flood water in other places in the Midlands.

BRITISH STEAMER AGROUND

CREW SAVED BY LIFEBOATS AND TRAIN FERRY

Wireless messages for help were sent out on Saturday by the British steamer Arnent, which was reported to be fast breaking up on the Longsands, off the Essex coast. The Walton-on-Naze and Clacton lifeboats at once responded to the S.O.S. The captain and crew of 23 officers and men of the vessel were taken on board train ferry No. 2 after being rescued by the lifeboats, and were landed at Harwich shortly before 11 p.m. The Arnent left the Tyne on Friday with a cargo of coal for London.

Serious damage was caused at Winchelsea Beach, a bungalow town near Rye, yesterday through flooding by the sea when the spring tides reached their maximum height. Thousands of tons of water flowed on to the low-lying ground through a breach in the sea wall. Property-owners in the area have offered to pay an additional 25 per cent. of the rateable value of their property towards the cost of defence work. A petition signed by over 100 freeholders in the district, asking that such work should be included in the Government's programme for the relief of unemployment, has been sent to Mr. Thomas through Sir George Courthope, the member for the division.

Early yesterday a big culvert in Ashby de la Zouch burst through the pressure of water and flooded parts of the town to a depth of 4ft. Houses were inundated, and five pigs were drowned.

A huge tent at a circus at Birmingham collapsed on Saturday under the weight of snow.

The heavy sea did much damage on the coast between Dublin and Wicklow during the week-end. At Bray huge waves poured over the esplanade, and rowing boats were used to reach houses near the sea. Between Kingstown and Dublin the sea encroached on the permanent way, and the local train service was suspended for two hours on Saturday. Heavy snow has fallen in County Tipperary and lies in deep drifts on the mountains.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	COX AND BOX AND H.M.S. PINAFORE	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE ARTIST AND THE SHADOW	8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	MACBETH	7.30
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. GUY MARRINER 8.30
Wigmore Hall	MISS ELEANOR TOYE 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition	is open daily 9.30 to 9
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NO NO NANETTE	12 to 11
Astoria	HOT FOR PARIS	12.45 to 11
Capitol	MIRTH AND MELODY	12 to 11

THE TIMES

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-west or west to variable, light; fair; local morning mist; rather cold, frost at night.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled generally; further snow on high ground in the North. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. MacDonald and M. Tardieu, assisted by members of the British and French delegations to the Naval Conference, had conversations at Chequers yesterday, when the "means best adapted to secure the success of the negotiations" were "considered fully." (p. 12)

St. Agatha's Abbey, Easby, near Richmond (Yorkshire), has been taken over by the Office of Works. (p. 14)

The trial of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, for the alleged murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, in a Margate hotel in October last year was continued at the Sussex Assizes on Saturday. Among the witnesses for the prosecution was the accused man's elder brother. The trial was adjourned till this morning. (p. 9)

The Minister of Transport, speaking in London yesterday at the inaugural meeting of the "Beautiful England" Campaign, said that the time had long passed when people could be allowed to do what they liked with their own property. (p. 9)

Police-constable W. Jones, of the Metropolitan Police, died at Hove on Saturday of a motor-cycling accident. A number of other persons lost their lives in road accidents during the week-end. (p. 14)

A number of flag appointments were announced by the Admiralty on Saturday. (p. 12)

Reports on the administration of relief and other matters will be presented to the L.C.C. at its meeting to-morrow. (p. 9)

Lord Mildmay of Flete presided at the annual dinner of the London Devonian Association on Saturday. (p. 14)

The annual dinner of the London branch of the Old Coldstreamers' Association was held on Saturday. (p. 9)

The scarcity of good-class store cattle and methods of promoting security and stability in the industry are discussed by our Agricultural Correspondent. (p. 18)

POLITICS

The Estimates for the three Defence Services will be discussed in the House of Commons this week. To-day the Navy Estimates will come under review. (p. 12)

A conference on unemployment, convened by the London Council of the Independent Labour Party, was held in London on Saturday. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

General Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella, the former Spanish dictator, died suddenly in Paris yesterday morning from heart failure caused by a blood clot. He had been suffering from diabetes, and was on the point of going to Frankfurt for treatment. (pp. 12 and 17)

Mr. Cotton, the United States Acting Secretary of State, said on Saturday that the State Department's policy was not affected by Admiral Byrd's recent renunciation of any claim to United States sovereignty over the lands he had discovered in the Antarctic. (p. 12)

There is a good deal of indignation among Indians at the decision of the British General Medical Council to refuse to recognize medical degrees of the Indian universities. (p. 11)

The German President has followed his general statement to the nation on the signature of the Young Plan Bills with a direct reproof to a students' association which had urged him not to sign. (p. 11)

M. Bartel, the Polish Prime Minister, has tendered the resignation of his Cabinet, following the Government defeat in the Seym. (p. 11)

The tariff truce conference, meeting at Geneva on Saturday, discussed the draft convention on the alternative proposals made by the French delegation. (p. 11)

SPORT

The Hurst Park March Meeting was concluded on Saturday. (p. 4)

The Calcutta Cup match between England and Scotland at Twickenham on Saturday ended in a draw, neither side being able to score. (p. 5)

In an amateur international Association football match at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on Saturday, Scotland beat England by one goal to none. (p. 6)

Cambridge beat Oxford in the University Sports at Stamford Bridge on Saturday by eight events to three. (p. 6)

England beat Wales in an international Hockey match at Whitchurch on Saturday by two goals to none. (p. 4)

Oxford and Cambridge played their last matches, at Sandwich and Rye over the week-end, before the University Golf match at Hoylake next week. (p. 7)

H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff), the holder, qualified to meet L. Steeples (Sheffield) in the final round of the Amateur Billiards Championship, when he beat R. A. Coombe at Thurston's Hall on Saturday by 490 points. (p. 5)

Paris beat London in a Lawn Tennis contest on Covered Courts in Paris yesterday by 12 matches to nine. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Swansea Corporation Loan; Wholesale and Retail Price Disparities; Newcastle-upon Tyne Electric Supply Company; Baird Television Company Fusion Scheme; and the Results of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street on Saturday money was plentiful, the market being undisturbed by the transfers of half-yearly instalments on account of the French and Italian War debts to Britain. Discount rates were slightly easier. The French exchange advanced, but the Swiss rate moved against sterling. Spanish currency appreciated; a further decline occurred in the Argentine exchange. The Bank reported the sale of £250,000 of bar gold, but £125,000 in sovereigns was released. Silver rose 3-16d. to 19½d. per oz. (p. 20)

THE NEW "DAILY HERALD"

The transformation, most extensively advertised, in the character of the *Daily Herald* is not the least interesting of the many changes which are taking place in Fleet-street. The *Herald* is now in its twentieth year, if we are to count its first appearance in 1911 as a strike-sheet issued by the London Society of Compositors. It was revived in 1912 as the property of a company with a small working capital, replenished by constant appeals for subscriptions, and maintained its existence as a weekly journal throughout the War. Since 1919 it has again appeared as a daily paper, and for the last eight years it has been to a constantly increasing extent in the hands of the Trades Union Congress, whose constituent unions have kept it alive with annual subsidies of many thousands of pounds. By 1928, however, it had become apparent that the process of subsidy, disastrous to the vitality of any newspaper, must continue indefinitely unless other resources could be found. After protracted discussions, therefore, in the Trades Union Congress there followed a series of negotiations with various English capitalist groups—so long ago as 1920 the directors of the *Daily Herald* had prudently rejected an offer of £75,000 from the Third International—and the result is the present arrangement with MESSRS. ODHAMS, the well-known firm which already produces *John Bull* and until recently produced also the (Church) *Guardian*. Among the curiously mixed offspring of these capable publishers—which certainly "attests" (as GIBBON said of a scholarly but profligate Emperor) "the variety of their inclinations"—the *Daily Herald* is henceforth to be numbered. It will be owned as to 51 per cent. by MESSRS ODHAMS and as to 49 per cent. by the T.U.C., the partners being represented by two separate classes of directors, with distinct and definite functions. Thus the policy will still be controlled by the T.U.C., while the task of MESSRS. ODHAMS, it may be supposed, will be to produce in other respects a modernized and profitable newspaper.

The special interest which attaches to this experiment is twofold. It is an attempt in the first place to emulate the popular penny Press with an almost slavish imitation of its methods. Over and above the attractions of a newspaper proper, the new *Herald* advertises a free insurance scheme (a modern accretion which competition has made almost universal, but which many newspapers would probably be glad to abandon by common consent) and takes powers to run coupon competitions and to hold exhibitions. Preparations are also being made for publication by the end of the summer from a separate printing establishment in the North—an expensive undertaking which presented immense advantages when LORD NORTHCLIFFE first set the example some thirty years ago, but which improving methods of transport may prove before long to be out of date. Now that *The Times*, which does not profess to be in the van of popular circulation, can be placed from London on the breakfast table so far afield as The Hague and the Tyne, it seems at least to be open to question whether capital is best sunk for such a purpose in additional buildings and machinery. Still, these considerations are doubtless familiar to the experts, and it must be assumed that they will be decided with full knowledge of the problem.

Meanwhile, side by side with its aspirations after the latest modern developments, the *Daily Herald* proposes in the second place to maintain its old function, which has practically been abandoned by the popular London newspapers of the present day—that of devoted adherence to the programme of a political party. It is to be an "organ," we are told, "an instrument," a "link between the executive and its membership." It is intended, in short, to continue to play a part which, in the case of the other political organizations of the country, seems to have been relegated almost entirely to the smaller provincial newspapers; for it is a singular fact—and one of great interest to the students of our politics—that among the more important journals of opinion the Liberal Party, though the smallest section in Parliament, has the strongest newspaper backing of the strictly party type. The role of a tied party paper has been attempted by the *Daily Herald* for several years, and it has had some curious consequences. Those of us who looked to it for leadership at moments of crisis in the Labour Party have too often found it completely silent, for the reason that the party itself was in doubt or disagreement. It has sometimes presented the appearance of being conducted by a scattered committee of discordant politicians rather than by a compact and harmonious body of journalists. Where its readers expected an intelligent appreciation of some difficult problem they have had to content themselves with stale generalities about the bygone misdeeds of Liberals and Tories, or about a permanent antagonism between the wicked rich and the virtuous poor. The probability is that this perpetual stream of class-hatred running through the columns of the *Herald* has hindered its progress to a far greater extent than any shortcomings in the matter of size and "features," for our English folk are not natural haters either as a nation or by classes; and it has always been a little surprising that the more thoughtful exponents of the cause of Labour, which possesses a large number of good writers, have so seldom taken a hand in its daily journalism. In any case a newspaper, if it is to be effective, must have a mind of its own, even when—and indeed more particularly when—the leaders whom it normally follows are divided. The *Herald*, it is to be hoped, has at last achieved one kind of independence by securing an ample provision of capital; for there can be no real independence in a subsidized newspaper, and the taunt that it has been converted to a practical appreciation of capitalism can only be sustained by the sort of folly which has been common in its own columns. What matters now is that it should achieve that other kind of independence which comes of an individual point of view, based on something rather more constructive than class-consciousness and sneers.

But the double role—represented by the two classes of owners and directors—will not be an easy one to play. To take an obvious example, some of the "features" which are promised for the attraction of circulation can hardly fail to prove a serious embarrassment to certain minds in the Labour Party. A tipster to guide and encourage betting; competitions and coupons which depend on chance rather than on skill for the acquisition of the "chattels, conveni-"ences, advantages, benefits, or privileges" set out in the Memorandum of Association of the new company; even the familiar device of financing schemes of insurance in the interests of a special class—these are all the legitimate and well-tried props of the modern publisher, though it would be contrary to the facts to suppose that a self-respecting newspaper cannot stand on its feet without them. There is no sort of reason why they should not be used by companies with no particular mission to regenerate mankind. But are they quite the appropriate business for the "Organ of a Move-"ment"—a movement, moreover, which proclaims in every mood and tense that it is not as other movements are, but that it exists to make the world a better place? That question must be left to the conscience of Labour, which is deeply responsible for the conduct of the *Daily Herald* even now that the burden is to be shared to some extent with MESSRS. ODHAMS. And, however it may be settled, there is one advantage at all events in the new dyarchy which must be assumed to be present to the mind of some of its partners. Not the least of the drawbacks from which the *Herald* has always suffered has been its failure as a newspaper, in the true sense of the word, to present its readers with a fair account of the events of the day. Even in the past this has not been merely a question of space, a limitation which will no longer serve as an excuse. The class-consciousness which has suffused its comments has been permitted to overrun its news. No argument with which it disagreed, no happening which it disliked, has found a place in its columns or been printed without distortion and interjected quips. It has never trusted its readers to judge for themselves. This practice has not, of course, been peculiar to the *Herald*, though it has assumed the appearance of a more consistent policy there than elsewhere, and the very fact of its prevalence affords a peculiar opportunity to the new venture. If it should prove, as every one hopes, that dyarchy means a reversion henceforth to the time-honoured journalistic distinction between news and views—in other words if there is to be an honest attempt to give an unbiased perspective of the news of the world (including the news that is least pleasant) and to keep it rigidly distinct from whatever comment may be preferred—then there is a real future for the *Daily Herald*, and one that will be welcomed by many who disagree profoundly with its politics.

General Primo de Rivera

GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA must now be numbered among those large-hearted public servants, of whom MR. BONAR LAW and EX-PRESIDENT TAFT were other examples, who have worked until they felt that they were too exhausted to continue, and resigned their offices when the finger of death had already marked them down. In the last of the innumerable manifestos which the then newly fallen Dictator addressed to his countrymen, he declared, with the amazing lack of reticence which was one of the chief sources of his popularity among them, that he had "not been in full possession "of his faculties" during the last moments of his dictatorship, and that he felt obliged to undergo medical treatment for his nerves. For over six years he had indeed borne the responsibility, the anxiety, and the unceasing labour of governing Spain almost single-handed. And he had come to the task unequipped with political training or with any technical knowledge except of soldiering. He was never a deep student or even a careful reader. He ruled the country entirely by virtue of his quick wits, his love of action, and his willingness to assume responsibility. In dealing with the many questions which he did not understand he willingly listened to the best available advice, and acted swiftly upon it. If his course of policy afterwards proved to be mistaken, he unhesitatingly modified or even reversed it. He naturally laid himself open to the charges of being inconsistent and superficial, and he never denied them or tried to disguise his shortcomings. He was content to do his best in every difficulty as it occurred, and his promptness to act maintained his leadership among rivals who shared to a greater extent than he the national preference for waiting on the morrow.

But in most respects he was a typical Spaniard, genial, debonair, and easy-going, a gallant gentleman at home and a fearless fighter against the country's hereditary enemies, the Moors. Apart from Morocco and France he had hardly travelled anywhere outside Spain, but no man knew better than he the diverse provinces of his own country. He went about among Catalans, Castilians, and his own Andalusians without display, always ready with a joke or a speech. He did not often miss a big bull-fight in Madrid, and he made it one of his cares, when he obtained the power, to insist upon a more humane treatment of the horses. It was also typical of him that, a gambler and a hard liver himself, he passed a measure for the suppression of gambling soon after assuming the dictatorship. Though in no sense a constructive statesman he administered the country well, removing many abuses, reforming the financial system, and improving conditions of service in the army. He was indeed first and foremost a soldier. He won his spurs by a deed of great gallantry when a subaltern in Morocco; and in his period of power he gained his greatest triumph in the settlement of the Moroccan problem. The constant drain of men from the Mother Country to fight against an apparently unconquerable and irreconcilable foe on the sun-baked sands of North Africa, the disorganization of the Spanish Protectorate there, and the lack of an intelligible purpose, had profoundly affected the Spanish people, who did not desire a policy of conquest but were too proud to abandon a historical heritage. PRIMO DE RIVERA defined with moderation and perspicacity the aim of his country—a limited sphere of influence, but effective mastery within it; conciliation of the Moors; and collaboration with the French. He set forth in September, 1925, to carry through his policy himself. He staked his success on a hazardous landing in the Bay of Alhucemas. Good fortune and his own skill carried him through; and he returned to Spain the hero of his countrymen.

Help for the Deaf

Experience has shown that it is easier to arouse sympathy for blind than for deaf people. Without challenging the instinct which thus discriminates between afflictions of the heaviest burden, it may be urged that the loss sustained by those who are deprived of hearing is great enough to deserve all the help which can be given them. They are to a large extent cut off from social intercourse; they live in silence which no voice is able to penetrate; they must, if they are dumb as well as deaf, endure a loneliness of spirit to which the blind are not condemned. Moreover great difficulties in obtaining employment constantly beset them. In these circumstances the work which the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb is accomplishing can hardly be commended too warmly. The Association, of which the KING is patron, has for ninety years constituted itself the friend throughout life of hundreds of thousands of deaf and dumb persons. It ministers all the time to some four thousand of these unfortunates in London. This work is costly, for there are many centres throughout the metropolis to be staffed and maintained, and the present annual income of the Association is now wholly inadequate to its needs. Unless the work is to suffer an additional income of about £3,000 a year must be obtained.

The DUKE of YORK has consented to preside at the Festival Dinner of the Association on April 2, and it is proposed that this should be made the occasion of an appeal to the public for additional help. That help will be forthcoming is scarcely open to doubt when the nature of the appeal is understood. The work for the deaf and dumb, like all other work for the victims of physical disability, must be progressive if it is to be effective. It must provide not only for those whose state is hopeless, but also for those who may, in one way or another, be helped towards some amelioration of their disability, whether of a physical or mental kind. It must also make provision for spiritual needs, so that comradeship may be established across the barrier of silence. To restrict such work is to starve the minds of those dependent on it, and even to darken their souls. Worse still, it is to begrudge the helpless the cheer and encouragement which can reach them only if others remember their affliction. To be deaf and dumb and to be forgotten is a fate from which all men of charitable spirit must wish to rescue those of their fellows who stand in danger of suffering it.

Perspective

One of the most annoying things that a man can hear about himself is that he lacks perspective, or that his perspective is all wrong. The allegation is all the more galling because it is so hard to disprove. It begins by cutting away the very ground on which disproof might be built, and so gives an unfair advantage to the accuser who gets his blow in first. That is a pity, for there are all too many opportunities for the accusation. Differences of opinion are far more frequent and more acute about perspective than about the things seen in perspective. It is notorious that the same set of facts can inspire views poles asunder according to the situation and attitude of the observer. The more businesslike kind of criminal, for instance, must have seen a distressing lack of perspective in the lately reported theft by motor-van of rose-trees planted about a War memorial. How much more sensibly, in his view, could the mechanical transport and the organizing ability involved have been employed in carrying off the registered mail, in raiding a jeweller's window, or even in making a gallant dash for a lady's handbag! But it is in the translation of theory into practice and ideals into action that differences about perspective are most to be feared. The same ideal may beckon, and yet there may be bitter dispute as to methods of attainment. To some the ideal looms so majestic and so compelling that, like aspirants gazing from afar at Kanchenjunga, they lose all sense of the scale to be applied to the chaos of tortured and riven country which lies between them and the goal. Others are so conscious of the intervening barriers that thought and power are absorbed in projects for surmounting them. Desiring the same thing with equal ardour, the disputants nevertheless see one another either as unpractical idealists or as fainthearts shivering on the brink of the plunge to glory.

The world would be a simpler place if it were governed by the perspective which our schooldays, possibly in recognition of its superior exactness, honoured with an initial capital. In that branch of learning, thanks to the precise aid of rulers and compasses, there used to emerge from a welter of arcs and converging lines something which looked to our young eyes a painful distortion of some familiar article of the drawing lesson, such as cube or cone, but which the wisdom of our instructors proclaimed to be the right view of the object at the given distance, height, and angle. Later and less ingenuous years know no such mechanical guarantees of our perspective. We must do what we can with a relative and flickering world. Every one's life teaches the lesson broadly. The enormous griefs of childhood, which in their little hour blotted out sun and sky and darkened all the universe, are seen against the wider background of maturity for the trifles that they were. It is a warning to keep at hand more than a one-scale map of things. Inches to the mile may be all very well for the intimate surroundings of a self or a home, but miles to the inch will be wanted for the wider ranging that life demands. It is in relation to the mortal span of that life that perspective matters most. The man who believes that "Death is the end of life" will be sorely tempted to carry on the Lotos-eaters' wail:—

"Ah, why
"Should life all labour be?
"Let us alone."

Even if, in the greater spirit of Ulysses, he resolves that

"something ere the end,
"Some deed of noble note, may yet be done,"

it is the courage of despair, or at the best of resignation. The living stimulus of hope is for the man who holds the contrary belief. For him times, events, and values take on wholly different proportions in the perspective of continuance. If he cannot by human standards give scientific precision to the vista into which he looks, at least he cannot deny that it behoves him to come to its threshold self-equipped to the height of the best that in him lies.

INCOME-TAX APPEALS

COSTS FROM INLAND REVENUE

VIEWS OF THE LAW SOCIETY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the views which have been expressed on the costs of income-tax appeals by correspondents in your recent issues, the council of the Law Society are of opinion that on an appeal by the Inland Revenue from a decision in favour of the taxpayer, where a point of principle not previously decided is involved, the costs of the appeal on both sides should be borne by the Inland Revenue whatever the issue. A recent decision of the Special Commissioners for Income Tax in favour of a clergyman upon a claim by the Inland Revenue for income-tax on Whitsun offerings is a case in point, as it is understood the Inland Revenue have intimated that they intend to appeal to the High Court. It may be that, if unsuccessful, the Inland Revenue would carry that appeal still further; and it seems unreasonable that the costs of any such appeal by the Inland Revenue should fall upon the taxpayer.

Had the Chancellor of the Exchequer seen his way to receive the deputation recently suggested, it was their intention to recommend the inclusion in the Finance Act of a provision giving the trial Judge or superior tribunal before whom the case might come power to direct that the Inland Revenue pay the taxed costs of the taxpayer, even though the taxpayer fail, if the Judge or tribunal is satisfied that the case raises a point of principle not covered by previous authority.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WALTER H. FOSTER, President.
Law Society's Hall, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

CREDITS FOR RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On behalf of thousands of British holders of Russian bonds, may I be allowed to draw public attention to a grave and dangerous breach of trust committed by the present Government? The facts are as follows:—

On several occasions, and particularly on January 27, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. A. Henderson, gave a solemn undertaking not to finance the Soviet Government in any way whatsoever. This undertaking was further confirmed in the House of Commons on February 5 by Mr. G. M. Gillett, Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, who said:—

If Russia desires to raise credits in this country, a settlement with the City on the various debt questions and other questions that still exist and are awaiting settlement is a fundamental necessity.

These statements were accepted by the country, and by all classes of British creditors, as serious and honourable, and every possible effort has been made to assist the Government to negotiate a satisfactory settlement.

From the beginning, however, it was remarked with considerable apprehension that the powers conferred on the Board of Trade by the Export Credit Facilities Acts were being extended to Russia, prior to any debt negotiations between the two countries. To the members of this Union it naturally appeared that the granting of such credit facilities was nothing but a form of Governmental finance, and thus a direct violation of Mr. Henderson's pledge. The question was at once raised in the House of Commons, but assurances were given that the amounts in question were small and that they were intended solely to aid our export trade. We therefore watched the progress of these credits carefully and we were repeatedly reassured by Ministerial replies in the House of Commons that these facilities did not in any way endanger our interests as bondholders and creditors.

Thus, on December 9 last, the Overseas Trade Department informed the House that the total value of credits granted between August 1 and December 7 was £363,930, while similar information on February 24 placed the value up to February 22 at £408,270. These figures, however, must have been incorrect. For on March 10 Mr. Gillett stated in the House of Commons that the value of the approved credits granted to Russia up to February 4 was £3,142,090. (Hansard, March 10, Column 907.)

This sum can hardly be called small, while the abnormal and rapid increase since December 7 is positively alarming. It is now evident that the Government is deliberately misusing the powers conferred on the Board of Trade for the purpose of financing legitimate trade, as a means of evading its undertaking not to give official financial assistance to the Soviets.

It is further evident that the promised settlement of debts due to private individuals is being jeopardized. For it would be folly to expect the Soviets to recognize their obligations to bondholders and others when they are being financed to the generous extent of £2,778,160 in less than two months. Such evidence of British benevolence must be surprising even to the Soviets, who, according to official data in our possession, have never fixed the normal rate of credits required from Britain at more than this figure.

The position is all the more amazing and discreditable in that Mr. Henderson, at a personal interview with me a few weeks ago, stated, with every appearance of good faith, that not one shilling of English money would be granted to the Soviets until they had recognized and discharged their obligations to British nationals. Was the Foreign Secretary, then, ignorant of the fact that millions of British taxpayers' money have been handed out before the negotiations for a settlement have even begun? Or are we, as a Union representing more than £25,000,000 of claims against Russia, to conclude that we, together with the nation as a whole, are being deliberately duped?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
W. H. ASKEW-ROBERTSON, Chairman.
British Union of Russian Bondholders,
82, Victoria-street, S.W.1, March 14.

HERTFORDSHIRE ROADS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wish to report to you the electrifying effect recent letters to *The Times* have had on the Hertfordshire County Council. A number of Chorley Wood residents have complained in your columns of our terrible roads—not merely ordinary bad roads, but mud tracks scarred by water and pitted with holes. Many of us despaired of seeing anything better during our lifetime.

We were wrong, Sir. The county council, through the county surveyor, were keeping a vigilant eye on our potholes. Their hearts were touched by our tales of broken springs, ruined tires, and sprained ankles. Only this morning I found outside my gate a man equipped not only with a barrow but with a shovel, and he was deeply engaged in filling up one or two holes with stones which my immediate neighbour had the previous day dumped from his garden into the wood opposite. On receiving my congratulations he admitted that he was given no material for mending purposes—a fact which explains some broken tiles I encountered a few weeks ago—but he informed me that when he could lay his shovel on a few stones such as I saw before me nothing would deter him from doing his duty.

We should bow to this gesture; and I therefore strongly recommend that, no longer bound by the rigours of winter to throw forth food for the birds, the inhabitants of Chorley Wood who are privileged to live on county roads see to it each morning that there is a small heap of stones outside their front gates for the needs of the county council road man.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. O'DONNELL.
Berry-lane, Chorley Wood, Herts, March 14.

THE NEW PLANET

HOW THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE

EXTENDING THE SOLAR SYSTEM

By Dr. J. Jackson,
Royal Observatory, Greenwich

The announcement of the discovery of a new major planet naturally appeals to the imagination of any one interested in the relation of the Earth on which we live to the rest of the universe. It raises from seven to eight the number of bodies which in constitution, position, and motion resemble the Earth. These bodies are all controlled, illuminated, and warmed by the same central sun. Only twice before in the annals of human history has the discovery of a major planet been recorded. The five great planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, are among the very brightest objects in the heavens and were known in prehistoric times. The establishment of the Copernican Theory increased the number of planets to six—the Earth being placed between Venus and Mars. The first new member of the family, Uranus, was discovered in 1781, and the second, Neptune, in 1846. The announcement of a new planet compels the immediate interest of every one, and recalls the brilliant work which led to the discoveries of the other two.

URANUS AND NEPTUNE

In March, 1781, William Herschel was examining stars in the constellation of Gemini not far from the position in which the new discovery has been made. His attention was attracted by an object which appeared to be rather different from the other stars and which was soon found to be in motion. It was naturally taken for a comet—the only kind of moving object astronomers were expected to discover—but observations spread over several weeks showed that it was moving in an orbit quite similar to the other planets, which indeed it resembled in appearance although it was 100 times fainter than the others and, in fact, just beyond the reach of the unassisted eye. After observations of this planet—to which the name Uranus was given—had been carried on for a few years it was possible to calculate where it had been in the past with considerable accuracy, and examination of astronomical records showed that it had been observed nearly a score of times at intervals stretching back to 1690, but always mistaken for a star. As time passed on it was found that this planet deviated from its predicted path by amounts far beyond the possible range of errors of observation. The certainty grew more and more strong that Uranus was being disturbed by an exterior planet, but it was not till 1843 that serious attempts were made to locate the disturbing planet. The computations made by Adams in England were not treated with the attention they deserved—he actually predicted the position of Neptune with great accuracy—and it was not until 1846 that Neptune was discovered at Berlin by Galle from the prediction of Leverrier. The observational part of this discovery was very simple, as the planet shines as a star between the seventh and eighth magnitude, say, five times fainter than Uranus. As charts for the part of the sky where Neptune was situated were available it was merely necessary to pick out the stranger shining among the stars.

LATER EFFORTS

The discovery of Neptune through its attraction of Uranus naturally led to further efforts to discover new planets mathematically, but up to the present all such efforts have failed. The fact is that the observed motions could be very closely explained by the attractions of the known bodies. Indeed, the greatest discordance between observation and computation was in connexion with Mercury. That was removed by Einstein's theory of General Relativity, but for 50 years it was a thorn in the flesh of astronomers. Many attempts were made to explain it by the existence of undiscovered matter inside the orbit of Mercury. In 1860 no less a person than Leverrier accepted the observations of a French provincial doctor of a spot on the sun as observations of the transit of an unknown planet to which the name of Vulcan was given. But all further efforts to reobserve it have failed, and its non-existence has been abundantly proved by photographs taken during total eclipses of the sun. Efforts, however, were continued to locate a new exterior planet. Professor Forbes based his predictions in 1880 on the distribution of the orbits of comets, but most computers relied on the small remaining irregularities in the motion of Uranus. The problem is a delicate one, but the principle may be indicated. As inner planets revolve more rapidly than outer ones they overtake them regularly. Before they overtake the outer planets they are accelerated; afterwards they are retarded. The outer planet must be situated where the acceleration is changed to retardation. The difficulty lies in the smallness of the disturbance. The orbit of Uranus based on observations from 1781 to 1820 was 20 seconds of arc wrong in 1830, 90 seconds of arc in 1840, and 120 seconds of arc in 1844. From these data and the observations made before 1781 the position of Neptune was computed. The remaining irregularities in the motion of Uranus from 1709 to the present time, after allowing for the attraction of Neptune, are only of the order of 2 seconds of arc. This is quite a small quantity, not many times larger than the inevitable errors of observation, and besides it is affected by uncertainties in the masses of the known planets. Nevertheless, the problem was attacked by a number of investigators, of whom the most prominent in recent years were Professor Percival Lowell and Professor W. H. Pickering, the latter of whom used irregularities in the motions of other outer planets—Saturn and Neptune—besides Uranus. However, the use of these planets does not give very important information as the perturbations of Saturn are very small, while Neptune has only described half a revolution since the time of its discovery, and irregularities in its motion might be swamped by uncertainties in the shape of the undisturbed orbit. During the last 20 years, however, Neptune has steadily departed from its predicted position.

PROFESSOR LOWELL

In the public mind Professor Lowell's name has been associated almost exclusively with the planet Mars and, in particular, with the theory he advocated so powerfully that the planet is the abode of intelligent life. But his observations extended to all planets of our system, and the Lowell Observatory, which he founded and equipped with magnificent instruments at an astronomically ideal site at Flagstaff in Arizona, has made important contributions to stellar astronomy as well as to the astronomy of the solar system. When he died he left funds to endow the great observatory he had built, and a loyal band of workers have carried on his researches. Astronomers in all countries have been greatly indebted to the photographic and spectroscopic observations which have been made at Flagstaff, some of which are of fundamental importance in the most recent views of the stellar universe. But unwearied the astronomers there have carried on the scrutiny of the surfaces of the major planets, and have employed the most modern physical apparatus in their work. It is not so well known that Lowell was a clever mathematician as well as an enthusiastic observer. In 1915 he published a memoir on a Trans-Neptunian Planet in which a complete mathematical analysis of the residual errors in the motion of Uranus was given. The

telegrams received from America indicate that the observers were searching for the predicted planet. One of the two possible solutions indicated that the longitude of the planet would be 84deg. in July, 1914, with an annual increase of about 1½deg., so that the longitude should now be approximately 104deg. The position in which the new object has been found is 107deg.—very near indeed to the predicted position.

THE DISCOVERY

We have as yet little details of the new discovery, but the fact that the observations extend over seven weeks should make sure that the object is really a very distant planet and not merely a faint minor planet of which a score or more are discovered annually. In brightness the new object must resemble a majority of the known minor planets, so that it can only be distinguished from them by its motion. These are now discovered by photography, utilizing the fact that in the hour's exposure required to show them they move sufficiently to produce a short trail on the photographic plate, while the stars make round images. Discovery of the new planet must have been made by means of short trails made by it during long exposures, or by comparing photographs taken on different nights. The latter is very laborious on account of the great number of faint stars which will be shown on the photographs. For the former to succeed it would be necessary to have very long exposures near the time when the planet was approximately in the opposite direction to the sun. The latter has been the case, and we must patiently await further details of the whole series of observations. The strangest point connected with the discovery is that we have been so long ignorant of the search. There are now more than a thousand known minor planets which shine as brightly as the new object, so that there must be at least three such objects to every degree of longitude. Consequently a search such as would reveal the new major planet should have led to the discovery of several minor planets of which we have no information.

It is quite possible that when sufficient observations are secured it will be found that the orbit is quite different in several details from the predicted orbit. This happened in 1846 with Neptune, and some people actually went so far as to deny the identity of the observed and predicted bodies. The new body is considerably fainter than the predicted brightness, and in fact in some respects resembles more closely the object predicted by Professor W. H. Pickering in 1919.

It will be interesting, after the orbit of the new body has been computed, to trace it backwards and see what effect it has actually had on the outer planets and particularly on Halley's comet, which at its return in 1910 was a few days out. For both Uranus and Neptune old observations, extending backwards nearly a century, quickly enabled astronomers to compute accurate orbits. In the case of the new planet its faintness is such that there can be no hope of finding observations dating back more than 30 or 40 years, and even then the number of plates reaching such faint objects are very few. As soon as the necessary data are available careful search will undoubtedly be made of the photographs covering the regions of the sky in question.

The faintness of the new body is rather remarkable. It is described as of the 15th magnitude, or about 1,000 times fainter than Neptune. It will be possible to photograph it in an hour with a reflector of 20in. aperture. A search will probably be made for a satellite, but such an object, if it exists, will be within the reach of very few telescopes. It is worth noting that if we consider the major planets together we find the larger ones at intermediate distances and the smaller ones at the two extremes. The larger ones too have most satellites. The predicted orbits have large eccentricity and it will be interesting to learn if this is verified. In any case the new body will be of the greatest importance to theories of the origin of the solar system, the extent of which, apart from comets, has been doubled by this discovery.

LONDON DEVONIANS

MR. JUSTICE EVE ON THE FLEET

LORD MILDMAY OF FLETE, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, presided at the annual dinner of the London Devonian Association, of which he is president, at the Connaught Rooms, on Saturday evening.

A silent toast was drunk to "The Immortal Memory of Drake and other Worthies of Devon."

"Devon, Our County," was proposed by MR. JUSTICE EVE. He said that no matter how long they had been severed from their homeland, they were linked together in a common enthusiasm and affection for their county. Devon was not only pre-eminent in physical beauty. It had for generations provided a constant succession of gallant sailors, brave soldiers, wise administrators, and far-seeing statesmen. Devon had supplied the largest quota of men for the Navy. The Navy was being much discussed nowadays, and they could not conceal their anxiety as to what would be the result of those deliberations. He hoped they would not be thought officious or disrespectful if they reminded those on whom responsibility for the future of the Navy rested, that "The Fleet of England is her all in all."

The MAYOR OF EXETER (Mr. H. C. Rowe), in reply, asked what the history of England would have been but for the Armada or Drake. He said that after the Great Fire London went to the counties for help to rebuild the city. The county which was most generous in its subscription was Devon. (Cheers.)

Mr. AMERY, in submitting the toast of "The London Devonian Association and Affiliated Societies," remarked, amid laughter, that, with accumulated interest, the City of London owed the county of Devon for its assistance after the Great Fire, £867,458,000,000.

Mr. T. S. PEDLER (honorary secretary of the Association) responded.

SIR BURTON CHADWICK, M.P., proposed "The Ladies," and Mrs. T. S. PEDLER responded.

Among those present were :—

Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob and Lady Jacob, Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Lieutenant-General Sir Travers Clarke and Lady Clarke, Sir Charles Sanders and Lady Sanders, Sir Robert Parr, Sir William Coxen, Lady Radford, Major J. M. Maxwell-Lyte (chairman of the English Counties Conference), Mr. Ernest Hawking (president, Barnumites in London), Mr. F. W. Goodenough, Mr. Alfred Baker, Mr. G. H. K. Kingdon, Mr. Walter Stoneham, Mr. Oscar Berry, Mr. I. M. Marshall, the Recorder of Barnstaple, the Mayoress of Exeter, the Mayor and Mayoress of Barnstaple, the Mayor of Tiverton, the Mayor and Mayoress of Totnes, and Mr. Harry Geen (Recorder of Poole).

A FAMOUS YORKSHIRE ABBEY

TRANSFER TO OFFICE OF WORKS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RICHMOND (YORKS), MARCH 15

St. Agatha's Abbey, Easby, near Richmond (Yorkshire), which is famed as a place of historic interest, has been taken over by the Office of Works. The Abbey was founded in 1152 by Roaldus, Constable of Richmond Castle, son of Wihomar, Lord of Aske, who founded the Priory of St. Martin in 1100.

The family most closely associated with the Abbey, however, is the Scropes, who purchased the possessions of Roaldus from his descendants, and rebuilt and further endowed the Abbey in the reign of Edward III. Of this family it is recorded that in the space of 300 years it produced two earls, 20 barons, one Lord Chancellor, four Treasurers, two Chief Justices, one Archbishop, two Bishops, five Knights of the Garter, and numerous baronets. Many of these persons were buried here, including Richard le Scrope, Lord Chancellor of England, who resigned that office and forfeited the favour of King Richard II. rather than agree to an unfair grant to one of the Court favourites.

In 1814 Mr. Robert Jaques purchased the property, and it has since remained in his family.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

DAY OF INTERCESSION

BISHOP OF LONDON AND MURDER

Intercessory prayers on behalf of those suffering from the religious persecutions in Russia were offered in most churches and chapels in England and Wales yesterday, with the exception of those where parade services were held.

The Bishop of London, preaching to a crowded congregation at St. Matthew's Church, Bayswater, yesterday morning, said :—

Let us pray earnestly for those martyrs in Russia. I feel the sadness of their position, because I received before the War such a loving welcome from the Church in Russia. When I visited Petrograd I was given the place of honour, and welcomed as a brother among the Bishops. I was given an insight into everything they could show me in their Church, and also in the only monastery I visited, now destroyed, where hung a vivid picture of Jesus Christ, saying, "Take this," a picture of the one Master of us all.

Now all those Bishops have been butchered. Literally thousands of those priests and nuns have been murdered. Well need we kneel down and pray for the martyred Church of Russia. The Church is one in Jesus Christ, and the one part of it should try to bring succour and sympathy for the suffering part. We should be craven and heartless if we did nothing of the kind.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

Preaching in Canterbury Cathedral in the morning, CANON T. G. GARDINER, the Vice-Dean, said that they knew the law that men had made in Russia and were trying to enforce on the nation. "There is no God. There shall be no moral law. There shall be no reverence, no mercy, no liberty." They would not hear the voice which said, "I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest."

They were asked that day—indeed it was a charge from the leaders of the Church—to think of the people in Russia who would not hear that voice, who were trying to do the impossible—to stamp out all faith and all religion in Russia. Those men were possessed with the idea of forcing their will on millions of their fellow men. When people did that their minds became unbalanced, their eyes could not see straight; their hearts could not think right. They were also asked to think of the thousands of people in Russia who were denied religious liberty.

IN ST. PAUL'S

Preaching in the morning in St. Paul's Cathedral, the REV. L. G. MANNERING said it might be no exaggeration to say that Russia was at this moment the storm centre of the greatest campaign against religion in history. In the face of this challenge the call to prayer had been sounded, and from countless hearts the cry of intercession on behalf of our suffering brethren in Russia was ascending to the one God and Father of us all.

The challenge told of two conceptions of life, each contending for mastery—life based on love, or life based on force—the menace of which they were thinking was a deliberate attempt to drive out of the Russian conscience not only every form of religious belief but all idealist thought, in order to base all State construction and all future education on materialism alone. They read of a union of the godless organized with the direct help of the Russian Government, which had for its avowed object the destruction of religion, not only in Russia but in the regions beyond.

He reminded his hearers of the persecution of Christians in the days of the Roman Empire, and of the Boxer rising in China in our own times. The Faith in China, he said, emerged far stronger from persecution than it had ever been before. So they believed with unshaken confidence that the Russian Church would emerge from her trial.

Preaching at the afternoon service, CANON W. H. ELLIOTT said it was very natural that they should want to say prayers humbly and sincerely for their fellow Christians in Russia. It was not so much protest that they made that day as prayer, deep and earnest prayer, that it would please God to ease the hardships.

CANON CARNEGIE IN THE ABBEY

CHRISTIANITY IN CONFLICT WITH COLLECTIVISM

CANON W. H. CARNEGIE, preaching in Westminster Abbey, said it was difficult to get conclusive information, but there could be no reasonable doubt that the Government in Russia was making a determined attempt to suppress religious belief of every kind by drastic means. Tidings of proceedings there had naturally aroused a wave of feeling of mingled indignation and sympathy in this country and in other civilized countries. This would assume dimensions of torrential magnitude were they quite sure that the state of things was as bad as it was reported to be.

What we were witnessing in Russia to-day was the outcome of the desires and instincts and passions which impelled man to seek the satisfaction of his physical needs. Man was more than an animal. He belonged to the spiritual as well as to the material order. Materialism had failed as a philosophy because it belittled or denied this fundamental and obvious truth. It was a dying creed. The relation between Marxian collectivism and religion could not but be one of antagonism. Christianity tended to divert men's minds from the pursuit of material well-being. It also developed the consciousness of personality and individual communion with God. The more religious a man became the more intensely did he recognize his own individual independence and infinite worth, but such a man was no fit agent in a scheme which for the attainment of purely temporal ends demanded the destruction of individual independence, and aimed at the atrophying of all individual aims and ambitions and aspirations. So it came about that at their very foundations Christianity and collectivism were found to be in violent collision with each other.

BISHOPS' PROTESTS

DR. WARMAN AND "ANTI-GOD" CAMPAIGN

The BISHOP of MANCHESTER (Dr. Warman) spoke in Manchester Cathedral before the special service. He said :—"There are some facts in connexion with Russia about which there is no doubt. There is no sort of doubt that an anti-God campaign is being carried on there, and that the political forces in Russia to-day are the main agents in the attack on the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. In that campaign against the Christian faith in Russia there has been involved suffering for many, and there is some proof that there have been offences against the Christian conscience. I grant that the cause of the Christian religion may have been mixed up with the political issue and I grant that the story of the persecution may sometimes have been exaggerated, but that does not mean that there is not cause for prayer or reason to pray. . . .

"I grant that Russia in the past may not always have been a model of a Christian State, and that there may still to-day be ecclesiastics all whose doings we should not approve, but when all that has been said the Christian world is faced to-day with a great land in which a determined effort to uproot the religion of Christ is being carried out. I am not afraid. Efforts of that kind have been made before. They have always failed. But surely there is need for prayer, not only for those who suffer, but for those who will suffer, and so with all my heart I bid you pray to-day for the Government of Russia, for the people of Russia, for the Church in Russia, for the sufferers, for religious faith in Russia, and for all the nations of the world that they may be guided wisely in their relations with Russia."

MARTYRDOM IN 20TH CENTURY

The BISHOP of BRADFORD (Dr. Perowne), preaching at Ilkley, Yorkshire, said :—"I try to transport myself into Russia and ask myself, with all the history I have behind me in my office in the Church, whether the Cross means so much to me here and now that I should be brave enough to go willingly and gladly to death for Jesus Christ. That is what is being done in thousands of cases in Russia to-day.

"You may discount as exaggeration a great deal of all that we have heard, but there can be no possible question that there have been a vast number of persecutions, even unto death—martyrdom in Europe in the 20th century. Numbers of clergy have been put to death. It may be said they have been put to death for political reasons, but if you mix up politics with religion—and you cannot help it sometimes—they are really martyrs to the Christian faith. Think of the children being deliberately taught to blaspheme the name of God. That, I think, in some ways is the most awful of all the stories we hear from Russia to-day. Then, we ask ourselves, what are we going to do about it. It is a challenge to our faith, it is a challenge to us to pray."

DR. HENSON ON THE RUSSIAN CHURCH

The Bishop of Durham, in a sermon read on his behalf by the Bishop of Newcastle in Newcastle Cathedral last night, said that if they would form a just judgment of Russian Christianity, they must remember that it was neither Western nor modern. The Church in Russia was Byzantine in origin and type, medieval in culture, and Slavonic in race. Expressing inevitably the popular temper, it became the citadel of conservative obscurantism and represented in the view of ardent reformers the principal obstacle of salutary change. It was, and still was, corrupt, ignorant, intolerant. Judged by modern standards, it presented an uninviting appearance, but it was not thus that it could equitably be judged.

Did intolerance in the past justify persecution in the present? Persecution was the darkest shadow on Christian history. Could the Church stand outside it? Papist and Protestant must stand together here; and if the Roman Church held the primacy in this baleful record it must be added that it had also the greatest share of opportunity. Our prayers for our Russian brethren were not only that they might be sustained and strengthened in their time of trial, nor yet only that the hearts of their persecutors might be softened and a nobler wisdom granted to the rulers of Russia, but that the Church of Russia might be given grace to learn the lessons which the Holy Spirit was teaching her, and that she might exercise and for ever cast away that devilish spirit of intolerance which had so deeply saddened her recent record.

It was certain that a resolute policy of rooting up religion and the morality which religion inculcated and enabled had been adopted, and with varying degrees of brutality had been pursued for more than 10 years. All accounts assured us that recently that policy had been carried out with accentuated cruelty and in meticulous detail.

SPIRITUAL INTERESTS OF ENGLISH PEOPLE

Preaching in Ripon Cathedral, the BISHOP of RIPON spoke of the meaning of Christian prayer, and said the whole effort of the English Churches that day had been given a wrong sort of advertisement and put in the wrong light by the immensely unfortunate bit of Government officiousness and the echoes aroused by it in Parliament and in the Press, but at any rate one had gained some illumination from what had happened. Again, as in the debates on the Prayer-book, we had been reminded of the sensitive, if sometimes ill-informed, interest which the great British public felt in spiritual issues, however unspiritual the surface of modern life might seem to be. It was also a hint about the anxious, hazy views of prayer itself, the central power of religion, which even intelligent people seemed to hold. Did the Government advisers think of it, he wondered, as a form of magic equivalent to unfair influence, so that Government employees like soldiers and sailors ought not to be utilized for working it against Government policy, or did they regard it as a peculiar religious vehicle of propaganda addressed nominally to God but really to the congregation? The main thing to notice was that prayer apparently meant something to a good many people, even if not many people nowadays either used or tried to understand it.

There was something utterly shocking in the revival of medieval barbarities in these days of so-called enlightenment, but surely the most sinister part of the business was the evidence of utter moral callousness and failure to learn from the past, even from the record of the past year, in this most determined and outspoken of all recorded efforts to fight against God. The chief point was that perhaps in God's providence the Church of Russia was now being prepared for its natural missionary functions of saving the Far East from the materialism which it had got from what regarded itself as the progressive Christian West.

The fact was that anti-God activities were not confined to Bolshevist Russia, and they took many other forms besides the persecution of Christians. There was a sense in which we might be thankful to the Bolshevists for showing up the logical result of Christian inconsistency. Their attitude towards God in its essential was only that of respectable capitalists and *bourgeoisie* all the world over. The only difference was that they expressed it stark naked as atheism instead of dressing it up as a conventional Christianity or scientific humanism. If one could imagine our Lord expressing a preference in this matter, might He not rather be persecuted in Russia than be just forgotten in England?

RUSSIAN ARCHBISHOP'S TRIBUTE

ARCHBISHOP EULOGIE, Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia, in an address at the Church of St. Silas-the-Martyr, Prince of Wales-road, Kentish Town, said that the first to understand the suffering of the Christians in Russia were the noble English nation and the noble English Christians. It was here in England that for the first time the voice of indignation and sympathy was raised against the persecution going on in Russia; and then a miracle happened; there was a response in all Europe, and even throughout the Christian world, and now from all parts of the Christian world were coming prayers for Russia, praying for her deliverance from suffering.

ANALOGY OF ANCIENT ROME

At Harrow Parish Church DR. CYRIL NORWOOD, the headmaster of Harrow, in his sermon, said he knew that by some the fact of religious persecution in Russia was denied. Exactly the same case could have been made out with the Roman Empire. Christians went to the lions not because they believed in Christ, but because they refused to sacrifice to Cæsar. Christians in Russia faced firing parties, not because they were believers in Christ, but because they were supposed to be hostile to Lenin.

Amidst much that was uncertain in Russia, it was known to be a fact that anti-religious museums and courses of instruction were prepared with great trouble to show the primitive fear and superstition from which religion began, to expose the pious frauds of the miracle-mongers, and so create misrepresentation of Christianity as put forward in order to merit the contempt and mockery it was supposed to deserve. They might feel that it was possible to have that effect in a country where the level of education was at its lowest, where the ignorant could be deluded to the belief that religion was a device for the oppression of wage-earners. But there were ignorant people in this country, and they were almost as easy prey, but we still had freedom of thought and freedom of speech. We must not be self-righteous. Might not even a little persecution be good for the Christians of this country? Might it not be better if for a time it did not pay to pretend to be Christian; if a destroying fire burnt away the wood, the hay, and the stubble: lip service, vested interest, and respectability? One was almost tempted to wish it, for it might be a short and painful way of showing us that our differences mattered little, but unity mattered much.

DR. CARLILE'S STATEMENT

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Carlile, of Folkestone, who recently protested strongly against the order issued by the Government to Service chaplains concerning the use of intercessory services at parade services, yesterday conducted the service at the Baptist church in the morning which is usually attended by a contingent of R.A.F. men from Hawkinge. Dr. Carlile is the officiating clergyman to the R.A.F. at Hawkinge. The service was attended by five men and a corporal of the R.A.F., and also by two or three officers in mufti.

In a statement Dr. Carlile said :—"We shall unite in prayer for persecuted peoples and shall remember those in Russia. It is a matter of great regret that political controversy and party feeling have made the occasion the opportunity for bitter feeling and recrimination. We have nothing to do with the political side of the issues involved. Our appeal in public worship is to our Heavenly Father and not to the Prime Minister. We do not recognize the right of secular authority to order prayers or forbid prayers. Any chaplain or minister who would make prayer a means for the expression of political propaganda would be unworthy of his office. Had the Government consulted the religious authorities instead of stepping beyond its province there would have been no difficulty. Those who issued the order banning the prayers created the political situation. It was stated in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords that the order did not apply to me personally or to men in my position, and, further, that no such order had been or would be issued to me. Lord Thomson in a letter to me says that my instruction was sent in error. I accept that statement, but I have in my possession similar instructions sent to other chaplains, so that the error was not personal or local."

DEGRADATION OF CHILDREN

DR. FLEMING AND AGONY OF PARENTS

The Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., preaching in St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street, said the very vehemence of the anti-God campaign was itself of the nature of a compliment to God.

In the case of those who protested too much, there was always the possibility of an ultimate *volte-face* to sanity. When, therefore, we offered prayers to-day that there might be vouchsafed to the present rulers of Russia a change of mind and heart, we need not be altogether without hope.

An essential to our prayers to-day would be an understanding sympathy. And while we needed little imagination to visualize the crude tortures of the inquisition, the prison, and the scaffold, there were other less obvious aggravations of the terrible lot of our brothers and sisters in Russia. There was the desecration of things and names and places held in unspeakable reverence. Above all there was the agony of parents who saw the holy of holies of their children's minds defiled—parents who had taught their little ones to repeat the Russian equivalent of "Gentle Jesus," and lisp the language of "Our Father," having them now compulsorily taught to hold the Saviour in derision, to blaspheme His name, His teaching, and His Cross; their minds corrupted with all impurities, and their footsteps guided into the quagmires of precocious vice. Could we not share the agony of such parents—a worse agony than that of the prison, the torture chamber, or the block? Surely such knowledge must add a double fervour to our prayers.

Surely it was of the spirit of our religion—the spirit of the Saviour on the Cross—to pray for the persecutors themselves—for theirs, as things stood, was the greater damnation—that hearts of stone might be turned into hearts of flesh; that a new birth might be given to the dead soul of Russian government. With heart and soul they prayed for their persecuted brethren; and might the news somehow reach them that they were remembered and prayed for by all the Christian world.

DR. F. W. NORWOOD ON BOLSHEVISM

DR. F. W. NORWOOD preached yesterday morning at the City Temple. He said they were asked that day to pray for Russia. The appeal came to them with a great manifestation of unity, and of conviction, and with a great backing of public sympathy. Let them pray for Russia and not allow too readily their prayers to be clouded either with their prejudice or their passion concerning a political and economic system. . . .

"Bolshevism," he said, "as a pseudo-scientific, materialistic interpretation of the whole of life may well give us pause. It is for us to try to understand it. We may make mistakes in our understanding, but if we are to pray intelligently we must at least try to envisage the fact. It would appear to be a system which makes mass-man the objective rather than individual personality. If we are to take the teaching of Lenin and Trotsky and the other pioneers of the Bolshevist system we cannot be doing them an injustice by recognizing what they themselves constantly affirm, that there is no God, that individuality is a menace, that humanity must be controlled for its own good. It would seem to some of us that in spite of its atheistic professions it is essentially a religion, with the faults of religion but with few of its virtues. It has its God—it is the State-Almighty. It has its intolerance—no other God is permitted. It has its tyranny—unquestioning obedience is ruthlessly enforced, and it has its enthusiastic fallacy in that it attempts to set up a kind of millennium to be reached in a very short space of time, in which all men will be content, though at the sacrifice of their highest personality and of their individual opinion. Perhaps in that promise lies its doom. Men have never been able to find a short cut to the millennium. . . . We could not possibly pray for a system that upon its own profession means the negation of God and the denial of the soul. . . .

If our Christian prayers are really genuine, then let us find some way by which we can have actual personal contact and actual personal fellowship with our brethren who are in distress."

"MOST ABOMINABLE THING" SINCE NERO

DR. DINSDALE T. YOUNG, in his sermon yesterday morning at the Central Hall, Westminster, said he regarded the persecution of Christians in Russia as the most abominable thing that had happened since the days of Nero. It was the duty of all Christian Churches and, he thought, of all Christian Governments, to unite in protest. In this there was no political reference whatever; it was purely and entirely a question of right.

A JEWISH PROTEST

Condemnation of the persecution of the Jewish religion in Russia was made by the Jewish Board of Deputies at a meeting of the Board at the Rudolf Steimer Hall yesterday, when the following resolution, proposed by the president, Mr. O. E. D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID, was passed :—

"This Board deplores most earnestly the anti-religious policy of the Russian Soviet Republics which, by the wholesale closing and confiscation of synagogues, the severe restriction of the activities of religious congregations, the persecution and obstruction of rabbis and religious teachers in the discharge of their sacred duties, the suppression of religious instruction to children, and their systematic corruption in the State schools by definite atheistical teaching, is causing intense spiritual suffering to millions of pious and law-abiding Jews, is undermining the foundations of family life, and threatening Russian Judaism itself with extinction."

FRENCH FIRST EDITIONS

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHED COPIES IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 16

A number of manuscripts, first editions inscribed by the authors, and autograph letters belonging to the late M. Paul Souday, for many years chief literary critic of the *Temps*, have been sold at the Hôtel Drouot for a total of 230,000f. [£1,840].

Souday was in correspondence with nearly every outstanding figure of French literature during the last 25 years, and letters from Barrès, Proust, M. Valéry, and M. Gide and personal dedications in volumes sent for review by the authors testify to the great respect in which his opinions were held. The marginal notes with which it was Souday's habit to embellish the books he read throw light on the way in which these opinions were formed and developed.

The first lot to fetch a high price consisted of 24 letters from Barrès, dated between 1909 and 1923, in one of which the writer describes how his taste was formed by a visit to Greece. This fell at 2,100f. Twenty-one letters from Marcel Proust, for whose autographs there is always high bidding when they appear in the sale room, fetched 22,500f. Signed first editions of "Du côté de chez Swann" and "A l'ombre des jeunes Filles en Fleurs" fell at 2,150f. and 10,000f., and "Sodome et Gomorrhe" at 1,010f. The first edition of "La jeune Parque," by Paul Valéry, was sold at 2,100f., while a postcard from the same author, protesting against speculation in and unauthorized publication of his private letters, brought 410f.

Other notable prices were 1,020f. for a letter from M. André Gide, 2,750f. for an autograph copy of "Les Amants de Venise," by Charles Maurras, 5,000f. for three letters from Henri Bergson, and 2,210f. for "Croix de Bois," by Roland Dorgelès.

Compared with these figures, the sums of 240f. paid for a signed first edition of "Les Dieux ont Soif" and of 400f. for "La Vie en Fleur," by Anatole France, seem extraordinarily low, and show how capricious is the taste of the collector of literary curiosities.

CONVERSATION PICTURES

Members of the National Art-Collections Fund will be admitted to the exhibition of conversation pictures, which is being held until March 30, at 25, Park-lane, W.1, on presentation of their cards of membership for 1930, and on payment of a charge of 2s. 6d. for the Royal Northern Hospital, on behalf of which this exhibition is being held. The exhibition is open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Sundays included), and the charge for admission to the general public is 5s.

Mr. Norman Gow has been elected Master of the Poulters' Company, and Mr. C. G. H. Wittich Master of the Guild of Freemen.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

POLICE-CONSTABLE'S DEATH

Police-constable Wilfred Jones, attached to the W Division, Metropolitan Police, stationed at Mitcham, died in Hove Hospital on Saturday morning from injuries received while riding a motor-cycle at Hove on Friday afternoon. Jones, it is stated, was passing a lorry when his machine skidded, and he was thrown heavily.

While walking along the pavement of a Wickford (Essex) street on Saturday Harry Allmey, of West Beach-avenue, Wickford, bumped into a lamp standard, fell into the road, and was run over by a lorry. He died in hospital.

Mrs. Ethel Stevenson, 39, of Alma-street, Chesterfield, was killed and her neighbour, Mrs. Nellie Gore, 38, was admitted to hospital suffering from concussion after a motor-omnibus accident at Chesterfield on Saturday night. The women were walking towards their homes when a Chesterfield Corporation omnibus swerved to avoid them on a bend in the road and was confronted with another corporation omnibus. To avoid a head-on collision the driver swerved back on to his proper side and the women were knocked down.

George Taylor, of Carlton Forest, Notts, was killed while motor-cycling on Saturday at Raymouth Lane, near Worksop.

Doris Elsden, 16, of Coronation-road, Acton, who was on the pavement in Park Royal-road, North Acton, on Saturday, suffered fractures of both legs and other injuries when a steam wagon laden with bricks skidded, mounted the pavement, burst through a wire fence, and rolled down a bank into a field. The girl was taken to Park Royal Hospital in a serious condition.

A large saloon motor-car, when crossing Roding Bridge at Ilford early yesterday, skidded, crashed through a fence, and fell 30ft. into the river below. The driver, Mr. John Morrison, of Bonners Field-lane, Harrow, forced his way out of the door and swam to the bank. He walked to the Ilford Police Station to report the accident, and then went home to change, none the worse for his experience.

Norman Edward Lazell, a motor-cyclist, of Wren-gardens, Romford, came into collision with Miss Winifred Newman, of Mornington-avenue, Ilford, on Saturday night. Both were unconscious when taken to hospital at Ilford. Lazell has a fractured skull and Miss Newman also has head injuries.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

FELLOWSHIPS AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 15

The following have been elected to Fellowships at King's College :—

Mr. Albert Edward Ingham, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, now Reader in Mathematics at Leeds University.

Mr. Richard Ferdinand Kahn, B.A., Scholar of the College. He was placed in Class I., Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos in 1925; Class II., Part II. of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1927; and in Class I., Part II. of the Economics Tripos in 1928; and was Wrenbury Scholar in 1928 and Adam Smith Prizeman in 1929.

Mr. Geoffrey Christopher Morris, B.A., Scholar of the College. He was placed in Class II., Part I. of the Historical Tripos in 1926, and in Class I., Part II. of the Historical Tripos in 1927.

DURHAM, MARCH 15

The University Mathematical Scholarship has not been awarded.

The Modern Languages (Travelling) Scholarship has been awarded to Miss A. Y. C. Wood, of St. Mary's.

The Hebrew Scholarship has been awarded to Arthur King, St. John's.

EDINBURGH, MARCH 16

The following honorary degrees are to be conferred by Edinburgh University :—

D.D.—Professor the Rev. John Baillie, Emmanuel College, Toronto; Professor the Rev. George S. Duncan, St. Mary's College, St. Andrews; Professor the Rev. Adolf Keller, general secretary, Federation of Protestant Churches of Switzerland, Geneva; the Rev. W. Lewis Robertson, general secretary and Moderator-elect of the Presbyterian Church of England; and the Rev. John Walker, Presbyterian Church, Canberra, Australia.

LL.D.—Sir Thomas Barlow, Physician-Extraordinary to the King and Consulting Physician to University College, London; Mr. Max Beerbohm, author and artist; Professor R. Baldwin Brown, Edinburgh University; Sir Otto Beit, director of the British South Africa Company and founder of the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research; Mr. Andrew Grierson, Town Clerk of Edinburgh; Sir William Bate Hardy, Director of Food Investigation; M. Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand, formerly French Ambassador at Washington and author of works on English literature; Mr. Norman McLean, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge; Professor Emeritus Otto Schlapp, Edinburgh University; Sir David Wallace, Consulting Surgeon to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary; Professor Alfred Whitehead Waltis, Imperial College of Science, South Kensington; and Emeritus Professor Karel Frederik Wenckebach, University of Vienna.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 16

On June 5 the following honorary degrees are to be conferred :—

LITT.D.—Mr. John Masefield, Poet; Mr. William Rennie, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow; Dr. John Sampson, formerly Librarian of the University of Liverpool.

D.Sc.—Dr. George Barger, Professor of Chemistry in relation to Medicine, University of Edinburgh.

LL.D.—The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Greer, Lord Justice of Appeal; His Excellency the Marquis de Merry del Val, Spanish Ambassador; Mr. Robert Mond, Egyptologist; Mr. James Carlton Stitt, chairman of the Fabric Committee of the University of Liverpool.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following scholarships in classics have been awarded at Abingdon School :—£50 a year to K. H. C. Horsburgh, Port Regis, Broadstairs (Mr. A. H. Evans); £25 a year to A. B. Loveridge, of the same school.

MINERS AND COAL BILL

TALK OF "NATIONAL ACTION"

Mr. A. J. COOK, secretary of the Miners' Federation, made the following statement yesterday :—"In view of the threatened defeat of the Coal Bill in Parliament this week miners all over the coalfields are sending me strong resolutions and messages demanding a national conference and national action by the federation. One of the most emphatic of these resolutions comes from a conference of the Northumberland Mineworkers' Federation Board held yesterday. This resolution advises that the miners should face another crisis in the industry rather than continue under present conditions, and urges the Executive of the Miners' Federation, in the event of the Coal Bill being defeated by the combined Conservatives and Liberals, to convene a national conference at the earliest possible date for the purpose of considering national action. I have done my best to secure a peaceful settlement in the mining industry, but our claims have been largely ignored, and our patience has been abused. I, therefore, take my stand in urging the miners, in the event of this Bill being defeated, to take national action to improve their conditions."

He added that the officials of the federation and the sub-committee of the miners' M.P.s were meeting Mr. Graham on Wednesday to review the situation, and, if necessary, they would ask to see the Prime Minister. If the Bill were defeated, or the Government could not satisfy the miners' officials, the executive of the federation would be called together to consider the convening of a national conference.

THE FILM SOCIETY

WOMEN AS DIRECTORS

The seven films, directed by women, which the Film Society showed yesterday were so varied in subject and treatment as to make any judgment of the relative value of women's work in the cinema almost impossible.

In women's films, we were told, national characteristics are more marked, and if this is indeed the case we can only hope that the society selected some of the films with its tongue in its cheek. Great Britain was represented by *Down Under*, one of the best of the *Secrets of Nature*, and by *The Last Post*, a patriotic melodrama by Miss Dinah Shurey. Germany was represented by *Cinderella*, a silhouette film by Lotte Reiniger, and France by *The Sea Shell and the Clergyman*, of which the British Board of Film Censors said that it "is so cryptic as to be almost meaningless. If there is a meaning, it is doubtless objectionable." The American contribution was *Fashions for Women*, a mannequin parade so like many others which are frequently shown that it should easily pass the Censor.

Of them all only *The Sea Shell and the Clergyman* and *The Peasant Women of Riazan*, a Russian film, which was shown last, showed any tendencies at once new and valuable. *The Sea Shell* was an attempt to interpret, in dream and symbol, the thoughts of a man obsessed by sex. *The Peasant Women of Riazan* was a straightforward story of a type the Soviet seemed to have forgotten. Its rapid action and simple drama should assure it of popular success. But it was of greater interest from the picture it gave of the place women are taking in the new Russia.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR

Meteorological Office, March 16

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression off Eastern England is moving slowly north-east and filling up. Another depression is approaching from south-west, and a third centre to north-west of Ireland is tending to deepen. Weather will be fair, temporarily, over most of England, but conditions remain very unsettled.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind north-west or west to variable, light; fair; local morning mist; rather cold, frost at night.

ENGLAND, S.W., IRELAND, S.E., S.W.—Wind variable, becoming south-east, light or moderate; fair at first, perhaps rain later; local morning fog; rather cold.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES.—Wind north-west or west to variable, light or moderate; mainly fair; local wintry showers; rather cold, frost at night.

IRELAND, N.E., N.W.—Wind variable or south-west, light or moderate; variable sky, local rain, sleet or snow; local morning fog; rather cold, frost at night.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled generally. Further snow on high ground in the north.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL AND IRISH SEA.—Wind north-west to west becoming variable, moderate to light; mainly fair; local coastal mist early; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—North-west to west winds, 10-15 m.p.h. at surface, 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable cloud, with perhaps showers of rain or sleet in Holland and Germany. Visibility mainly 6-12 miles, but deteriorating temporarily during precipitation.

Sun rises, 6.13 a.m.; sets, 6.5 p.m.
Moon sets, 7.14 a.m.; rises, 9.58 p.m. Last Quarter, March 22.
Lighting-up time, 6.35 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 3.29 a.m. and 3.58 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, MARCH 16, 6 P.M.

A complex depression moved slowly from south of Ireland to the southern extremity of the North Sea. Winds were mainly from an easterly point at first, moderate to fresh, backing later, becoming light and variable in the south-east and the extreme north, and finally between north and west, moderate in force. Strong or high winds were experienced during the morning in South-West Ireland and in North Wales.

Weather was mainly cloudy, with local rain or drizzle in England and Wales. Some sleet or snow fell in Scotland and North-East England; 31mm. (1.22in.) of rain or sleet fell at Harrogate, 20mm. (0.79in.) at Ilkley, 19mm. (0.75in.) at Tynemouth, and 15mm. (0.59in.) at Kew and Croydon.

Maximum temperatures were about normal in the South, but below normal in the North. Bognor Regis and Sandown reached 52deg., while Tunbridge Wells, Bexhill, and Brighton attained 50deg. Sunshine records were good in the South but poor in the North, Bognor Regis having 7.3hrs. and Torquay 7.0hrs.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 15, 6 P.M.—Bar., 989.4mb. (29.22in.), steady; temp., 45.4deg.; humidity, 85 per cent.; wind, S.E., light; weather, overcast, rain.

Friday, 6 p.m., to Saturday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 37deg.; rainfall, 6.3mm. (0.25in.).

Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 48deg.; rainfall, 1.7mm. (0.06in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 0.4 hour.

MARCH 16, 6 P.M.—Bar., 992.4mb. (29.31in.), rising; temp., 43deg.; humidity, 67 per cent.; wind, N.W., light; weather, fine.

Saturday

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

FASHIONABLE
"ENSEMBLES"
AND DRESSES
From our 6 Gn. Dept.
First Floor.
Defining the latest phase of fashion, particularly attractive in effect yet moderate in price.

THREE-PIECE CARDIGAN SUIT in tweed; well cut coat and practical skirt; woollen shirt blouse in colour to tone. In the new season's colours. Stock and small sizes. Price 6 Gns. Outsizes, 21/- extra.

TWO-PIECE in light weight tweed; becoming dress, cut on new lines and finished with crêpe-de-chine collar and cuffs; well cut three-quarter coat, lined throughout. In the new season's colours. Stock and small sizes. Price 6 Gns. Outsizes, 21/- extra.

DRESS in printed silk; skirt with new hip yoke and fine pleating; bodice trimmed with scarf of two colours. Stock and small sizes. Price 6 Gns. Outsizes 21/- extra

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 15

Sir Edward Denham had an audience of The King this morning, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana.

By Command of The King, the Earl De La Warr (Lord in Waiting) was present at Waterloo railway station to-day upon the arrival in London of General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt. (late Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand).

The Queen, attended by the Lady Ampthill, visited the Queen Mary Holiday Home for Governesses, Petersham, this afternoon.

The Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood) has arrived at the Palace on a visit to Their Majesties.

The Lady Ampthill and the Lady Katharine Hamilton have succeeded the Dowager Countess of Minto and the Lady Cynthia Colville as Ladies in Waiting to The Queen.

MARCH 16

The King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood), with the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, were present at Divine Service in the Private Chapel this morning.

The Service was conducted by the Revd. Prebendary L. J. Percival (Precentor of His Majesty's Chapels Royal and Domestic Chaplain to The King) and the Revd. Canon F. Homes Dudden, D.D. (Chaplain to The King, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford), preached the Sermon.

The Duke and Duchess of York remained to Luncheon with Their Majesties.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood) and the Prince George, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, visited the annual Exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, this afternoon.

145, PICCADILLY, MARCH 15

The Duke of York, attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, was present at the England v. Scotland Football Match at Twickenham this afternoon.

Lady Patricia Ramsay celebrates the anniversary of her birthday to-day.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill will leave Northwick Park, Worcestershire, to-day for Queensmead, Windsor.

The Earl of Bradford has left 1, Grosvenor-crescent for Weston Park, Shifnal.

Countess Lützow has arrived at the Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace-road, from Cannes. She intends, as usual, to take a house for the season.

Lady Winifred Pennoyer has left 115, Eaton-square for Paris.

Lady Millicent Taylour has left 22, Abbey-road for the South of France.

Viscountess Harcourt returned to 1, Belgrave-place on Saturday from Morocco.

Viscountess Dunwich gave birth to a daughter yesterday at 26, Belgrave-square.

Lady Kathleen Studd will leave 66, Great Cumberland-place to-morrow for Switzerland.

Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore left Cannes on Thursday for Rome, where she will remain for a fortnight. She will then return to Cannes, and does not expect to arrive in England until the end of April.

Lady Southwark, who has been on a cruise in the Mediterranean, will return to 17, Clifton-gardens on Wednesday.

Lady Westbury sends her grateful thanks to all who have written such very kind letters. She is unable to answer them individually.

Colonel the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton have returned to England from Colombo.

Lady Worthington-Evans will leave London on March 22 for San Remo, where she will stay until Easter.

Sir Seymour King has left for Cannes to join his yacht Heartsease for a cruise in the Mediterranean. He will be away for some weeks.

Sir William and Lady Bull, accompanied by their sons, Stephen, George, Anthony, and Peter, have moved to 83, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.3 (Telephone, Sloane 8060).

Sir Howard Frank has returned to Cheyne-walk from the South of France.

Sir Hall Caine arrived on Friday in London from Monte Carlo, where he has been for the last three months seriously ill. He hopes to return to the Isle of Man to attend the celebrations in honour of the centenary of T. E. Brown, the Manx scholar and poet.

Colonel Sir Robert Johnson left 56, Chester-square on Saturday for Ceylon, where he will remain for three months.

The Queen has sent a donation to Susan Duchess of Somerset for the Invalid Kitchens of London.

Among the visitors staying at the Royal Albion Hotel are the Marquess and Marchioness of Tweeddale and Lady Kathleen Curzon-Herrick.

The Hon. Lady Barker (widow) and Major Sir Bartle Frere were among the chief mourners at the funeral of Major-General Sir George Barker at East Lavant on March 8.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin will officially open the new club house of the Ladies' Carlton Club on Friday, March 28.

Mrs. Philip Snowden will be at home at 11, Downing-street on Thursday, March 20, in connexion with The Time and Talents Guild, Dockhead Building Fund. The following will speak on Housing Conditions and Club Work:—the Rev. J. B. L. Jellicoe, Dame May Whitty, and Miss Violet Tritton.

A ball in aid of the Unionist Canvassing Corps will be held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, on Monday, May 12.

An "Out of the Ordinary" Ball will be held at the Park Lane Hotel on Friday, March 28, in aid of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund.

We have to announce the death of Major-General Henry Stracey, late Colonel Commanding Scots Guards, second son of the late Sir Henry Stracey, Bt., of Rackheath Park, Norwich, which took place at Brighton on Saturday night, in his 91st year.

The funeral of Mr. Ernest Chaplin will take place at Whissendine Church, Rutland, on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MR. W. H. TAFT

A service in memory of William Howard Taft, 27th President of the United States, will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to-day at 12.30 p.m.

Ecclesiastical News will be found on page 17

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN F. W. S. JOURDAIN AND MRS. MARTIN

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Captain Francis William Seymour Jourdain, Royal Signals, son of the Rev. F. C. R. and Mrs. Jourdain, of Whitekirk, Southbourne, Bournemouth, and Alma Pearl Martin, of St. Martha's Lodge, Guildford, daughter of the late Robert Neaven and Mrs. Spence, of Melbourne, Australia.

DR. T. C. HUNT AND MISS EGERTON TODD

The engagement is announced between Thomas Cecil Hunt, B.M., M.R.C.P., of 27, Queen Anne-street, W.1, youngest son of the Rev. A. T. G. and Mrs. Hunt, and Barbara Egerton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Todd, of 4, Cheltenham-terrace, Chelsea.

MR. H. F. GRAY AND MISS NICHOLL

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly in Chile, between Henry Francis, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, of Benhall, Saxmundham, and Edith Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Nicholl, of Iquique, Chile.

MARRIAGE

LIEUT.-COMMANDER D. ORR EWING, R.N., AND MISS NOAKS

The marriage took place at St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street, on Saturday, of Lieutenant-Commander David Orr Ewing, R.N., son of the late Mr. C. L. Orr Ewing, of Dunskey, Portpatrick, and Lady Augusta Inskip, and Miss Helen Mary Stuart Noaks, of 33, Melbury-court, W.8, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Noaks, Nylstroom, Transvaal. Dr. Archibald Fleming officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Major A. V. Anderson, R.E., wore a gown of ivory beauté over shell pink, the train of silver lamé being draped with old lace. She wore an aquamarine pendant and carried a sheaf of annunciation lilies and white heather, and was attended by three bridesmaids—Miss Barbara Orr Ewing (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Jean Fergusson, and Miss Molly Redman. They wore dresses of floral ninon in shades of yellow with coatees to match, and had wreaths of small yellow flowers on their hair. Their bouquets were of daffodils and red tulips, and they wore crystal-and-green necklaces. Mr. E. L. Orr Ewing, The Black Watch, was best man. Among those present at the church were:—

Lady Augusta Inskip, Brigadier-General Sir Norman and Lady Orr Ewing, the Hon. Lady Orr Ewing, Mr. Ian Orr Ewing, Mrs. Ian Orr Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Orr Ewing, Major-General Sir Percival and Lady Wilkinson, Sir Arthur Haddeley, Lady Ferguson, Miss Anne Fergusson, Admiral Sir Roger and Lady Keyes, Sir Charles and Lady Alice Fergusson, the Hon. Alan and Mrs. Boyle, the Hon. John and Mrs. Boyle, Miss Andrea Orr Ewing, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gibbs, Lord and Lady Trenchard, the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Williamson, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. A. G. Hasle, Miss Underhill, Mrs. T. Hons, Mrs. and Miss Prebyn, Mrs. Arnold Foster, Miss Foster, Miss Hedley, Mrs. Hunter Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Lane Walker, Mrs. Charles I. King, Mr. Robin Inskip.

Lieutenant-Commander H. C. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Wynne-Bankes, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Gillilan, Mrs. J. J. Reid, Mrs. Kimpton, Captain Woolley, Mr. Anthony Barnes, the Bishop of Barking and Mrs. Inskip, Mrs. Christopher Powell, Mrs. Walter Eyre, Mrs. A. J. Reedman, Mr. Eric Doresa, Mrs. Gillilan, Miss Gillilan, Mrs. Dunbar Butterworth, Miss Nancy Smith, Mr. John Inskip, Miss Margaret Ferguson, Mr. G. P. Dixon, Miss Meglaughin, Mrs. Eliot Adams, Mrs. Archibald Fleming, Mr. F. E. Douglas, Miss Frances Dugdale, Mr. Edward Boyle, Mr. H. G. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Hervey, Mrs. Jebb, Miss M. Jebb, Mrs. Guinness Agnew, Mr. James Fergusson, Mr. Bernard Fergusson, Major and Mrs. Haviland, Professor George Forbes, Mrs. Hoare, Miss Victoria Brownley, Mrs. A. V. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Collis, and Miss Forbes.

The honeymoon is being spent in the South of France, and the bride's travelling dress, of nattier blue silk, was worn under a coat of blue rep with a grey fox collar and cuffs, and a hat to match.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Dermot Casey took place on March 13 at St. John's, Westminster. Canon Woodward officiated, and the child was named Gavin Everard. The godparents were the Earl of Lindsay, Major Richard Casey, and the Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs.

The christening of the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Henry Aylmer took place at the chapel of the Essex Regiment yesterday. The Rev. A. Gatehouse officiated, and the child was named Rachel Moyra. The godparents were Mr. Henry Lascelles, Mrs. Ranald Laurie, and Miss Avice Pearson.

DINNER

OLD FETTESIANS

The Old Fettesians held their annual dinner on Friday night at the Café Royal, Brigadier-General R. A. Carruthers presided, and the Headmaster, Mr. A. H. Ashcroft, was the guest of the evening. Those present included:—

Chancellor S. G. Ponsonby, G. F. Campbell, Colonel F. H. G. Playfair, W. Greenstock, Dr. G. A. Robertson, T. Dickson, Dr. W. Wallace, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, G. W. Wallace, F. W. Crailsham, A. S. Hartrick, H. Kilgour, W. D. Turner, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Whigham, T. Todd, Alfred Methuen, A. Currie, Sir Alfred Pickford, E. D. Hewan, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ferguson, W. H. Jamieson, Colonel J. P. Moir, the Rev. M. Merkley, N. Macleod, Dr. J. P. Perceval, A. Jackson, T. Loveday, Dr. H. Crichton Miller, L. W. O. Wilson, Rear-Admiral J. M. Casement, Captain H. Tyke Fraser, L. N. Reddie, W. G. Glover, A. R. McCosh, Major R. J. MacBrayne, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. W. Anson, A. A. Lawrie, W. W. McCosh, M. F. Wilson, A. J. MacClymont, G. H. Cooke, Taylor, E. Tawse, F. Durnford, W. R. Guild, Sir William Currie, G. S. Joannides, W. Whyte, M. Hay, L. W. Henry, G. S. Davidson, J. Grant, G. Whyte, F. L. W. Wallace, Dr. N. Fleming, Major M. Macdonald, H. C. Hedderwick, W. D. Gillies, J. H. Storey, T. Prentice, R. D. Paton, A. H. Steedman, D. M. Houston, H. F. Myles, A. C. Adam, G. S. Conway, W. C. Sellar, A. S. Patterson, W. R. Adam, J. L. H. Miller, D. H. R. Welsh, D. J. Macnayn, G. Anderson, C. W. D. Turner, H. P. Cumming, A. R. A. Lee, A. F. Methuen, J. G. G. Hooper, W. H. Beston, J. M. Scott, W. G. Airey, C. Pringle, W. M. Mair, L. I. S. Campbell, A. E. Perigal, I. C. Melklejon, M. Hesketh Prichard, and G. J. Mackay.

SERVICE DINNERS

35TH DIVISION

Major-General Sir Reginald Pinney presided at the annual reunion dinner of the 35th Division, which took place at the Hotel Great Central on Saturday. Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby was the guest of the evening, and those present included:—

Major-Generals Sir George McKenzie Franks, J. H. W. Pollard, Majors C. M. B. Hamilton, L. H. Ross, J. E. Viccars; Captains F. J. Bate, G. W. Hodgkinson, W. O. Ruston; Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Holland, Majors F. W. Goss, G. A. Hart, C. F. Morgan, P. H. Richardson, R. L. Waller; Captains S. Barraclough, R. A. Fairley, V. C. Holland, F. D. Stephenson, J. le Poer Trench, H. N. Radford, D. R. Worsley; Messrs. H. Dyson, J. Pegg, A. Richardson, Major J. A. Murdoch, Mr. R. A. Moir, Captain T. F. Evans, Major the Rev. E. Smisson, Dr. David Gillispie, Captains E. V. Bigland, C. F. Tisdall, C. E. Menges, T. W. Allen, T. C. Kirkbride, J. B. Meanie, Captain K. Smith, Mr. W. J. Reeve, Captain Jas. Barrie, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. F. Crook, Major W. H. Lowe, Captains F. J. Toms, W. E. Rigby, D. D. Rutherford, Messrs. H. Cook, W. M. Greenhalgh, J. Halstead, F. Hobson, J. Worthington, Captain G. H. Hill, and Major A. N. Braithwaite.

19TH DIVISION DINING CLUB AND 19TH DIVISION R.A.

A joint dinner of the 19th Division Dining Club and the 19th Division R.A. was held at the Café Royal on Friday night. Major-General Sir George Jeffreys was in the chair, and among the former officers of the Division present were:—

Major F. T. Amy, Dr. C. Attenborough, Flight-Lieutenant W. Barnes, Captain N. M. Berton, Lieutenant E. A. F. Bishopp, Major W. H. Brindley, Lieutenant E. A. Coleman, Captain A. H. Crimsden, Captain John Davies, Major R. L. Davis, R. L. Duncan, Brigadier-General A. J. F. Eden, Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Fitzgerald, Brigadier-General A. E. Glassow, Major J. G. Martin, Captain A. B. Hayward, Captain A. E. Henderson, Captain J. St. Clair Holbrook, Major A. D. Hunter, Colonel C. F. King, Major H. Lloyd Williams, R. W. Maxwell, Captain W. E. H. Metcalfe, Major J. H. Nettlefold, Captain R. B. Page, H. J. P. Pyke, Captain M. Pritchard, F. Y. Prout, Dr. J. A. S. Purvis, Major E. O. Sewell, Colonel L. F. Smeathman, Captain F. J. H. Tapp, Major B. Thomas, Captain G. F. Thompson, Captain R. W. Todd, and Colonel C. G. Trower; also W. Parkes, hon. secretary, 19th Division Dining Club.

FUNERALS

SIR MATTHEW JOYCE

The funeral of Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce took place at Breedon-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, on Saturday. The Rev. H. E. Moxon officiated.

The chief mourners included Major the Hon. L. H. Cripps and Mrs. Cripps, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Joyce, Dr. J. H. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Joyce, Dr. Margaret Joyce, Miss Mary Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gerald Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Musson, Mr. G. O. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. William Jackson, Brigadier-General Jackson, Mr. Roland Jackson, Major Underwood, Mr. Justice Macnaghten, Miss Sale, Mr. J. H. Sale, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton, Mr. C. B. Shakespeare, and the Misses Martin.

SIR F. VILLIERS FORSTER

The funeral of Sir Francis Villiers Forster took place at Longdon, near Rugeley, Staffs, on Saturday, the Rev. J. P. Bygott officiating. The chief mourners were Miss Violet Wellesley, Mrs. Wardlaw, Major Guy Sackham, Miss Violet Sackham, Colonel D. Sackham, Mrs. R. Luckock, Miss Heather Sackham, Mr. W. T. Norton, Joint-Master of the South Staffs Hounds, Mr. W. Fowler, Hunt Secretary, and Captain Walford. Others present included:—

Lady Burton, Lady Noreen Bass, Lady Charnwood, Mrs. John Tennant, Lady Muriel Worthington, Mr. W. W. Worthington, Mr. Ronald Worthington, Sir Roger Curtis, Sir Charles Wolseley, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Westmacott, Brigadier-General and Mrs. de Paltz, Colonel and Mrs. W. E. Harrison, Colonel and Mrs. G. H. Anson, Colonel and Mrs. Fowler Butler, Colonel and Mrs. Dobson, Colonel W. A. Wedgwood, Colonel Paston Jervis, Colonel R. E. Schuster, Major C. L. Longstaff, Major A. V. Nogus, Major H. K. Shore, and the following Masters of Fox Hounds:—Captain R. F. P. Monckton (Albrighton), Mr. W. H. Cooper (Hertfordshire), Colonel R. E. Norris (Exmoor), the Hon. Alex Paget (former Master of the North Warwickshire), and the Hon. Evan Baillie (Joint-Master of the High Peak Harriers).

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR JOSEPH ROBINSON

Probate has now been confirmed in London (in respect of his English estate) of the will of the late SIR JOSEPH BENJAMIN ROBINSON, first baronet, of Hawthornden, Wynberg, Cape Town, South Africa, lately chairman of the Robinson South African Banking Company, the discoverer and owner of several gold mines, and owner of various diamond properties in South Africa, who died on October 30, aged 89, leaving estate in South Africa already sworn at £2,562,484, in addition to English property now sworn as of the net value of £113,628, making a total of English and South African property passing at his death of £2,676,112. The will contains a clause which reads:—

I hereby declare that I owe no liabilities to any person, and that, should anyone endeavour to set up a claim against my estate after my death, I deny absolutely the validity of such claim. I state this more particularly as I have been informed that a certain party living outside the Union of South Africa claims to hold a document under which he or she maintains that a sum of money is to be paid to him or her on my death. I deny that any such claim is a valid one, and I desire my executor or executors to note accordingly.

He also directed that any person attempting to dispute his will should by such action forfeit all interest thereunder.

He left:—

£1,000 to his daughter, Maud Young, and £500 each to the two children of his late son, Wilfred Robinson, and in each of these cases directed that "no further amounts of capital shall accrue to them under this will, either directly or indirectly."

The residue of his property as to one-third to his daughter, Countess Labia, one-third upon trust for his son, Joseph Benjamin Robinson, and his daughter, Florence Mildred Robinson, and one-third upon trust for his wife for life (charged with the maintenance of his two invalid daughters, Constance and Leonora Robinson), and subject thereto for division among his children, the Countess Labia, Florence Mildred Robinson, and Joseph Robinson.

MR. JOHN JAMES BLECKLY, of Daresbury Lodge, Altrincham, Cheshire, formerly managing director of Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Company, steel manufacturers, Warrington, died on January 10, aged 87, leaving estate of the gross value of £89,136, with net personalty £85,823. He gives:—

£100 each to the Warrington Infirmary and Arthur Brotherton, secretary of Pearson and Knowles.

DR. REGINALD PALGRAVE SIMPSON, of Chilland, Winchester, who died on January 4, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £30,403, with net personalty £24,460. He left:—

£150 and his wearing apparel to his personal attendant, Jane Ridge.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARDS, of Ederline-avenue, Norbury, S.W., principal of the firm of King and Edwards, of Old Kent-road, S.E., and Albany-road, S.E., drapers, who died on February 12, aged 62, left estate of the gross value of £14,46o, with net personalty nil. He left:—

£100 each to his manager, Frank Sleep, his buyer, Eleanor Ashford, and his buyer, Maud Pethick, "as a small recompense for their services."

MR. WILLIAM HEWITT, of Garth, Prospect-road, Prenton, Birkenhead, formerly Director of Technical Education, Liverpool, who died on November 27, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £11,686, with net personalty £11,501. He left:—

£100 each to Manchester College, Oxford, the Unitarian (late Home Missionary) College, Manchester, the Liverpool Maternity Hospital, the Birkenhead Maternity Hospital, the Royal Infirmary for Children, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, the Royal Liverpool Country Hospital for Children, Heswall, the Birkenhead and Wirral Children's Hospital, the Liverpool Child Welfare Association, the Liverpool Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Liverpool Domestic Mission, Mill-street.

MRS. CATHERINE SALT, of Swan-road, Harrogate, who died on January 22, widow of Titus Salt, has left £4,600, with net personalty £1,956. She gives:—

£50 to Andrew Moore, chauffeur, if still in her service, and £50 to Mary Wray.

HIS HIGHNESS the HON. SIR RAMESHWAR SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., Maharajah of Darbhanga, of Darbhanga Raj Bahia, and of Orissa, India, head of the Maithil Brahmans in India, and chief of the Orthodox Hindus of India, who died on July 3, aged 69, left, exclusive of Indian property, personal estate in England of the net value of £167,804. He died intestate.

THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY CARR HOBART-HAMPDEN-MERCER-HENDERSON, seventh Earl of Buckinghamshire, of Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks, and Fordell, Inverkeithing, Fife, who died on January 15, aged 69, left unsettled estate of the value of £19,095, with net personalty £18,173.

SIR SIDNEY ROBERT ALEXANDER, M.D., J.P., of Gatefield House, Faversham, Kent, who died on December 9, aged 66, left estate of the gross value of £20,825, with net personalty £19,785. He left:—

£200 to his chauffeur, Charles Godden, in recognition of his faithful services.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ALSTON, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, of Folkestone-road, Dover (net personalty £13,040)	£16,162
ARMSTRONG, Mrs. Angelina Julie (73), of The Shelter, West Byfleet, Surrey, widow of C. S. Armstrong (net personalty £7,447)	7,776
BINNY, Mr. Graham (59), R.S.W., of Moray-place, Edinburgh (personal property in Great Britain)	14,868
BODDINGTON, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary (79), of The Chase, Widney Manor, Knowle, Warwick, wife of S. Boddington, J.P. (net personalty £3,097)	4,499
BRUNDARETT, Mr. John Henry (72), of Burton-road, West Didsbury, Manchester, nurseryman (net personalty £3,374)	7,232
BUCKLE, Mr. Christopher Ernest, of Westbourne-villas, Hove (net personalty £18,428)	21,046
BURDON, Mr. John George, of Walltal Hill, Mitford, Northumberland, for many years associated with Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., Newcastle (net personalty £22,287)	24,263
COX, Mr. Alfred Augustus, of Hillbrow, Hermonhill, South Woodford, Essex (net personalty £6,151)	6,251
DUNCAN, Mr. Alexander, of High-street, West Leslie, Scotland, retired draper (personal estate)	6,786
GREEN, Mr. Leonard Bishop, of Lower Priory Farm, Harrow Weald, Middlesex (net personalty £249)	9,458
HARGREAVES, Mr. Crabtree, of Machpelah-yard, Hebden Bridge, Yorks, retired warehouseman (net personalty £4,764)	6,566
HILL, Mr. Rowland (81), J.P., of Church Lane House, Adel, Leeds (net personalty £12,956)	13,100
HORROCKS, Dr. John Wesley (53), M.A., D.Litt., of Moston-lane, Blackley, Manchester, Senior Lecturer in the Department of History at University College, Southampton (net personalty £2,155)	2,155
HUGHES, Mr. John Lambert, of Rishton-lane, Great Lever, Bolton (unsettled) (net personalty £8,935)	9,001
JACOBS, Mr. Solomon, of The Lawn, Shepherd's Bush, W., fishmonger (net personalty £22)	5,204
LILLEY, Mr. William, of Avenue-road, Scarborough, retired carver and gilder (net personalty £4,130)	5,970
MAVLANKAR, Mr. Keshav Balkrishna (58), of Merton-road, Wandsworth, S.W., and Trout-road, Yiewsley, proprietor of the British Aromatic Chemical Works (net personalty nil)	41,922
MORRIS, Mr. John (83), of Cable-road, Hoylake, Cheshire, for over 50 years professional to the Royal Liverpool Golf Club (net personalty £12,387)	15,317
SAMPSON, Mr. William Walker, of Haymarket, S.W., picture dealer, a trustee and vice-president of the Fine Art Provident Institution	10
TEMPLEMAN, Mr. Robert Joseph, of Woodside, Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent, bank manager (net personalty £14,143)	14,227
WARD, the Rev. Archibald Gordon, M.A., of All Saints' Vicarage, Rosendale-road, West Dulwich, S.E. (net personalty £768)	1,178
WATKINSON, Mr. Tom Snow, of Park Grange Farm, Harnaby, Spennithorne, Leyburn, Yorks (net personalty £3,901)	4,948
WINTERSCHLADEN, Mr. William Otto (48), of Low Moor, West-lane, Danby-in-Cleveland, Yorks, joint managing director of Winterschladen and Co., wine and spirit merchants, Middlesbrough (net personalty £31,700)	28,382
WYLEY, Mr. James Henry, of The Grange, Carew-road, Eastbourne (net personalty £10,888)	11,983

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

PRESBYTERIAN.—The REV. A. GUTHRIE GAMBLE has accepted a call to Bayswater; the REV. T. F. KINLOCH has been reappointed preacher-in-charge at Cricklewood until the end of September.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The REV. G. R. C. FULLER, of Colchester, has accepted an invitation to Highbridge-road Church, Wylde Green, Birmingham; Miss CONSTANCE CLARK, of Lancashire College, has accepted the joint pastorate, with Miss Margaret Hardy, of Marshall-street Church, Holbeck, Leeds. The Rev. J. S. Mercer, of Fleet, Hants, and the Rev. E. R. Hayton, of Tintwistle, Yorkshire, are resigning their pastorates.

BAPTIST.—The REV. W. H. COMPTON, of Walsall, has accepted an invitation to Mostyn-street English Church, Llanudno; the REV. W. E. B. TAYLOR, of Pendleton, to Bedworth; the REV. R. G. RAMSAY, of Accrington, to Letchworth Free Church, Herts; the REV. J. J. YOUNG, of Beech-lanes Church, Birmingham, to Brierley Hill, Staffs. The Rev. M. L. Gaunt, of Ryde, and the Rev. R. C. Lemin, of Great Malvern, are resigning their pastorates.

THE SHAKESPEARE HEAD PRESS

FROM AVON TO ISIS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

One night, not quite 30 years ago, the late Mr. A. H. Bullen, by divine providence scholar and poet and by divine inadvertence publisher, dreamed a dream. He dreamed that he was in Stratford-upon-Avon, and that there he was shown an edition of Shakespeare's works printed in Shakespeare's town. He told the dream to his lieutenant, Mr. Frank Sidgwick, and between them they made it come true. In 1904 the Shakespeare Head Press was set up in the back parts of the house of Shakespeare's friend and next-door-but-one neighbour, Julius Shaw; and there the Stratford Town Shakespeare, in ten large volumes, was set up by hand in Caslon type and printed on a little platen press, one side of the sheet at a time. It took three years to finish; and by then Bullen was living in the house where he printed. And for some few people still the name "Shakespeare Head Press" raises first a vision of the cosy, untidy bookshop in the front room, the little printing-offices at the back, and the tall, curly-headed old scholar walking up and down the little sunny garden and talking in torrents about his beloved Latins and Greeks and Elizabethans.

The Shakespeare Head Press has come to mean a great deal more than that, as the exhibition of its books opened to-day at Messrs. John and Edward Bumpus, Limited, 350, Oxford-street, makes abundantly clear. But in that exhibition Bullen's books have not been forgotten: they have, indeed, been given all honour. The Shakespeare was a beautiful piece of work. There were one or two very pretty editions of Shakespeare's Sonnets (Bullen and Mr. Sidgwick were certainly among the first to revise the use of those little ornaments called fleurons), and dainty "Booklets" and carols and other things in which Mr. Sidgwick is specially at home. When the two parted company, Bullen produced some solid, scholarly books like Mr. W. J. Lawrence's "The Elizabethan Playhouse," Dr. Moore Smith's edition of Gabriel Harvey's marginal notes, Mr. Charles Crawford's "Collectanea," and Mr. Dugdale Sykes's "Sidelights on Shakespeare." There was Mrs. Aphra Behn complete in six volumes, and Mr. W. B. Yeats very incomplete in eight collected, and three new additional volumes. And amid much else there were some titbits for lovers of good poetry and good print, among them Drayton's "Nimphidia" and Shakespeare's Songs.

"Homeward he stole by Weeping Cross"—that line of Bullen's saddest and most beautiful poem always comes to mind when one thinks of the difference between what he had hoped to do with his Shakespeare Head Press and what he succeeded in doing. But no one would have rejoiced so much as he to see his creation taken over by Mr. Blackwell, of Oxford, and furnished with all that he had been unable to give it—furnished, *inter alia*, with two very potent sources of energy, Mr. H. F. B. Brett-Smith, scholar, and Mr. Bernard Newdigate, bookman and printer. The almost inevitable result is that Julius Shaw's house has grown too small for the Press. The house, one may presume, will revert to the Corporation of Stratford, which owned the freehold in Shaw's time, and owns it to-day. The Shakespeare Head Press moves next May to Oxford.

The exhibition at Bumpus's, therefore, marks a turning-point in its history. But no excuse was needed. The Bullen books are of more than historical interest. The Blackwell-Newdigate books have a character which distinguishes them among all the beautiful printing which has been one of the best things in post-War England. And perhaps a good many visitors to the exhibition will understand the present writer's desire to begin, not with the show pieces, but with the small fry. Look at the Defoe, the Fielding, the Sterne, the Richardson, and see how a good printer can make his page carry a deuce of a lot of words and stand up to them bravely. Look then at the "large-paper" Richardson and see how a certain printer has dared disaster by putting the same type-area on a different size of page, and come off conqueror. The Press has carried on the Bullen tradition, too, by the printing of scholarly works by Dr. F. S. Boas and others. But it is too much to expect to hold attention on these when there are such superb achievements in the grand style to see. The book on Ernest Gimson, with Mr. F. L. Griggs's drawings; the Plutarch, with the Greek in Mr. Scholderer's New Hellenic, and Mr. Billson's translation opposite in Polliphilus roman, and wood-engravings by Mr. John Farleigh; *The School for Scandal*, with Mr. Thomas Lowinsky's truly "precise and witty" drawings—by such steps we approach the great fellows: the Shakespeare Head Froissart, Chaucer, and Spenser. The Froissart is pretty well known now; but the exhibition includes the King's own copy on vellum, illuminated by hand by Miss Mabel Scriven and Miss Maud Cattell (the argent and the or in metal, not merely in colour, as in the paper copies hand-coloured by the clever fingers of the Press's staff) and bound in English calf by Mr. Douglas Cockerell. The Chaucer, eight volumes, in Caslon old face, with headings and initials drawn by a calligrapher of rare worth, Mr. Joscelyne Gaskin, has been praised by the *Literary Supplement* of *The Times* for its "combination of dignity and gaiety." And soon to come is the Spenser. At the exhibition one may see a specimen page, and taste of the decorations by Mr. Gaskin and Miss Hilda Quick; and of the printing and the paper and all the other joys of a beautiful book. And on some people these books may have the effect which beautiful pictures have—a desire not to talk about them but to be silent in admiration. At any rate, let me not be tempted here to say more—not even to mention a score of other good and beautiful things which are to be seen with joy and reverence.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CAIRO, MARCH 8

The Queen of Rumania and Princess Ileana are paying a visit to Upper Egypt and are at present at Aswan.

The Governor-General of the Sudan and Lady Maffey are the guests of the High Commissioner and Lady Loraine at the Residency.

Viscount and Viscountess Brentford are leaving the Cataract Hotel, Aswan, this week for Cairo.

The Earl and Countess of Radnor and Lady Helen Pleydell-Bouverie are at Mena House.

Sir Richard Ashmole Cooper has left for a trip up the Nile.

MONTE CARLO, MARCH 14

A performance of *tableaux vivants* was given at the Casino Theatre on Monday afternoon in aid of the Queen Victoria Hospital, Mont Boron, Nice. The Duke of Connaught and Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, were present.

Among the most recent arrivals in the town are Lady Ludlow and the Countess of Lisburne, who are staying at the Hôtel de Paris; Sir Eyre Hutson, the Hon. Stephen Powys, Lady Ormidale, and Brigadier-General Sir George Buchanan, at the Grand Hotel; and Lord Charles Hope, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn-Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. H. V. James, at the Metropole.

PARIS FASHIONS

STYLES FOR THE SPRING

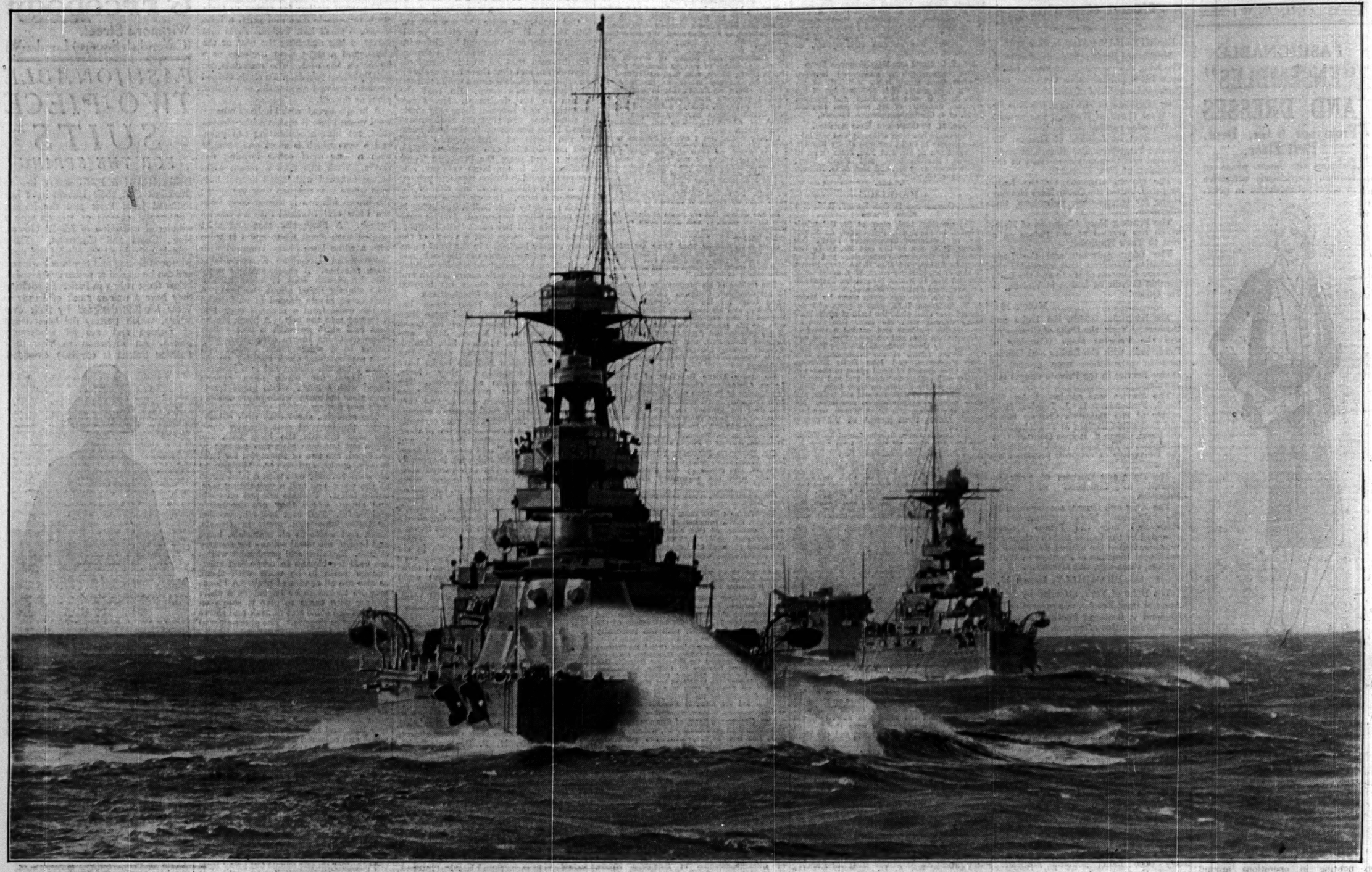
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The usual clothes for spring in town are a tailormade coat and skirt, a light blouse, a small hat, well-cut shoes and gloves, a bag matching the coat or the shoes, and a short bead necklace or a flower on the coat. The materials are usually mixed tweeds, plain cloth, striped woollens, spotted crêpes, silk or woollen, plain or figured.

A brown tweed with knobs of creamy wool worked into it makes a box-pleated skirt, set into a well-fitting hip yoke, and a coat which is short and straight with a long scarf collar forming flat revers. With this goes a cream satin blouse fastened with small crystal buttons where it is notched over the skirt; the brown felt hat is turned back from the brow and trimmed with a diamond brooch. A black silk coat and skirt printed with small white spots is worn with a white lawn blouse trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and a close-fitting black felt hat. A short, straight navy blue broadcloth coat is worn with a skirt slightly flared about the hem; a pink crêpe blouse draped in half-circles to the waist from a rounded neck line is tucked into the belt. A black Kasha coat and skirt go with a soft yellow crêpe de Chine blouse with jabot frills falling to a shiny black leather belt with a yellow and black buckle; on the black grosgrain ribbon hat is a jewelled pin. There are white linen blouses edged with colour; white piqué fronts with glass buttons; white piqué collars, cuffs and flowers.

The straight, short coat with cut-out edges, the basqued coat slanting down the hips towards the back with the edges cut out into a narrow pattern or scalloped, are two of the styles for light tweeds, cloths, and crêpes. Homespuns are more severely cut, with a faint pinch at the waist line and a well-fitting masculine collar. Pockets are put on coats and skirts, where they are decorative and useful. Red and beige in woollen mixtures, blue and grey in tweeds, black and white in all materials, beige and brown are usual colours for country clothes. Egg-shell and parchment whites are used for blouses in crêpe and shirt-makers' satin to be worn with them, as also are all shades of pink. A blou

THE NAVAL EXERCISES: BATTLESHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



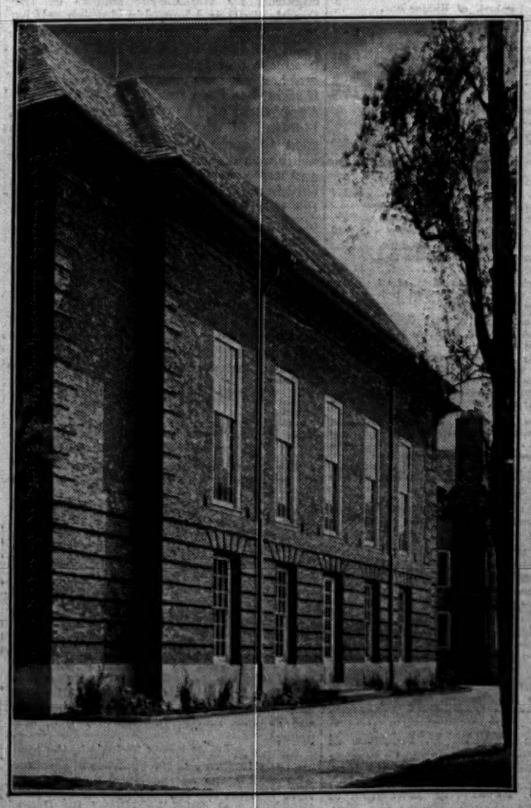
WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET.—A view taken by a staff photographer of *The Times* with the Fleet from H.M.S. Rodney during the strategical exercise of the Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets to the eastward and southward of the Balearic Islands. It shows the battleships Barham and Malaya and the aircraft carrier Argus of the Atlantic Fleet. An important combined exercise begins this afternoon and the fleets will return to Gibraltar to-morrow.

SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON, who recently retired from the position of Governor-General of New Zealand, and Lady Fergusson, photographed on their arrival at Waterloo Station yesterday.

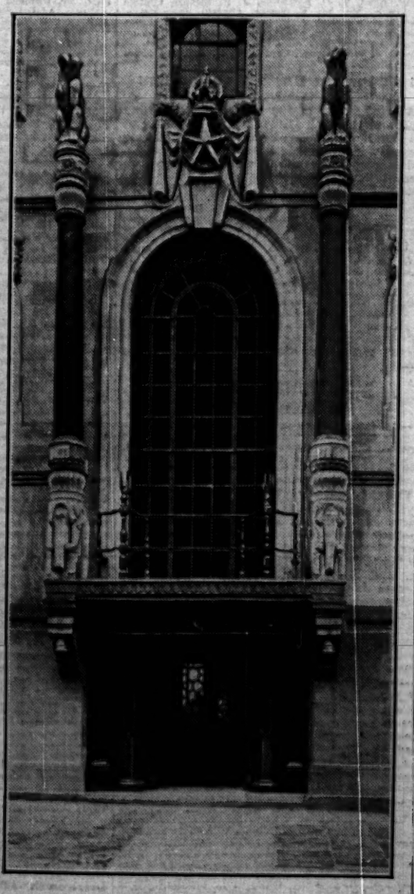
LADY COVENTRY, who died early yesterday, three days after the death of Lord Coventry, to whom she was married in 1865. She was a daughter of the second Earl of Craven.

THE MARQUES DE ESTELLA, the former Spanish Dictator, whose sudden death is announced. He resigned his position as Prime Minister on January 28.

SNOW IN THE MIDLANDS.—Snow fell heavily in the North and Midlands during the week-end. A scene in Lightwoods Park, Bearwood, Birmingham.



R.I.B.A. GOLD MEDAL.—Mr. Percy Scott Worthington will be presented to-day with the Royal Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects in recognition of the merit of his executed work. Above is an example of his work, the central block of Ashburne Hall, Manchester University.



INDIA HOUSE.—The main entrance to the new offices of the High Commissioner for India in Aldwych, which are now in use. They have been built to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., at an estimated cost of £324,000.

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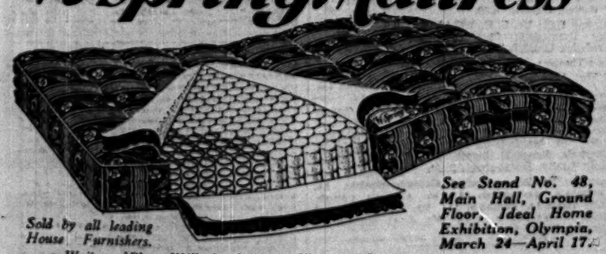

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Obituary

PRIMO DE RIVERA

THE SOLDIER AS STATESMAN

A GENIAL DICTATOR

General Primo de Rivera, who died yesterday in Paris, was perhaps the most successful of the long line of soldiers who have ruled Spain during the past 100 years. He found the country in a thoroughly disorganized condition in 1923, and for over six years, although he had had no political training, he gave it an efficient administration, under which order was first restored and then quietly maintained, and material prosperity abounded. Several practical reforms were carried out, notably in the system of taxation and in the Army; and abroad the settlement of the Moroccan problem, which had baffled one after another of his immediate civilian predecessors, will perhaps remain Primo de Rivera's principal title to fame. Not a man of brilliant talents, he was of a genial disposition and popular with the mass of Spaniards.

Miguel Primo de Rivera y Orbaneja was born on January 8, 1870, of an old Andalusian family settled at Jerez, the famous wine district. His father, a retired colonel, on marriage became a gentleman farmer, and lost much of his fortune in the agrarian troubles of the Black Hand in 1890-92. At 14 years of age Miguelito entered the General Military Academy, and was gazetted second lieutenant in 1888. His uncle Miguel, after whom he was named, was a stout soldier who had won the title of Marqués de Estella for his capture of that town from the Carlists. He held high rank in the Army. He took his nephew under his protection, and, having no children, transmitted his title to him.

WAR SERVICE

Before this came about—for his uncle lived to 90—Miguelito, as the Dictator was familiarly called by his friends to the end of his life, saw much service. He crossed the Straits to Africa as standard-bearer in the Regiment of Estremadura in 1893, and, for bravery during the fighting round Fort Cabrerizas, outside Melilla, won the coveted Cruz Laureada de San Fernando by leading a party that recaptured a gun from the Moors. He was promoted to captain, and two years later went to Cuba as A.D.C. to General Martinez Campos, in which capacity he distinguished himself and was promoted to major. He returned to Cuba under the orders of General Segura in 1897, before going as A.D.C. to his uncle, who was appointed Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. As lieutenant-colonel, at the age of 27, he commanded the 3rd Rifle Battalion in engagements at Balinciapang and Puray, which led to the useless peace of Biacnabato, soon broken by Aguinaldo. He visited Hong-kong and received the Cross of Maria Cristina.

From 1898 to 1908 De Estella commanded successively the Alba and Talavera Rifle Battalions. He was on a military mission in Paris in 1909, when fighting broke out in the Melilla region. He at once volunteered for the Front, and was given command of the Melilla Regiment, which he led in the fighting on Mount Gurugu. In 1910-11 he was posted to the General Staff, but returned to Morocco in command of the San Fernando Regiment, and was wounded at the passage of the River Kert. He saw much fighting in operations around Tetuan that led to the capture of Laucien Hill, and reconnaissances towards the Fondak, Raisuli's stronghold. He was promoted to major-general in 1913.

As Military Governor of Cadiz in 1916, he made his first political speech, the famous: "Ceuta for Gibraltar, and to hell with the rest of Morocco." For this, he was deprived of his governorship, but was sent on a mission to the French and British fronts in France, and was present at the triumphal march of the Allies under the Arc de Triomphe after the Armistice. In 1919 he was promoted to lieutenant-general, and appointed Captain-General of Valencia, and subsequently of Madrid. But, for an imprudent speech in the Senate (he had been given a Senatorship), again on the Moroccan question, he was relieved of his command. In March, 1922, when General Olaguer Feliu was appointed Minister of War, Primo de Rivera succeeded him as Captain-General at Barcelona. For some years De Estella had been dabbling in politics. Temptation to take a more active part in them came to him—he confessed it—shortly after he went to Barcelona.

THE COUP D'ETAT

A MILITARY DIRECTORY

After a year of preparation and plotting, during which he found powerful friends and abettors, on September 13, 1923, he effected the *coup d'Etat* that brought the Military Directory to power. On his own authority he suddenly proclaimed martial law and assumed control of all means of communication in Barcelona, and, in the name of the Army, invited the King to dismiss the corrupt and inefficient Cabinet of the Marqués de Alhucemas. In a long *pronunciamiento* which he addressed to the nation he denounced the artifices of political life as practised in Madrid, and called for some solution of the eternal problem of Morocco, with its burden of bloodshed and financial embarrassment.

Don Alfonso returned to Madrid from San Sebastian on the following day. The Alhucemas Cabinet resigned, and the King then spoke to De Estella on the telephone. He accepted the proposed Directory of six generals and one admiral, and commanded De Estella to come to Madrid. Supported by the Army, as well as by the mass of Spaniards, especially when it was seen that he had the confidence of the King, the Marqués de Estella had a great reception on his arrival in Madrid on September 15. The new political régime was consolidated on the following day, when King Alfonso signed a number of decrees.

The man who thus seized the direction of affairs in Spain had already seen much service at home and abroad. When holding high commands in Andalucia, Madrid, and Catalonia, he had obtained an insight into many national problems, but he was otherwise utterly unprepared by study for the exercise of statesmanship, for he had spent his spare time in gambling, though he had had seven years of happy married life, in which four children were born to him. Nevertheless, this easy-going man was to give undeniable proofs of an extraordinary capacity for hard office work. His chief resource was the natural quick perception and wit of the Andalucian, happily allied to shrewd common sense, a great sense of justice, and a willingness to undertake responsibility. Like Napoleon, he had an absolute faith in himself, and such fervid patriotism that he believed that God inspired his actions for the welfare of Spain. When asked once what was the secret of his successful *coup d'Etat* in 1923, he replied: "It was a miracle."

One of the first measures, by which he took a lesson from his own experience and proved his sincerity, was the suppression of all gambling in public places and all military and civil clubs. Such a man was fitted to command loyalty from his immediate associates in the venture of the Dictatorship, and to become popular with the lower and middle classes, but to fail conspicuously in gaining the confidence of the intellectuals. In physique he was tall and bulky, with a large nose and twinkling eyes, and only his massive jaw pointed to strength of character. Especially when wearing civilian clothes, which he much affected, he appeared to be a quite ordinary person.

THE PLAIN MAN IN POWER

"Primo's" popularity with the crowd was due not only to his geniality of character, but to the confidence he showed in walking abroad at all times without any display of protection, and because the average Spaniard felt that here was a man like himself, with failings and qualities quite undisguised, who was guided in his conduct by a fundamental desire to do his best at the task he had undertaken, who, moreover, was never small or mean in his personal actions. Most characteristic were the frequent notes by means of which he endeavoured to maintain contact with the nation. Everything was in turn dealt with in these extraordinary documents, from the highest affairs of State, such as the reasons for Spain's desertion of, and return to, the League of Nations, down to quite private matters, such as the Dictator's motives for breaking off with his *fiancée*, or the explanation of his appearing in public with a black eye. Such refreshing simplicity was charming in so exalted a personage.

Nor did De Estella, in spite of the stern attitude he took towards disturbers of law and order, ever incur the reproach of being sanguinary. Even the rigour he professed against the politicians was mitigated in practice, and, although many persons suffered by fines, exile, or dismissal, as well as arbitrary arrest, no blood was shed by the Dictator's orders, except that of criminals. The death of an artillery lieutenant and of a sergeant at Pamplona during a rebellion of the Artillery Corps were noteworthy exceptions. Where De Estella failed was in conciliation. But this again was a trait of pure *españolismo*, and, although his constant spurning of his adversaries, and the insults he hurled at them while the censorship prevented them from reply, seemed to some eyes as hitting below the belt, it was but the repetition of the traditional attitude of the "top dog" in Spanish political struggles. It embittered the Dictator's relations with the political parties, and especially with the classes representing progress under liberal ideals, and the Constitutionalists, who could never forgive the opprobrium he heaped on Parliamentarism and upon the Constitution that had never had a fair chance. But even these adversaries, however much they loathed the Dictator and his methods, willingly admitted his good intentions.

POLICY IN MOROCCO

THE HEALING OF A GREAT SORE

Whichever of De Estella's positive achievements in foreign politics, financial reorganization, system of economics, or military reform may eventually rank highest in the judgment of history, it is probable that the greatest benefit he conferred on his countrymen—and the one they certainly most appreciated—was the solution of the Moroccan question in both its military and its political aspects. Morocco had been for many years like a cannon ball painfully chained to the feet of the nation. Its weight clogged the entire administration, and there was hardly a family in the land but paid unwilling tribute in blood and treasure to the unpopular war against the Moors. When, therefore, Abdel Krim was finally vanquished, and the nation could breathe freely once more, genuine gratitude towards the man who had saved the nation from such torment and stanched a bleeding wound was felt by all Spaniards. The homecoming conqueror preferred a mere decoration, which was in substance a bar to the Cruz Laureada won for bravery in Morocco 30 years before, and this modesty endeared him to the nation at a moment when they were ready to give him anything, for it was a typical trait of Spanish *desprendimiento*, the fitting gesture for a son of Spain, whether a grandee or a simple *caballero*. And De Estella was both, for among the many personal marks of the King's favour which were conferred on him was the right to remain covered in his Majesty's presence.

De Estella's policy in Morocco illustrates several typical traits of his character: his courage, resourcefulness, and especially his opportunism. It falls into two periods. At first the Dictator, conscious of the intolerable drain on the nation caused by the campaign, and rebuffed in his claim of "Tangier for Spain" (a possible compensation), had but one thought: how to reduce commitments and even withdraw altogether. Abandoning Sheshawen and a large zone of territory in Yebala and a smaller zone in the Melilla district, the Army was ordered to effect a strategic retreat to a base line near the coast. Realizing that disaster might overtake the troops during this movement, Primo de Rivera went to Morocco and assumed command, leaving Admiral Magaz to take care of affairs at home.

By December, 1924, the retreat was successfully ended, though with grievous loss, and De Estella returned to the Peninsula, his outlook towards Morocco completely changed. He realized that there was a winning card to play if liaison could be established with the French. Abdel Krim obligingly played into his hands by fiercely attacking the French. A joint campaign ensued, in which the final move was supplied by the daring Spanish disembarcation at Alhucemas Bay, to lead which—other generals having refused—De Estella returned to Morocco. By October 1, 1925, Adjir was in flames and Abdel Krim a fugitive, Spain's situation in Africa had been retrieved, and a new era begun, with international as well as national consequences. Our Correspondent in Morocco, writing in September, 1926, summed up this achievement:—

When in October, 1923, De Estella took over the Presidency of the Directory, the Spanish zone in Morocco was in a state of complete disorganization and the Spanish Army in its outlying posts was threatened with disaster. He decided to withdraw all the Spanish forces to bases near the coast, a policy that seemed to deprive the Army of its legitimate claim to wipe out the humiliation of its defeat in 1921. It was a wise, even a necessary, policy, and has been completely successful. Nothing but his courage, his energy, his untiring devotion, could have carried it through. The year of withdrawal was succeeded by a year of brilliant achievement, and the adventurous but successful landing at Alhucemas in September, 1925, was followed by the victories of 1926.

His policy stands fully vindicated. He saved the Spanish cause in Morocco. He has accomplished more than this. He has completely changed the relations between the Spaniards and the Moors in the occupied regions of the Spanish zone. He has stamped out the indiscipline which existed among certain Spanish regimants, and put an end to the reprisals that added so largely to the horrors of this war. He has rendered friendly relations possible between Moor and Spaniard. Spain will know how to thank him for what he has done for her in Morocco. For what he has accomplished for civilization and the honour of Europe and Christianity, the whole world should be grateful.

"COUNTRY, RELIGION, MONARCHY"

A leader of men in the field, De Estella also showed that he could choose faithful collaborators in the administrative sphere. When the Military Directory gave way to a Cabinet, his selection of Ministers was justified by years of fruitful work in common. "Country, Religion, Monarchy," was the motto De Estella gave to the Patriotic Union he founded to secure his succession. It was his own motto as Dictator, for to serve his country, the Catholic religion, and the monarchy was his constant endeavour. That the Church and his King gave him every encouragement is well known. One of his first acts as Dictator was to lead King Alfonso and Queen Victoria to the steps of the Papal Throne, where they and he received a special blessing.

Royal intervention several times saved the Dictatorship, notably during the revolts of artillery officers in September, 1926, and in February, 1929. These rebellions were caused by a decision to abolish the old-established rule of promotion by seniority in the Artillery Corps, and to introduce advancement by merit. It sometimes seemed that relations between the King and the Dictator were strained, but, though differences of opinion must have arisen, they were never allowed to become matters of public knowledge, until, shortly after Christmas, 1929, it became known that the King had refused to sanction a proposal to modify the Constitution by Royal decree without referring to the nation. The difference was composed by the Dictator consenting to defer the matter, but from that moment it seemed that the Dictatorship was moribund. De Estella endeavoured to prepare his retreat by announcing that he would relinquish office within six months, but this only encouraged his enemies to attack more vigorously.

THE KING AND THE DICTATOR

DEMAND FOR RESIGNATION

It may be surmised that De Estella's health was failing, because he soon gave proof of failing powers. First the resignation of the Finance Minister, routed by the serious depression of the peseta, was a heavy blow, because the Dictatorship had pinned its faith to a policy of artificial revalorization. De Estella appointed a new Finance Minister, but in the face of renewed restiveness in financial, university, and military circles, he brusquely decided after working alone all through one night to consult the principal army and naval commanders, 17 in number, whether he should anticipate his announced resignation or not. This was a desperate move, because it took no account of the opinion of the Cabinet, offended the King, and was, moreover, playing into the hands of the Dictator's enemies in the Army, who had succeeded in organizing a serious plot in Andalucia on the lines that had failed in January, 1929, at Valencia. King Alfonso stepped as resolutely into the breach to end the Dictatorship as he acted in raising De Estella to power. When De Estella visited him to explain his action in consulting the Generals and Admirals the King signified his displeasure and accepted the Dictator's resignation at once, asking him to transmit the reins of power to General Berenguer, who at one time had plotted to overthrow the Dictatorship and had been administered disciplinary punishment, but subsequently pardoned and appointed Chief of the King's Military Household.

The change-over was effected without disturbance of any sort. Although offered support from at least one important District Commander, De Estella preferred to take his fall in a sportsmanlike and patriotic manner, however suddenly it came. He retired with dignity, even if in disgrace. Before leaving Spain on a holiday to restore his health he received a last rebuff. Having made a speech at a dinner given him by the Patriotic Union Party promising to remain their chief and leader, he was reminded by the new Premier that he must choose between politics and the Army, because the two were no longer compatible. "To serve Spain until I die" were words used by De Estella in his last note to the nation, but he preferred to serve her in uniform, having not yet attained supreme military rank as Captain-General. With the product of a public subscription, which collected 4,000,000 pesetas, shortly before De Estella's fall from office he paid off old gambling debts and settled some money on his children. He was in Paris on his way to consult specialists in Germany when death overtook him. For six years, four months, and 13 days De Estella laboured incessantly. He was always to be found at his office table surrounded by secretaries, and he remained throughout the main driving wheel of the Dictatorship, for, although he endeavoured to find collaborators, every decision of importance was finally submitted to him.

De Estella was often compared to Mussolini. There is no comparison possible, and had Mussolini been placed in charge in Spain and Primo de Rivera in Italy both would probably utterly have failed. Although history has still to judge the Dictatorship as a whole in the relations between the governor and the governed, and time alone will show if the path along which he constrained Spain to march is for the greater good and glory of the nation, it may at least be affirmed to De Estella's honour that no country could have been served with better intentions by a generous-hearted son.

A CHARACTER SKETCH

The character sketch which Count Keyserling gave in his "Das Spektrum Europas" (1928) is an acute and, on the whole, fair estimate of the man. He says that at his meeting with Marqués de Estella in 1926 he was astonished.

Not only did a *senorito Andaluz* stand before me instead of a harsh Castilian—what he actually resembled was the plump, lady-loving *gendarme* of French vaudeville. . . . I understood at once why it is fundamentally impossible to overthrow Primo: kings and presidents are overthrown, policemen never. And when I saw further not only what delightful mother-wit, but what sturdy common sense and what warmth of heart animated him, I understood something else: I understood why it was just this man, who is damned by all the intellectuals of Spain, whose attitude toward all men of spirit and all things of the spirit has been fantastically stupid, who is perfectly primitive, and, in the last analysis, perfectly unimportant—I understood why it was just this man . . . who has perhaps done more for Spain than most of her rulers for the last 100 years. This judgment stands firm even for the time after the Dictatorship has come to an end; on the basis of the Dictatorship a new Spain, an improvement on the previous Parliamentary country, will become possible—for Primo de Rivera embodies the complementary picture to the eternal Don Quixote. And who is that? The no less eternal Sancho Panza. In a chauffeur age, the latter, as the authentic ruler, is absolutely in the right place. Thus Primo de Rivera, too, belongs to eternal Spain.

M. ROGER

Our Rome Correspondent telegraphs:—

Much sorrow is felt in Rome at the death of M. Jean Roger, Counsellor at the French Embassy to the Quirinal. Recently he underwent an operation, from which he never fully recovered. M. Roger, who was quite recently given the rank of Minister, had spent practically all his diplomatic career in Rome, and had married an Italian lady from the well-known family of Allievi. Few people were better acquainted with the Italian character and with Italian politics, and to come out of his vast and beautiful rooms in the Palazzo Farnese was always to bring away with one a recollection of some shrewd and singularly objective judgment.

The funeral took place at All Saints' Parish Church, Warlingham, Surrey, on Saturday, of Mr. Francis Samuel Huskisson, a great-nephew of Mr. William Huskisson, who was killed at the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway in 1830.

MR. C. D. IM THURN

THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER

Mr. Conrad Donald im Thurn, whose name came into prominent notice two years ago as that of the intermediary through which the famous Zinovieff letter was brought to light, died at 38, Eaton-terrace, S.W.1, on Saturday, after a year's illness.

Mr. im Thurn, who was 47 years of age, was the son of the late Mr. J. C. im Thurn, of the well-known City firm. He was educated at Radley, but ill-health did not permit him after leaving school at once to enter the family firm. During the War, however, he served with Home Forces, and later was seconded for special duty at the War Office. Of recent years he had been engaged in financial business in the City.

Mr. im Thurn's part in the disclosure of the Zinovieff letter, which figured so largely in the General Election of 1924, was first made public in the House of Commons on March 19, 1928. The Labour Party, with Mr. MacDonald as their spokesman, had moved, after the "Francs Case" for a further inquiry into the origin and career of that document. In his reply Mr. Baldwin was able to read a statement by Mr. im Thurn, to whose honesty and patriotism Mr. Baldwin paid tribute, disclosing how a copy of the document reached the Press. Briefly, Mr. im Thurn stated that a business acquaintance in touch with the Communist Party had revealed to him the existence of the document and procured a copy for him. In his disgust at the advocacy of sedition and in his determination not to let the people vote in ignorance for a Treaty with and a loan to its authors, Mr. im Thurn sent a copy to the Foreign Office and to the Press, after an interval sufficient to ensure the security of his informant. He had no regrets, and had had no rewards of any kind. Of the authenticity of the document Mr. im Thurn had at no time any doubt.

Mr. im Thurn married, in 1906, Miss Mabel Brooking. She survives him with one daughter, who is a medical student at University College Hospital, and one son, who is at Stowe School.

The funeral service will be at St. Michael's, Chester-square, to-morrow, at 12 noon, and the burial will be at Butleigh, Somerset. It is requested that there be no mourning and that no flowers be sent.

THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN

The Marquess of Lothian died in Edinburgh yesterday, in his 58th year. For many years he had been in ill-health and had taken no part in public life.

Robert Schomberg Kerr, 10th Marquess of Lothian, was born on March 22, 1874, the third son of the ninth Marquess and Lady Victoria Montagu-Douglas-Scott, eldest daughter of the fifth Duke of Buccleuch. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, he succeeded to the marquisate in January, 1900, and is now succeeded by his cousin, Mr. Philip Henry Kerr, C.H., who is the son of the late Major-General Lord Ralph Kerr, younger brother of the ninth Marquess. Mr. Kerr is secretary to the Rhodes Trust, and was secretary to Mr. Lloyd George during his Premiership from 1916 to 1921.

The funeral will be private.

SIR THOMAS PAXTON

Sir Thomas Paxton, an ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow, died suddenly at his residence, 3, Devonshire-gardens Kelvinside, Glasgow, on Saturday. Last September he met with an accident when he was knocked down by a motor-car, and for two months he was in the Glasgow Western Infirmary suffering from a fractured leg. On Saturday he was sitting by the window at home when he collapsed and died.

By his death Glasgow and the West of Scotland have lost one of their most prominent citizens. Born in Collessie, Fife, in 1860, Sir Thomas came to Glasgow when 16 years of age with little more than the proverbial shilling in his pocket. He joined the police force, but later became interested in lodging-house reform and left the force to put his ideas into practice. His experience in this connexion brought him into contact with General Booth and Lord Rowton, who was interested in the problem as it applied to London, and his advice and experience have been drawn upon by many local authorities at home and abroad. At the same time Sir Thomas had founded and was building up a successful business as a merchant. He first sought public service on the Govan Parish Council, and in 1904 he was elected to the Glasgow Town Council for the Blackfriars Ward. During the 19 years he spent on the Town Council he was not once opposed. He took an active part in the extension of the city boundaries, which brought the burghs of Partick, Govan, and Pollokshaws into Glasgow. During his term of office as Lord Provost, from 1920 to 1923, he acted as civic host to the King and the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York; the Prince and the Duke received from his hands the caskets containing their burgess tickets as Freemen of Glasgow. Sir Thomas received a baronetcy in 1923, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews. His association with the Royal Family did not end with his Lord Provostship, as he visited Buckingham Palace on several occasions afterwards on the invitation of his Majesty, and when he met with his accident six months ago the Prince of Wales was one of the first to inquire about his injuries.

Sir Thomas married, in 1898, Isabel Laird Scott, only daughter of the late Thomas Johnstone, of Glasgow, but leaves no children.

SIR ROBERT HARVEY

Sir Robert Harvey, who died at Falmouth on Friday, had a romantic career as a pioneer of British industry in Chile. Born at Truro in October, 1847, he was educated in that city and took degrees in mining and civil engineering. He subsequently went out as a mining engineer to Bolivia, where he remained for some years, becoming engineer of nitrate works in Peru, and in 1875 engineer-in-chief and inspector-general of the nitrate fields in Tarapacá for the Peruvian Government. During this time he had the curious experience of having his Government changed, for in 1879 the war between Chile and Peru took place, which led to the transfer of the nitrate fields of Tarapacá from Peruvian to Chilean nationality.

Harvey retained his official position during this trying period, and did not resign until 1881. He then became partner with the late Colonel North in the firm of North and Harvey, and a few years later his firm became the centre of a rather remarkable boom in nitrate properties. Until about 1888 the British public knew little about these undertakings, although one or two had been working there for some years. Colonel North came over to England, and through his activities a number of companies was formed to develop the nitrate fields in Tarapacá. The usual experiences of a boom were gone through in regard to these companies, and the reaction was assisted by the premature death of Colonel North, and the only one of those active in this campaign who really developed into importance was Sir Robert Harvey. For a number of years chairman of the Anglo-South American Bank, a chairman of the Nitrate Railways Company, and a director of the Antofagasta and Chilean Railway, he played a great part in the employment of British capital in Chile, and through his intimate knowledge of conditions in that country he was able to perform great services to those companies in which he was interested.

Sir Robert had no small literary taste and often contributed papers and articles on the nitrate industry and Peru to the magazines. As a native of Cornwall, he was greatly interested in the public life of that county and its neighbouring county, Devon, and he had been High Sheriff of both, while he devoted a considerable part of his leisure in later years to the development of agriculture on his estates in those two counties. He was knighted in 1901. Sir Robert had been a widower since that year, but he leaves two sons—Major S. E. Harvey, M.P. for Totnes, and Mr. R. G. Harvey—and one daughter, the wife of Sir Harry Brittain, M.P.

The funeral will be at Harberton, Totnes, on Thursday, leaving Dundridge at 3 p.m. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BLANCHE LADY COVENTRY

Blanche Countess of Coventry died at Croome Court early yesterday morning, only three days after her husband's death. She remained with him in his illness to the last, but within an hour of his death she took to her bed.

Blanche Lady Coventry was the third daughter of the second Earl of Craven, and was married to Lord Coventry in 1885. She was greatly beloved by the tenants of Worcestershire, and was held in the greatest esteem throughout the county and in social circles generally. She shared in many of her husband's activities and played with rare grace and without ostentation the part of Lady Bountiful in her own neighbourhood. She was a good horsewoman, and the story of her escape from death in a leap into a quarry when following the hounds with her husband was again recently related. On their marriage, the tenants had for presentation to Lady Coventry an equestrian portrait. For several reasons the presentation was delayed, but on a memorable day in 1870, the tenants gathered at Croome Court and the picture was handed over amid a display of the cups which the earl's horses had won at race meetings.

The remains of Lady Coventry will be interred to-day with those of her husband in the family vault at Croome Church and the funeral arrangements made for the Earl will be altered in no other respect. The Bishop of Worcester will officiate and the other clergy present will be the Rev. B. W. Allen, rector of Severn Stoke, and the Rev. Hugh P. Bennett, rector of Croome d'Abitot.

MISS CATHERINE SCOTT

Miss Catherine Scott, elder sister of Mr. C. P. Scott, of the *Manchester Guardian*, died on Saturday at her house in Nottingham-place.

Miss Scott was born within sound of Bow bells in 1836, the year before Queen Victoria's accession. The causes to which she chiefly devoted herself were two: the work done by Miss Octavia Hill among the poor of London and that of "Mabys"—the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants—which she made peculiarly her own. It was in 1874 that Catherine Scott offered to help Miss Hill in her special work of managing dwellings for the working classes. She was given some instruction in the methods and was put in control of Walmer-street and Walmer-place, which lie behind the Samaritan Hospital in Marylebone-road.

But although this work was a great satisfaction to her during many years, her interest in the work of "Mabys" was even greater. The work of the association in the East End—that is, in Poplar and Stepney—was superintended by Miss Scott, and the day came when the council were able to congratulate her on over 50 years of service.

In 1892 the opportunity occurred of establishing a training home for girls belonging to "Mabys" who were too dull or feeble-minded to maintain themselves in domestic service, but who by training or care might be rendered able to support themselves. A house at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, was offered on liberal terms, and thus Scott House began its useful career. It was given Miss Scott's name, as she was chiefly responsible for its maintenance and management. In 1922 the association were able to purchase it, and the council wrote to her thanking her for the "years of constant care and good management" which made this possible. It was one only of the tributes to a lifetime of social service. In December, 1925, a number of friends and admirers joined to present her with her portrait, which was hung in Scott House, "in token of widely felt gratitude for the noble qualities of her long service as a guardian of the poor and her enduring work for the M.A.B.Y.S."

SIR VILLIERS FORSTER

Lord Charnwood writes:—

May I add a postscript to your notice of the late Sir Villiers Forster (affectionately known as Frankie Forster)?

The men who for many years successfully keep going the less famous hunts, which exist for local needs, do a real public service requiring considerable ability. Some of them, like Henry Deacon of the H.H. (not, I hope, yet forgotten), have been men of great talent, and perhaps most of them have been (for they belong rather to the past) in their own original ways notable characters. Forster, being a relative of Eldon, was also a relation of Surtees, and in two ways he resembled Mr. Jorrocks. He had, unashamedly, no taste for riding, and knew every gate in the country-side better than he knew a horse, though I suppose his knowledge of bounds and success in breeding them was unsurpassed. And, with plenty of dignity when he wanted it, he liked for most of his time to assume a character of comedy, keeping his field and the farmers in hand with a ceaseless flow of chaff, often exceedingly candid, and always as friendly if not quite so witty as Deacon's.

But akin as he was to Surtees (and to Jorrocks) he was also the son of Gladstone's friend, delighting in reminiscences of Mr. G.; and the loyal old boy of a great classical school, Westminster. Incidentally he knew French, and France, where he yachted every summer, extraordinarily well. He took pleasure and could give back pleasure in the company of men of letters or of distinction in pursuits far different from his own. He was a keen and respected magistrate; his penetrating judgment of men and of affairs made him valuable in local public life; and he displayed on occasion an effective and dignified, somewhat old-fashioned, power of public speech. In one relation, that of husband to a wife who was much older than he, and long an invalid, some of us knew that he showed rare devotion and unselfishness. Many (such as myself, who, as a newcomer then among strangers, recall days when he and I were the only Liberals who hunted with the South Staffordshire) will remember him always as one whose friendship never failed through long years. "Would I were with him wheresoe'er he be."

MAJOR-GENERAL H. STRACEY

Major-General Henry Stracey, who formerly commanded the Scots Guards and the South London District, died at Brighton on Saturday, at the age of 90.

Major-General Stracey was the second son of Sir Henry Stracey, Bt., M.P., and was educated privately. During his long military career he was Superintendent of Gymnasia from 1860 to 1872, regimental adjutant of the Scots Guards in 1876, and from 1880 to 1882 Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay. He served with the Nile and Suakim Expeditions of 1885, being mentioned in dispatches, and commanded a brigade at both Queen Victoria's Jubilee processions. He originated, it was claimed, the military cyclists and the Military Tournament, and also the distinction for Volunteers of 20 years' service. Major-General Stracey was the author of a once well-known manual, "Stracey's Battalion Drill," which ran through six editions. He had served on the committee of the Carlton Club since 1893.

DR. K. J. P. ORTON

Dr. Kennedy Joseph Previté Orton, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University College of North Wales, died at his residence in Bangor yesterday in his 58th year. Dr. Orton, who was the son of the Rev. W. P. Orton, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and Heidelberg. Mrs. Orton is at present visiting her son in India, where he holds a railway appointment.

DR. J. W. L. SPENCE

Dr. John Webster Lowther Spence, the radiologist, died at Edinburgh on Saturday. He was associated with Dr. Röntgen in his early investigation of X-rays, and was one of the founders of the Radiological Department of Edinburgh Infirmary. In 1916 Dr. Spence lost his right arm, and only recently he underwent an operation on his left hand. The Carnegie Hero Fund Trustees awarded him an annuity for his service to humanity.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL BIENAIME

FORMER CHIEF OF FRENCH NAVAL STAFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 16

The death is announced of Admiral Bienaimé, formerly Chief of the French Naval General Staff, in his 87th year.

Born in Paris on February 26, 1843, Amédée Pierre Leonard Bienaimé entered the Naval College in 1859 and saw active service in Morocco and elsewhere. In the Franco-Prussian War he was in command of a company of marine-fusiliers and took part in the defence of Paris, being posted at the fort of Ivry. Later on he took part in the Tongking Expedition, and again saw active service in Madagascar. As rear-admiral he held the posts of Chief of Staff at Toulon and Chief of Staff of the Mediterranean Squadron, and became vice-admiral in 1900.

After a two years' command at the Ecole Supérieure he received his appointment as Chief of the Naval General Staff. He also held the posts of Maritime Prefect at Lorient and Toulon. In the last capacity he had the misfortune, in company with Rear-Admiral Ravel, to come under the displeasure of the Government of M. Combes in connexion with the publication of certain documents traced to the office of the Toulon Maritime Prefecture. Both officers were relieved of their duties, and Admiral Bienaimé then retired. The severity of the Government's action was much condemned at the time on the ground that the inquiry failed to show that the officers had any knowledge of the matter, and it was openly said that they had been judged on secret dossiers.

Admiral Bienaimé thereafter accepted an offer to stand as candidate for a Paris constituency and was elected by a large majority, the contest having assumed the character of a protest against personal espionage on naval and military officers under the régime of M. Combes. He took an active part in the discussion of naval affairs for some years, but gradually abandoned active politics and lived in retirement in Paris. He was a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Lord Chancellor has made the following presentation, by lapse:—The Rev. E. J. WHITE, rector of Orwell, Diocese of Ely, to the rectory of Harlton, in the same diocese.

The Rev. A. C. FREEMAN, vicar of St. Asaph, Birmingham, has been appointed organizing secretary for the National Society in the Midlands district in succession to the Rev. F. A. C. Yonens.

The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. G. H. W. WARWICK, priest-in-charge of St. Peter, Dalry, to the vicarage of St. Jude, South Shields, vacant by the cession of the Rev. J. McGill.

The Rev. L. J. LIGHTBODY, who for the last five years has been curate-in-charge of St. Paul's, Crawley Ridge, Camberley, has accepted the offer of the vicarage of Ottershaw, near Chertsey.

The benefice of Woolacombe, vacant by the death of the Rev. L. J. Shadwell, has been offered by the Bishop of Exeter to the Rev. D. G. SARTEL, vicar of Exminster, who has accepted it.

NOTES

Prebendary Gough's address at the Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, on "Christian Martyrdom Under the Soviets" will be given at 12.45 p.m. to-day.

Canon Talbot Easter will preach on "Religious Persecution," at St. Edmund's, Lombard-street, on Wednesday, at 1.10 p.m.

LENT ORDINATIONS

DIOCESAN LISTS

The following ordination services were held yesterday, in each case by the Bishop in the Cathedral of his diocese, except where it is otherwise stated:—

YORK

In St. Clement's Church, York:—

DEACON.—F. J. Newth, B.A., Keble College, Oxford, and Cuddesdon Theol. Coll. (licensed to St. Mary, Bishophill Senior, York).

PRIESTS.—R. G. Hooper, of Dorchester Missionary College; M. N. Davidson, B.A., Christ's Coll., Cambridge, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge (for the Colonies).

LONDON

By the Bishop of Stepney, acting as Commissary for the Bishop of London, in the Parish Church of Christ Church, Spitalfields.

DEACONS.—Sarle, G. C., Handley Hall, Spitalfields (licensed to the curacy of Christ Church, Spitalfields); Fraser, M., Handley Hall, Spitalfields (to St. Paul, Upper Holloway); Gardner, C. E., Handley Hall, Spitalfields (to All Souls, Harlesden); Hardy, A. R., Handley Hall, Spitalfields (to All Saints, Edmonton); Jackson, J., Handley Hall, Spitalfields (to St. Peter, Islington); Kingsley, P. V., King's College, London, and Handley Hall, Spitalfields (to St. Barnabas, Holloway); Simpson, E. H., Handley Hall, Spitalfields (to St. Matthias, Poplar); Skinner, S. E., Handley Hall, Spitalfields (to All Hallows, Bromley-by-Bow); Wain, R. D., Handley Hall, Spitalfields (to St. Paul, Clerkenwell).

The sermon was preached by Prebendary H. W. Hinde, vicar of Islington.

The Gospel was read by Mr. V. H. Simpson.

BRISTOL

In the Parish Church of Temple, otherwise Holy Cross, Bristol.

DEACONS.—Brown, A., B.A., Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, and Bishop Wilson's Theol. Coll. (to Kingswood); Rhase, S., a Literate (to St. Augustine, Swindon).

PRIEST.—Martyn, C. W., L.Th., St. Paul's Theol. Coll., Grahamstown (by commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the Colonies).

Gospeller.—Mr. Allan Brown.

Preacher.—Canon J. F. D. Stephens, rector of Christian Malford.

CHELMSFORD

The Bishop of Barking, acting under a Commission from the Bishop of Chelmsford, in the parish church of St. Luke, Victoria Docks.

DEACONS.—Bishop, J., B.A., St. John's Coll., Durham Univ. (to Emmanuel, Forest Gate); Cross, F. H., B.A., Univ. of Birmingham and Kelham Theol. Coll. (to St. Matthew, Victoria Docks).

DEACON.—By Letters Dimissory from the Bishop of Rochester.—Phillips, J. E., B.A., Emmanuel Coll., Camb., and Ridley Hall, Camb. (to St. John the Evangelist, Penge).

PRIESTS.—Coulter, B. C., Associate of King's Coll., London, and St. Stephen's House, Oxford; Rayman, J. K., London Coll. of Divinity.

The Gospeller was Mr. F. H. Cross.

The preacher was the Rev. W. G. Downie, vicar of All Saints', Grays.

CHESTER

DEACON.—Jones, E. R., B.A., St. Chad's Coll., Durham Univ. (to St. Paul, Tranmere).

PRIESTS.—Steele, J. W., St. Aidan's Coll., Birkenhead; Thomas, E. O. A., M.A., Keble Coll., Oxford, and Wells Theol. Coll.

The Gospel was read by Mr. E. B. Jones and the sermon was preached by the Rev. P. A. Miller, vicar of Waverham.

LICHFIELD

PRIESTS.—Ainsworth, H. A., B.A., Keble Coll., Oxford, and Cuddesdon Theol. Coll.; Wheeldon, C. B., Salisbury Theol. Coll.

Preacher.—The Rev. W. J. H. Davidson, vicar of St. Leonard, Bilston.

MANCHESTER

DEACONS.—Richards, D. I. T., B.A., St. David's Coll., Lampeter (to St. Luke, Miles Platting); Thomas, G. E., B.A., St. Aidan's Coll., Birkenhead (to St. John, Pendlebury).

ST. DAVID'S

DEACONS.—D. Ll. Jones, B.A., St. David's Coll., Lampeter, and St. Michael's Theol. Coll., Llandaff (to the curacy of Cymmmman).

PRIESTS.—J. R. George, B.A., St. David's Coll., Lampeter; J. D. Griffiths, Lic. Div., St. David's Coll., Lampeter; D. Jenkins, B.A., Univ. Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth, and St. Michael's Theol. Coll., Llandaff; J. Jenkins, St. Michael's Theol. Coll., Llandaff; J. E. G. Williams, B.Sc., Univ. Coll., Swansea, and St. Michael's Theol. Coll., Llandaff.

The preacher was the Rev. E. W. Williamson, Warden of St. Michael's Theol. Coll., Llandaff.

SH

Agriculture

STORE CATTLE

SUPPLIES SCARCE AND DEAR

POSSIBILITIES IN CALF REARING

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The prediction that store cattle would be scarce and dear for the coming grazing season promises to be realized. The demand and prices experienced at a few early sales not only pointed to fulfilment of the common prophecy but even exceeded the boldest computations. The figures paid for good, fresh store animals from 12 to 18 months old ran as high as £17, and newly weaned calves made £11 or more, and other ages in proportion. These prices were for black polled cattle, but the rates and the competition were indicative of what is likely to obtain generally between now and the stocking of the pastures. The buoyancy of the store cattle market is a fortunate circumstance for the breeders of cattle, for it assures them of a generous reward for their efforts to supply a market that usually pays liberally for what it wants.

Of course, much will depend upon the breeding and condition of the stock offered. In times of scarcity graziers have difficulty in discriminating as finely as they would wish in the selection of store cattle, but, whatever the trade or the supply, it pays to present the best grades. This can be done with reasonable certainty only when the animals are the offspring of the right class of parent stock. The "scrub" bull, about which so much is heard, and from which good-class offspring is not to be expected, is to be avoided as unfailingly futile by the farmer who aims at breeding the class of animal that will serve him and the ultimate buyer to advantage. It is contrary to all the accepted principles of heredity and the teaching of experience to proceed as if sires of any description would suit sound economic purposes. The scrub bull must be eschewed by all who intend or hope to produce the class of store animal that will be of real service to the industry.

STUDYING THE MARKETS

The first step is to study the markets and the classes and ages of animals they require. Having surveyed the trading centres, the next proceeding is to examine carefully the circumstances of the farm and locality. The breeding of store cattle can seldom be made an exclusive pursuit; it is hardly strong enough to stand on its own legs, and, therefore, like many other branches of the husbandry, it is better conducted in conjunction with other pursuits, say as a branch of dairying or the breeding and maturing of cows for the dairying districts. Calves can be reared with small allowances of milk, but the supply of calves for rearing is dependent on the herds of cows in which calves are born. The rearing of calves may be conducted, and often is conducted, as something quite apart from dairying, but the youngsters to be reared are often difficult to procure of the right descent and type. That is a defect that can usually be brought home to the dairy farmer, the man who cares only for the saleable milk he can induce his cows to yield at the moment, and who foresees no possibility of scarcity of good cows to replace those which must be drafted out periodically as having served their time in the herd.

This class of intensive dairy farmer, usually found in proximity to large consuming centres, may be a welcome buyer of good dairy heifers and cows, but he would contribute substantially to the security of his own position, and to the stability of the broader industry, if he were to devote more attention to the bulls he uses and the calves he breeds. He may, as is asserted, look upon calves as a necessary evil, but if he were to use the right type of bull, and in this way breed calves of greater possibilities of profitable development, he would add a revenue of appreciable importance to himself and render a service of significance to others. Whether or not legislation is ever to be invoked to make him change his methods is as yet uncertain, but he can effectively safeguard himself against interference of the kind by taking voluntary action to make his position secure against the control he would resent, and which no one wishes to impose unnecessarily upon him.

BIDDING FOR CALVES

The stockowner who is indifferent regarding the class of bull he uses is an impediment to progress in the breeding of better grazing cattle, but there are other factors to consider in framing any scheme for raising the standard quality of store stock, as well as in increasing the number. It is a waste of time and money to rear calves of defective descent, but, without proper organization for the selection and distribution of calves suitable for rearing, little can be done to rectify the existing deficiency of young commercial animals. Any of the local markets will supply evidence in abundance as to the need for drastic organization. In the present state of things, farmers and butchers compete for the calves on offer, and usually the butchers out-bid the buyers of "weaners" when the most attractive youngsters are in question. When the buyers of veal calves have satisfied if their requirements, the farmers seeking calves to rear have to take what is left, and in this way we fail to make the most of such opportunities as exist for procuring calves suitable to carry on into maturer ages.

If Sir William Haldane's predictions are fulfilled, the rearing of suitable cattle will in time be even more important than it is now. The country will be the stronger in every sense if it can be made more self-sufficient in meat and milk, and, whatever happens, indifference regarding the cattle industry would be a disastrous attitude to assume. As a preliminary to real and lasting improvement in the production of larger numbers of better young cattle, it would be wise to study the facilities that exist and are necessary for bringing breeders and buyers of calves for rearing purposes into more direct contact. At the moment there are probably fewer willing to undertake the somewhat exacting work of rearing calves than would be adequate to raise a sufficiency for normal requirements; but, if arrangements could be made for procuring calves of a responsive character, possibly a larger number would be induced to devote increased attention to the production of animals that would in due course bring an appropriate return for the trouble and labour involved. The scarcity of store cattle of a good class is unmistakable, and every effort should be made to repair the deficiency; but something much more comprehensive than the registration of bulls will be necessary to effect what is demanded, and to establish a position of security and stability worthy of the country.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

A MINISTRY OF HEALTH ORDER

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

A prominent subject of discussion in agricultural circles during the last week or two has been the intervention of the Ministry of Health in the matter of showing animals from Grade A (T.T.) herds. The Ministry of Health has never either much sympathy with or knowledge of farming affairs, and this latest action, which, if it be persisted in, must both hamper and discourage home production of dairy produce as compared with imported articles, has very properly and warrantably aroused strong resentment. That the Department should be mindful of the health and welfare of consumers is all very well, but there are duties to producers also, and, if exacting and costly conditions are to be imposed upon home producers, justice demands that similar restrictions should be enforced upon the production of commodities that come into our markets to compete with the native products. It has been argued that this country has no power to intervene in overseas sources of production, but if the different pursuits are to be crushed at home by the imposition of conditions of peculiar stringency, the nation will be made increasingly dependent upon imported supplies of articles that are supposed to be so exceptionally susceptible to dangerous contamination that home herds and dairies must be surrounded by precautions of an impracticable nature. The new order regarding the showing of cows from herds producing a certain grade of milk is, to say the least, premature. The time may come when compliance with measures of the kind may be less irksome and less unjust, but at the present time the result of rules of the type suggested can be only to restrict progress towards improvement and to discourage home production.

HOME AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

The inference to be drawn from the hasty and ill-considered action of the Ministry of Health is that British herds and British dairy produce are inferior to those on the Continent. No one who has studied Continental conditions on the spot, and understands the management of cattle, will support this implied depreciation of our herds and produce. In this case it is the herds that are immediately affected, and the point round which the irritation centres is the tuberculin test. If the Ministry of Health believes that the passing of the tuberculin test is necessary to the production of sound milk, consistency demands that it should prohibit the importation of milk, butter, and cheese from countries in which the herds are not tested, or have not withstood the test. It is common for our departments to be more lenient to oversea competitors than to our own farmers in matters of the kind, but, if this lopsided interference be continued, our unequalled show system will be impaired and our dairy farmers, as well as our leading agricultural societies, will be seriously and, it is believed, needlessly irritated and restricted in their respective spheres.

UNEQUAL WHEAT CROPS

Correspondents write of many patchy wheat crops on the heavier soils in the Midlands. The winter has favoured the lighter lands, and in most of the areas where porous soils prevail wheat is remarkably strong and forward. Indeed, it looks as if the eating down of the plant by sheep would have to be resorted to as a corrective to the "winter proud" condition that is prejudicial to prolific bearing. The practice of running sheep over young wheat of excessive luxuriance is of long standing, and is at once less expensive and more effective than possible alternative measures in cases of the kind. It has been stated that the yield of grain can be improved by scything the tops of the forward crops before the ear is formed, but this is a laborious and costly process. It is better, where the need exists, to drive the flocks over the fields at an earlier stage and serve the double purpose of consolidating the ground and removing the abnormal growth of plant. The occupiers of strong land will not be troubled in this way this season, and will be thankful if the surviving plant be thick enough and sufficiently strong to ensure moderate production in harvest.

ROTATION HAY CROPS

Rotation hay crops will be short of the normal in acreage this year, especially in the southern and eastern counties. There may also be a deficiency of yield per acre, for the circumstances that curtailed the area have operated against heavy production in the surviving fields. The reason for the low acreages of clovers, mixed seeds, and other short-term hay crops is the intense drought of last spring and summer. The young seeds had a hard struggle in their early stages in April and May, but in many cases the fine tilth and the shelter of the corn crops enabled them to make a fair, if not a robust, growth. The cereal harvest revealed quite a good proportion of living plants of clovers and grasses, but they were weakly and proved to be unable to withstand the trials of the autumn drought and strong sunshine. A few weeks after the corn crops were cleared it became apparent that most of the plants would succumb, and there was no useful alternative to ploughing them down and recropping the land. In a number of cases this drastic course was deferred in the hope that it would be unnecessary, but the fact that the plough can sometimes be seen at work on what should have been young "seeds" shows that expectations have not always been realized. Every field of the kind ploughed now will aggravate a deficiency that under the best conditions would have been serious alike as regards rotation hay and grass and clover seed for next year. The immediate loss to the farmer is considerable, for he has lost the seed sown last spring, the expected and wanted hay crop has failed him, and he has to incur the additional outlay of re-ploughing and sowing the land—with a cereal crop which will probably be of no great value.

LAMBING IN GRASSLAND FLOCKS

Lambing has been greatly favoured in weather conditions this year, and the result is a low death-rate among both ewes and lambs. The only murmur, scarcely amounting to a grumble, one hears is that singles are more than mormally plentiful, especially in grassland flocks. This peculiarity of the season, if it can be so described, causes no surprise, but is rather a confirmation of the belief that the state of the ewes and the pastures on which they are running at the mating period largely determines the fall of lambs in the spring. Last autumn keep was scarce and succulent herbage almost entirely absent when the rams were with the ewes, so that, on their own reasoning, flockmasters could not have expected a prolific lambing season. They are complaining now, it should be understood, of the dearth of doubles, but are merely remarking with characteristic complacency upon the fulfilment, however regrettable, of their anticipations. But the fine weather, the bite of fresh grass to encourage the flow of milk, and the robust health of the lambs go far to make good the deficiency of numbers.

LORD COVENTRY'S HEREFORDS

No owner of pure-bred live stock took a keener personal part in the management of his animals than the late Lord Coventry. His prominence in the world of sport is widely known, but his work as a farmer and a breeder of Hereford cattle is less generally recognized, for the reason that it has not appealed in the same sense to the popular mind. Those familiar with the late peer's activities as a farmer will ever remember with appreciation and pride the close association of the owner with the management of the Croome Court herd. From the time he established the herd in 1875, Lord Coventry took an active share in the work connected with the direction and supervision of its affairs. It is recalled that the entry forms for the Royal and other shows were usually filled in in his lordship's own writing, and the herd, after a distinguished existence covering half a century—an exceptional record of unchanged ownership—was dispersed in 1925 only on account of the owner's inability longer to look after its registration and general management. He was a frequent and a successful exhibitor at the leading shows, and it was as seldom as possible that he was not present to follow the judging or to examine the exhibits afterwards.

IWERNE BERKSHIRE PIGS

The auction sale of the Berkshire pigs at Iwerne Minster, Blandford, Dorset, on Wednesday next, marks the first of the dispersion sales of the valuable stock owned by the late Mr. James Ismay. The herd of Berkshires is of exceptional merit. The breeding is select, and the type true and attractive, while the fecundity of the sows has long been a notable characteristic. Supporters of the popular Berkshire greatly appreciated the benefit to the breed that resulted from Mr. Ismay's association with them in promoting its welfare. The uniform excellence of his breeding herd was long a distinguishing feature of the Iworne Minster farms.

PUBLICATIONS

The Year-Book of Agricultural Co-Operation, edited by the Horace Plunkett Foundation (Routledge, price 10s. 6d.), is a comprehensive record of progress along various lines towards realization of the ideals formed by Sir Horace Plunkett and supported by distinguished colleagues. Sir Horace continues his efforts to improve the position of agriculture in many countries, and it is important that those interested in work and developments of this character should procure copies of this book and keep themselves in touch with the progress made and the plans devised for further enlargement of the scheme. Every part of the United Kingdom is represented in the list of contributors, and the contents cover pretty well every section of the industry; while records of the work in progress in many other countries also are included. Essex County Farmers' Union Year Book (Corn Exchange, Chelmsford, 2s. 6d.) maintains a high standard of merit, and readers will be able to make themselves acquainted with leading features of Essex farming and conditions by a study of its pages. Toogood's Farm Seed Book for 1930 (Southampton) has come to hand, and its pages contain much of importance to farmers at a time when the selection of seeds is receiving attention.

The Agricultural Wages Board has made an Order giving effect to the decision of the Monmouthshire Committee fixing minimum and overtime rates of wages. Copies of the Order may be obtained from the Secretary, Agricultural Wages Board, 7, Whitehall-place, S.W.1.

ARTIFICIAL CHICKEN REARING

BATTERY SYSTEM ON TRIAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The battery system of brooding, as practised in America, which was described in *The Times* of June 3 last, has in the course of a few months become a popular subject for discussion among poultry-breeders, and has already been installed upon a large number of poultry farms. The principle of battery brooding, though revolutionary, is not a novelty, for operations varying only in detail have been reported in Europe for 20 or 30 years; but American breeders deserve credit for developing the system on a commercial basis, and until actual experience enables us to estimate its merits and defects (if any) in this country it is interesting to examine the conclusions of capable observers in the United States.

It has been said that the battery system, which is so radically different from any other method of chicken rearing, was adopted by proprietors of the large hatcheries in America to enable them to deal with the chickens for which they could not find an immediate sale; and it appears to have been assumed in some quarters that it could only be regarded as an emergency method. That, however, is not the view of Professor Willard C. Thompson, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who, as the first director of our own National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, enjoys the confidence of British poultry-keepers. Having operated the battery system for two seasons, Professor Thompson is in a position to express some definite conclusions, while emphasizing the enormous amount of practical knowledge which has still to be gleaned concerning this method of brooding chicks. But in the American *Everybody's Poultry Magazine* he sums up the present stage of development in the form of replies to numerous questions, more particularly the question as to whether the battery system has come to stay and whether it is commercially practicable and economical.

To be effective a brooding system must supply the essential requirements of chickens during the critical stage, and Professor Thompson is emphatic on the point that, so far as the supply of heat is concerned, the battery system is sound in principle and practical in nature, and that it makes satisfactory provision for the feeding and watering of the growing chicks. He lays special stress upon the point that food and water vessels are hung outside the cages, so that food and water are supplied to the chicks in as nearly perfect a state of cleanliness as possible, while the risk of disease through contamination is greatly reduced. Another important point is that all droppings fall through the wire cloth floors into a tray beneath, so that chicks are completely removed from possible contact with droppings, thereby reducing the danger of infection and facilitating control of coccidiosis, bacillary white diarrhœa, and other chicken diseases.

With regard to exercise, Professor Thompson pertinently asks just how much exercise chickens need, and how this amount may compare with that which they will take if they have the chance. At any rate, he takes the view that if the battery compartment is not overloaded, and the numbers are reduced progressively as the chickens grow, the matter of sufficient exercise will take care of itself. This, however, is a question which may be reserved until we see the effect upon battery-reared chicks in later life. On other points the battery system compares favourably with any other method of rearing, and the general verdict seems to be that it is a great labour saver and an efficient brooder for certain uses. At any rate, the New Jersey Station has successfully demonstrated the raising of chickens to broiler age (eight or nine weeks); but no attempt has been made to rear pullets to maturity. That, it may be assumed, would be carrying the purpose of the battery brooder too far, for, although individuals have adapted the battery system to the accommodation of laying stock, the majority of poultry-keepers will be more interested in its effectiveness in rearing through the delicate stage of chickenhood.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

PARTICIPATION OF JAPAN

Japan has signified her intention of sending delegates to the World Poultry Congress, which will be held at the Crystal Palace in July, and the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Agricultural Department of the Imperial University of Tokyo will contribute the results of latter-day research. Ten papers have been submitted by Japanese scientists, some of which are of special interest to the poultry industry at large. One deals with the proteid value of the soya bean as a food for poultry, while others treat of disinfection as a remedy or preventive for coccidiosis, and the economic value of the ordinary farm flock. A paper dealing with the preparation and cooking of poultry describes the "sukiyaki" or "torinabe" method, in which a boned and dressed fowl is served direct from the cooking vessel.

The Ministry of Agriculture has taken the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, for the registration of delegates and members of the Congress on Monday, July 21, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; and the official reception to delegates will take place at Lancaster House in the evening of the same day, which precedes the opening day of the Congress. Delegates and members will be supplied with a portfolio containing the papers to be read at the Congress, arranged in their proper categories, with summaries in English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian.

"SOMEBODY FLEECING AGRICULTURE"

T.U.C. CHAIRMAN'S VIEW

Speaking at a South Wales and west country agricultural conference at Bristol on Saturday, Mr. JOHN BEARD, chairman of the Trades Union Congress, said he did not agree that tariff reform or Empire free trade would benefit the present agricultural position, which was a disgrace to the nation. He invited farmers to consider with the workers the question of national buying of wheat and the control of prices. That would be better than subsidies. Agriculture was now suffering because somebody was fleecing it, and this could only be stopped by cooperation. If the country could not allow the agricultural industry to go to the devil, and if other people had failed to solve the problem, the Labour Government must not admit failure.

Two thousand agriculturists, meeting at Cupar, Fife, on Saturday, passed resolutions protesting against the importation of foreign cereals and potatoes, and asking for co-ordinated action by agricultural bodies to direct national attention to the need for immediate action. LORD ELGIN said they had to push open the market door and not try to build up a protective wall round them. The Government could do little. Agriculturists must go out for, and even anticipate, public wants. If the public wanted watery potatoes instead of the present sound potatoes in Fife, let the farmers produce watery potatoes. If the public was determined to have immature food like baby beef, &c., farmers must produce it. That was better than crying to the Government for protection.

At a demonstration of farmers and farm workers at Stranraer on Saturday, LORD STAIR declared they were not asking for presents, bounties, doles, or charity, but for fair treatment. Resolutions were passed demanding Government action to stop the free import of foreign and subsidized products.

At a meeting of the Bedfordshire Chamber of Agriculture on Saturday, COLONEL ROUSE, president, said that whenever the suggestion was made that wheat prices should be stabilized the inevitable reply was that food would be dearer. He suggested, therefore, that they should stabilize the price of the loaf, say, at 9d., and then lay it down that the loaf should contain a sufficient amount of British-grown flour to warrant farmers getting a price that would enable them to grow wheat for the sake of the nation.

DISPERSAL SALE OF STOCK

On behalf of Messrs. Drakes and Ward Messrs. Dickinson and Davy, in conjunction with Messrs. Parish, Stafford Walter and Bell, held a dispersal sale of live and dead farm stock at The Hallgarth Farm, Thimbleby, Lincolnshire, on Thursday. The offering included a herd of pure-bred Lincoln Red Shorthorns; these numbered about 60 head, the best price being 30 guineas, given by Mr. E. S. Tansley, of Sutton-on-Sea, for Brackenborough Violet 6th, a five-year-old cow. Among the sheep the leading price was £6 3s. per head for pure-bred Hampshire ewes with lambs.

At the annual spring store stock sale at Sittingbourne, conducted by Messrs. F. Austen Bensted and Sons on Thursday, there were 5,500 Kent and half-bred ewe and wether tegs and two-year-old sheep penned, and a good all-round trade was experienced, prices showing a decided upward tendency.

BEST SOILS FOR FRUIT TREES

A COMPLEX PROBLEM

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

So many inquiries on fruit soils have been made recently that it is evident the subject is exciting interest. The inquiries usually are of the following types:—(*a*) What is the best soil for fruit growing? or (*b*) which soils should be chosen for top fruits and which for soft fruits? It would be possible to give an answer in general terms, such as that wet clays and coarse sands are unsuitable; but that the loams are suitable. This, broadly, is correct, but deals with the subject very superficially, for not all loams are satisfactory nor are all clays and sands to be ruled out as being unsuitable.

When Hall and Russell in the nineties made an investigation of the soils in Kent used for fruit growing they found that strawberries answered best on a light soil, and were chiefly grown on the light chalk loams and the more sandy beds, and to a lesser extent on the coarse sands. Raspberries and red currants preferred a light soil; but gooseberries, plums, and apples required a free-working loam possessing some consistency. On heavy loams apples and black currants still flourished, but on anything approaching a clay many varieties of apples began to canker, and all are slow of growth and yield small-sized fruits. Cherries not only must have a deep loam, but the soil must be distinctly calcareous, with preferably the chalk itself at no great distance below.

When Wright and Ward made a survey of the soils and fruit in the Wisbech area they found situations which supported many of these earlier findings. For instance, they say cherries are not much grown, and most of the trees that once existed have been cut down. The silts of the Wisbech area rest on heavy subsoils and contain little carbonates, which probably accounts for their unsuitability for cherries.

Apples grow on both the heavy and the light soils, but make larger and stronger growing trees on the light. On the other hand, in the eastern counties some varieties of apples succumb to canker much more readily on the light than on the heavy soils.

Plums thrive best on the medium and heavy soils and prove unsatisfactory on the light. On these the tree grows whippy. Gooseberries grow over the whole area, and produce satisfactory crops on both heavy and light. Raspberries are grown mainly on the lighter soils. The best soils for raspberries contain a sufficiency of moisture during the summer, but are so porous that water does not stand on the surface during the winter, and the soil is never waterlogged.

Strawberries do best on the heaviest lands in the Wisbech district, and on these the fruit is the largest and the most saleable. As a general rule the strawberry crop seems to do best on soils low in carbonates, and some of the best soils are slightly acid.

From the results of these two surveys it is clear that any generalization as to soils for fruit growing is not possible. Strawberries in Kent are said to do best on the light, and in Wisbech on the heavy. Canker comes in apples on the clay soils in Kent and on the light soils in Wisbech. It is clear therefore that other factors are involved—maybe rainfall, water table, or even sunshine, though from the surveys it does appear that the moisture-holding capacity or the water table is the important factor. A soil may hold too little water during the summer in any particular district, when it is unsuitable for such shallow-rooting crops as raspberries or strawberries; while it may hold too much in the winter and damage the roots of apples and other deep-rooting trees. The water table may be too high or too low, and this depends on the environments generally and not on the soil.

Similar surveys, it is understood, are being made in Hereford and Worcestershire, and the results of these should help to throw light on a complex problem. In the meanwhile the best that an intending fruitgrower can do is to select well-drained land which has a holding capacity and keeps moist during the dry summer months of the year. For cherries, however, the proximity to chalk is an additional requirement.

SPRING TREATMENT OF BEES

RISK OF FOUL BROOD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The examination of bees and the spring-cleaning of hives should not be carried out until about the end of the present month, and only then if the weather is favourable, as colonies make much more rapid progress in early spring when they are not disturbed. If there are insufficient stores in the hive, bee candy had better be given until settled warm weather arrives, the woollen quilts being well tucked in all round so as to conserve the heat in the brood chamber.

About the middle of the present month pea-flour can with advantage be added to the candy, thus enabling the bees to have this nitrogenous food when cold or wet weather prevents them from flying to obtain natural pollen. Pea-flour can also be supplied, sprinkled on straw or hay, in a box having a slanting glass top, and with an opening in front. The bees can be attracted to it by placing the box in the sun and putting a small piece of honeycomb inside.

When warm weather arrives syrup, made by boiling for a minute or two 1lb. of loaf sugar, three-quarters of a pint of water, a teaspoonful of vinegar, and a pinch of salt, can be given in a graduated bottle-feeder, and if it is supplied owing to lack of stores the indicator should point to the figure 9; but if it is desired merely to stimulate the bees in order to bring the colony into a strong condition for the honey-flow from fruit blossoms the indicator can point to the figure 2.

When brood rearing is in active progress the bees require a good deal of water, and if this is not provided for them by the beekeeper they will procure it from sinks, stagnant pools, and ditches. When a receptacle with footholds for the bees, such as pieces of cork or wood, has been placed in a suitable position, it should be kept constantly filled with water, a pinch of salt being placed in it from time to time.

While Acarine disease is on the decline in some districts, many cases of foul brood were found by experts when on their rounds last autumn. As it is possible for this disease to be conveyed to numerous colonies by the stores from an affected stock being robbed, it is never wise to endeavour to cure the disease in the spring, the safer policy being to destroy the bees with the fumes of sulphur and then burn the combs containing brood and stores, as well as the dead bees and quilts. The inside of the hive must be properly disinfected, preferably by means of the flame of a painter's blow-lamp, then the hive should be washed inside and out with hot soapy water in which a little soda has been dissolved.

All beekeeping guide-books give the symptoms of foul brood, and beekeepers who do not possess one should procure a copy of Leaflet No. 32, which is issued free of charge by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall-place, S.W.1. This deals exhaustively with the symptoms of the disease, the sources of infection, its prevention, and the best remedies. It may be assumed that foul brood is present when (*a*) the cappings of cells are sunken and pin-holed; (*b*) the larvæ are of a straw colour instead of being ivory white, and lie in unnatural positions; (*c*) a match inserted into a pin-holed cell brings out the brownish contents in a more or less threadlike condition; and (*d*) an unpleasant odour comes from the affected combs. When a stock is badly diseased the foul smell can be recognized on opening the hive, and in such cases it can often be detected by an expert beekeeper when standing a few feet away from the hive.

CATTLE EXPORTS TO U.S.A.

In connexion with the recent announcement that the United States of America are prepared to consider the issue of permits for the importation of live stock from Scotland as from March 9, and from England and Wales as from March 15, exporters are reminded by the Ministry of Agriculture that the tuberculin test certificate, which has to accompany cattle, must be that of a veterinary inspector of the Ministry. Full particulars of the procedure to be followed in the export of live stock to the United States may be obtained from Dr. R. W. Tuck, Inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, 18, Cavendish-square, London, W.1.

The decision of the Ministry of Health to ban tuberculin-tested cattle from shows on the ground that their temporary proximity to untested animals might result in their infection was condemned by the Health Committee of Wrexham Town Council. They suggested as an alternative that the Ministry might stipulate that six weeks after being exhibited tuberculin-tested cattle should be subjected to a further test.

THE MEAT TRADE

PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Being one of the managing directors of the largest retailers of home-killed and oversea meat in Britain, I feel it is my duty to offer some criticisms on the statements made by Sir William Haldane in his article which appeared in your issue of February 24 under the heading "Meat and the Home Farmer," and I feel sure that my criticisms will be appreciated by those in Britain acquainted with the meat trade.

In his article Sir William Haldane says that it is mainly due to America's large imports of meat from New Zealand and Canada that Britain has imported less beef and at higher prices during 1929. I respectfully controvert that statement.

The reason for the increased cost of Britain's oversea beef in 1929 was the reflex from the War-time over-production. South America, Australia, and New Zealand—owing to the increased production for War requirements, meeting the reduced demand for frozen beef on the Continent, and also to those Continental countries re-establishing their herds on a basis similar to that before the War—had millions more cattle than the world could deal with, and as a result of this vastly increased supply of cattle the price fell in 1927-28 on Smithfield Market for the finest chilled hind quarters of beef that the world could produce at 4d. per lb. The consequence of these unprofitable conditions was that thousands of cattle-growers in the exporting countries went out of the business of raising cattle, as people go out of any business that becomes unprofitable, with the result that for the moment the production of cattle was greatly diminished, and prices naturally rose. But even already, with the best Argentine chilled beef being sold on Smithfield at about 6½d. per lb. sides, no one can say that the price is a high one; it can only be called by those concerned in any branch of the trade a fair price.

The War and its aftermath had this same effect on the United States. When the United States farmers were appealed to during the War by their Government to produce the utmost possible cattle they responded to such extent that when the War stopped there were so many more millions of cattle being reared than America required that when they came to be marketed the price realized left such huge losses that many thousands of cattle-raisers in the United States were ruined and many thousands more went out of the cattle-raising business, and so there came about a shortage in the United States during the last year or two. But the United States is a protective country, and to show the cattle-raisers they can proceed with safety to invest their capital in supplying their country's needs of meat the Government have now not only placed an absolute prohibition on chilled and frozen beef coming from South America and Australia, but on the paltry amount coming from New Zealand and from Canada they have drafted a new Tariff Act, expected to come into force in April, raising the tariff 100 per cent.—*i.e.*, from three cents to six cents per lb.—and if these duties in practice were found not to be high enough to prevent huge quantities of meat coming into the United States you can be sure they would, if necessary, at once be raised a further 100 per cent., as has been done during the past few years with other agricultural products that compete with the home production. The United States under normal conditions does not require, and is determined not to have, frozen or chilled beef from outside sources. They can themselves produce all they require without the least effort. When ever cattle prices reach a level that shows the cattle-growers a profit in growing cattle, so quickly as they can be produced their markets will be flooded. The capacity to produce, as they showed during the War, is unlimited, and no one knows that better than the Agricultural Departments at Washington.

Sir William Haldane says:—"The United States to satisfy the hunger of their people have devoured the surplus cattle and beef Canada fed us before." The fact is that what Canada "fed us before" was like a drop in the ocean, not more in recent years than an infinitesimal portion of Britain's supplies, and in the future can be nothing worth mentioning. Canada cannot compete with British home-killed in cost.

Sir William Haldane further says:—"America has seized the great bulk of our supplies from New Zealand." The actual position is that America took about half New Zealand's shipments in 1929, amounting to a paltry 2½ per cent. of Britain's consumption.

Again, my criticism on Sir William Haldane's statement, "America has begun competing with us for whatever supplies of beef Australia can offer," is simply that it is incorrect. Australian beef, either chilled or frozen, is absolutely prohibited to enter the United States. Sir William says:—"America is now seriously attacking the monopoly we have hitherto held as the one big buyer in South America, the mainstay of supply we have long leant upon." I must say again, for the same reason, that this is quite contrary to the actual facts. Frozen or chilled beef from South America is absolutely prohibited to enter the United States. I could continue further showing the inaccuracy of Sir William Haldane's remarks about the prospective shortage of beef. I feel, however, it is sufficient to say that the prevailing prices of beef are exceedingly remunerative to cattle-growers in all the countries of the world that Britain draws her supplies from, and most business men know that this condition will undoubtedly bring forward greatly increased supplies as quickly as the cattle can be produced.

Yours truly,

EDMUND VESTEY.

5, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

CERTIFIED MILK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The circular recently issued by the Minister of Health to producers of "Certified" and of "Grade A (T.T.)" milk, pointing out that cattle in herds producing such milk may not be exhibited in agricultural shows, has created some concern among agricultural interests, in particular among various breed societies, and has been the subject of questions in the House of Commons. The majority of those interested appear to have overlooked the fact that, under the terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, one of the conditions required when each licence has been granted permitting the use of the designation "Certified" or "Grade A (T.T.)" has been that "the herd must be kept completely isolated from all other cattle," thus preventing any animal in such herds from being sent to agricultural shows.

The Certified and Grade A (T.T.) Milk Producers' Association has consistently supported this condition in its licences because its council and members are aware that nothing could be more detrimental to their individual interests than any lack of public confidence in the hygienic quality of the milk that they supply, such as must be created by the knowledge that a single sample of such milk has been found to contain tubercle. Sooner or later agricultural and breed societies may realize, as has already been done by the English Guernsey Cattle Society, that it is to their interest, as well as to that of the public, that only such cattle shall be exhibited as are known to be free from disease.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILFRED BUCKLEY.

Moundsmere Manor, Basingstoke, March 13.

COLLECTION OF TITHE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A correspondent in *The Times* to-day asks whether in many cases purchasers of land called on to pay tithe may not have had good ground for thinking that no tithe was payable on it, and, therefore, are not affected by the view (justly "time-honoured") that people who buy land cannot fairly complain of a burden which naturally reduced the price they paid. The obvious answer to the question is that no reasonably prudent purchaser of land buys in ignorance of tithe liability, and that if he is not reasonably prudent he has only himself to blame. The exact amount of tithe affecting any land can be ascertained by looking at the tithe map and terriers at any one of three places—(1) the parish church; (2) the diocesan registry; (3) the Ministry of Agriculture, where also any tithe redemptions are recorded. The fact that the vendor may have evaded the obligation for a short time is an inadequate reason for a careless purchaser escaping it for all time. He might as reasonably complain of a mortgage which he or his solicitor carelessly overlooked. But your correspondent need not fear lack of support for his views. Repudiation of obligations and confiscation of rights are quite in the fashion. And how the country thrives!

BARNARD LAILEY.

Swanmore, Hants, March 14.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Weigall is this year's president of the National Horse Association of Great Britain. Major-General Geoffrey H. A. White will be president in 1931.

LIVE STOCK SALES

£4,666 PAID FOR 184 PIGS

GOOD TRADE IN SHIRE HORSES

The annual sale of pigs from the well-known Histon herds, owned by Messrs. Chivers and Sons, proved a wonderfully successful event, conducted by Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co., at Histon, Cambridge, on Wednesday. The all-round average of £25 7s. 3d. for 184 head, which brought in £4,666 14s. 6d., was the highest recorded at any pig sale in the United Kingdom for two or three years past. The large whites caused great competition from a very large company, which included Continental buyers, and 104 pigs of this popular breed realized £2,735 15s. 6d., served gilts averaging £27 7s. 8d.; boars made the high average, for males, of £30 10s. 3d.; 43 middle whites were sold for £1,104 1s. 6d. and averaged £25 13s. 6d., and 37 commercial pigs brought in £826 17s. 6d. Histon Lion 13th, a large white boar, only eight months old, changed hands at the top price of 55 guineas, its new home being in Mrs. Sofer Whitburn's herd in Hampshire; other prices for large white boars included 45 guineas and 44 guineas, while gilts of the same breed made up to 40 guineas. Prices for middle white boars and gilts included 38 and 31 guineas respectively. Major Astor, M.P., bought two of the choicest middle white gilts, paying 28 guineas for Histon Woodlands 24th and 26 guineas for Histon Joan 17th.

From the Caldmore herd of pure-bred Large White pigs, the property of Mr. R. P. Haynes, Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. sold a selection of 56 head—all young stock—at Delves Green Farm, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, on Thursday, for £1,027 8s. 6d., 31 served gilts registering the excellent average of £23 13s. 6d. A gilt by Peterbrook Bindle made the chief price of 48 guineas, the new owner being Lord Daresbury, Walton Hall, Warrington; two other gilts realized 40 guineas each, Mr. W. Harrison, of York, acquiring a daughter of Marchington Monarch 2nd at this figure, while 40 guineas was also given by Whittingham Mental Hospital, Preston, Lancashire, for a gilt a little under a year old, sired by Taunton Turk 25th. The top price for a boar was 35 guineas, the winning bid of Mr. H. Weston, of Tutbury, for Caldmore Turk 15th, a nine-months-old pig. The all-round average of £18 7s. was very satisfactory, as so many young pigs were included in the offering.

A selection of pure-bred Berkshire pigs, from the Ranksborough herd of Mr. Owen H. Smith, Langham, Oakham, Rutland, came under the hammer of Mr. W. Harwood, of the Melton Mowbray and District Farmers' Association, Limited, at Melton Mowbray on Thursday. The top price was 21½ guineas, the final bid of Mr. Fletcher, of Spalding, for the sow, Springwell Countess 1st and her litter of pigs, 23 days old. Lord Beatty was a buyer of three served gilts, Ranksborough Angry Blister 2nd costing him 20 guineas, while two others were taken at 16½ guineas each. Major Clive Behrens, Swinton Grange, Malton, Yorkshire, became the new owner of the served gilt, Ranksborough Angry Blister 1st, at 18½ guineas, and many other females changed hands at prices above 10 guineas.

SHIRE HORSES AT PETERBOROUGH

There was a greatly improved trade for Shire horses, particularly for young stock, at Peterborough on Thursday, and the auction, conducted by Messrs. Sexton, Grimwade, and Beck, proved one of the most successful for several years past, 95 head, entered by owners in many parts of England and Wales, bringing in £4,903 10s., with the excellent average of £51 12s. 3d. Mr. A. W. C. Butler, Finstall, Bromsgrove, sent several stallions for competition, and one of his selection, the five-year-old Brooksby Combination, made the top price of 150 guineas, the new owner being Mr. T. Balderston, of New York, Lincoln. Mr. Butler also sold his prize-winning three-year-old stallion Ansty Wyresdale for 105 guineas to Mr. R. D. Davis, a Welsh purchaser. The second leading price of 145 guineas was made by Mr. W. Rogers, Horton Kirby, Kent, for his stallion, Maplescombe Dalesman, a second-prize winner, which went to the bid of Mr. B. Wilson, Hilton, Derby. Some of the females were also in very good request, the best price being 125 guineas, given by Mr. Handley, of Saltney, Chester, for Amy, a three-year-old filly, the property of Mr. W. J. Cumber, Theale, Berkshire.

No fewer than 240 heavy and light horses of all classes were entered for the annual March sale, conducted by Messrs. E. G. Hothersall and Sons, at Preston on Tuesday, and the great majority were sold to buyers from over a wide area; one Glasgow buyer secured no fewer than 14 lots, and many others went to London and the Southern and Midland counties. The trade was good for all animals of class, and prices were as high as 70 guineas, the final bid of a Warrington buyer for a brown gelding, which won a second prize among the heavy horses for Mr. F. M. Johnson, of Blackpool. The leader of this class, a bay gelding, 17 hands high, was entered by Mr. John Blundell, of Forton, and made 65 guineas to a Leicester buyer, other prices in the same section including 67 and 59 guineas. The light jurry horses were led by the exhibit of Mr. W. Mason, of Grimsargh,

Broadcasting

PROGRAMMES

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

A St. Patrick's Day programme will be broadcast from the National transmitter at 8 o'clock this evening. Included in it will be performances of Mr. W. B. Yeats's play *Cathleen ni Houlihan*, relayed from the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, and of Mr. C. K. Ayre's Ulster comedy *The Unlucky Baste*, relayed from Belfast.

The broadcasting arrangements for to day, March 17, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME, — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45 :—A Hundred Years Ago, 4—What It Was to be Poor, by Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. 12 :—Organ Recital, relayed from Southwark Cathedral; Eileen Wright (violin). 1.15 :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, from Cardiff. 2 :—For the Schools : French Reading—Alexandre Dumas, by Mlle. Camille Viere. 2.15 :—German Reading—Thomas Mann, by Dr. Ernst Deissmann. 2.30 :—Days of Old—Tudor and Stuart Days : 3—A King's Last Days, by Miss Rhoda Power. 3 :—Interlude. 3.5 :—Stories for Younger Pupils, 9—Tingletoe and the Shepherd Boy (Isle of Rügen), by Miss Rhoda Power. 3.20 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 4.15 :—Orchestra, relayed from Grosvenor House.

5.15 :—Children : St. Patrick's Day—The Story of King Fergus of Ulster and the Water Shoes ; The Snowy-breasted Pearl and other Traditional Irish Melodies, played by Cecil Dixon ; The Story of Tom and the Goat Skin (Traditional). 6 :—Coming Fashions, by Mrs. Towers Settle. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.40 :—Old French Songs, sung by Anne Thurnshell (mezzo-soprano). 7-7.20 :—News Novels, by Miss V. Sackville-West. 7.25 :—Spanish Talk, by Dr. A. R. Pastor. 7.45 :—Berkeley Mason (pianoforte).

8 :—A St. Patrick's Day Programme : Cathleen ni Houlihan, a Play in One Act, by W. B. Yeats, with P. J. Carolan, U. Wright, Maureen Delaney, Arthur Shields, Eileen Crowe, and May Craig ; Ethel Lewis (Irish folk songs) ; R. L. O'Mealy (Uillean pipes) ; W. R. Gordon (traditional ballads) ; Mat Mulcaghey, the Oul' Besom Man from County Tyrone, relayed from the stage of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin ; The Unlucky Baste, an Ulster Comedy, by C. K. Ayre, with Charles K. Ayre, Harry Gibson, Thomas Braniff, J. R. Mageean, Douglas Stewart, and Jack Gavin ; the Orchestra, conducted by Philip Whiteway, from Belfast ; Carillon from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, played by Thomas W. Holden. 9-11 :—National programme (9.15 Regional News).

BOURNEMOUTH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Service. 2 :—National programme. 6.15 :—Local News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

CARDIFF—968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Service. 1.15 :—National programme. 4.45 :—Welsh West Country Men of Letters : 2, Mr. R. N. Owen-Armytage ; Seventeenth Century Writers. 5.15 :—National programme. 6.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

St. Patrick's Day Programme : 2-5 :—Running Commentary on the Hurling and Football Matches Leinster v. Munster, from Croke Park. 6 :—Selections by the Garda Siochana (Dublin) Band ; 6 of Gaelic Music arranged by Delaney—Mac Cartaro ; Suite, Siamsa (Gaelteac) ; Selection of Traditional Airs of Munster ; Selection of Traditional Irish Airs. 7 :—Contralto Solos by Kitty Dunne. 7.15 :—Selections by Cormac MacPhiomholoidh. 7.30 :—Anthrain by Seamus de Chlandiolruin. 7.45 :—Talk by Cormac Breathnach (nas Uachtarain, Conradh na Gaedhilge) on Irish Music for Station Orchestra. 8.15 :—Pipe Selections by Leo Rowsome. 8.30 :—Breaking Day—A Patrician Play in Four Scenes (Fr. Gaffney) by the Catholic Little Theatre Guild of St. Patrick's Martyr. 9 :—Irish Dances by Anne Fagan ; Irish Melodies (Taylor) ; Irish Airs (M.A.C.) ; Eric, Oh Erin (Oberthur). 9.15 :—Anthrain by Maighread Ni Annagain. 9.30 :—Selection of Lochaires and Padraig Clancy. 9.45 :—Selections by Padraig MacGreine. 10 :—Pipe Selections by Seamus MacAonghuse. 10.15 :—Programme by the Palmerston Band. 10.30 :—Programme relayed from the Mansion House :—Selections by the No. 1 Army Band, conducted by Colonel Fritz Brase ; Tenor Solos by Patrick Ffirwan ; Dance Music by the Siamsa Gaelteac Band. 11.5 :—Selections by the Fingal Quartet. 11.25 :—Caithfi Craobh Inse Chaoir, relayed from 25, Parnell-square.

DUNDEE—1,040kc (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Service. 2.40 :—Edinburgh programme (see Glasgow). 4 :—Glasgow programme. 5.15 :—National programme. 6.15 :—Glasgow programme. 6 :—National programme. 9.30 :—Glasgow programme. 9.15 :—National programme. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

GLASGOW—752kc. (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Service. 2.40 :—For the Schools : Dr. E. Stewart MacDougall : Natural History Round the Year—VI, The Cuckoo ; Mr. Peter Johnstone : The Ocean ; Muriel Childe (contralto). 4 :—Band, relayed from the Plaza Palais de Danse. 4.30 :—The Octet : Wilhelmina Small (soprano). 5.15 :—Children. 5.57 :—Weather Report for Farmers. 6 :—National programme. 7.45 :—The Harmony Boys. 8 :—National programme. 8.30 :—A Performance of the Winning Play in the Annual Festival organised by the Scottish Community Drama Association. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

MANCHESTER—797kc. (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Service. 2 :—National programme. 3.20 :—Northern Wireless Orchestra : T. Sheridan Thomas (baritone), from Manchester ; Marjorie Flesher (soprano), from Leeds. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Service. 2 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Local News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

SWANSEA—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Service. 1.15 :—National programme. 4.15 :—Cardiff programme. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc. (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.), (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.)(288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Service. 2 :—National programme. 3.20 :—Manchester and Leeds programme (see Manchester). 4 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Manchester programme. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—4 :—International Marine Police, Exchange Quotations, and Talk on Fauna. 5 :—Music by the Infanta Isabel Clara Eugenia. 6.10 :—Trio Music and News. 7-8.30 :—No transmission. 8.30 :—Talk, Thieves of the 8 Hours. 9 :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 9.5 :—Concert, relayed from Bordeaux (PTT) (304m.). In the Concert, Travel Talk, Grammophone Records, Weather, News and Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (Graz.), 2.8kw.—4.5 :—French Language Lesson. 7 :—Quartet Concert. 8 :—Concert by a Students' Orchestra. 9 :—Time and News. 9.15 :—Pianoforte Recital. 9.55 :—Concert by the Bainiitza Orchestra, from the Kuca Lira Restaurant.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 24kw.—3.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 4.30 :—Talk, the Pianoforte Trio and Viennese Classical Composers, with illustrations. 4.55 :—Talk, Chemistry in Everyday Life—House and Kitchen Utensils. 5.30 :—Talk, The Theatre of the Japanese Nation. 5.40 :—Elementary English Lesson. 6.5 :—Edmund Stephan reads his own Poems. 6.30 :—Talk, The Care of Fruit Trees in Spring. 7 :—Talk, Questions of the Day—General Electrotechnical and Industry. 7.30 :—Grammophone Concert of March Music. 8 :—Chamber Music Concert, followed by News and Dance Music, from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—3.30 :—Concert. 4.30 :—Sports Talk for Young People. 4 :—Talk, Industry and Financial Reform. 5.30 :—Talk, What Europeans do not know about the Negro. 6 :—Concert, from the Traube Weinrestaurant. 7-9 :—Dialogue, Unpublished Literature. 8 :—Programme from Hamburg, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music. 10.30 :—Concert of Military Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—4.30 :—Talk, relayed from Zürich (459m.). 7 :—Musician at Madame Denis, mystical play in one act (Offenbach). 8 (approx.) :—Orchestral Concert, from the Kursaal Schadzli. 9 :—News and Weather. 9.15 :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (278m.), 12.5kw.—4.5 :—Concert of Light Music. 7 :—Popular Orchestral Selections. 7.30 :—Programme from Prague. 8.15 :—Gramophone Records. 9.45 :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.15 :—Orchestral Concert of Italian Opera Music. 7 :—Weather. 7.2 :—Paraphrase on Goethe's Poem Prometheus (Erich Lassberg). 7.30 :—Violin Recital. 8.30 :—Talk, Unusual Destinies. 9.10 :—News. 9.35 :—Answers to Correspondents on Technical Questions.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—4.5 :—When Spring Smiles, cabaret (Kosnicka). 7.30 :—Talk, Superfluous Organs of the Body. 7.50 :—Orchestral Concert, from the Works of Smetana. 9 :—Programme from Prague. 9.15 :—Gramophone Records. 9.45 :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (509.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Concert of Trio Music. 6 :—Talk—The Monuments of Antwerp. 6.15 :—Talk—The Monuments of Liege. 6.30 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—Le Journal parlé. 8.15 :—Programme from the Works of the Bruges Composer, Karel Mestdagh—Songs and Talk. 9 :—Topical Talk. 9.5 :—Concert from the Works of Rossini. 9.45 :—Concert of Light Music. 10.15 :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—5.45 :—German Language Lesson. 6.30 :—Answers to Correspondents. 7 :—Orchestral Concert of Light Music. 8.30 :—Bela Bartók Pianoforte Recital. 9.40 :—Gramophone Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.50 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time Signal. 6.30 :—Talk—Technicalities, Alexander Foss. 7 :—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2 :—Talk on the following transmission. 7.10 :—Concert from Fyns Forsamlingshus, Odense—Programme from the works of Bach. 9.20 :—News, Wireless Notes. 9.40 :—Dance Music from Nimb's Restaurant, 11 (in the interval, 10.30—Town Hall Chimes).

CRACOW (413m.), 1kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. 6.25 :—Talk—Recent Publications. 6.55 :—Time Signal. 7.5 :—Talk—The Philosophy of Trentovsky. 7.30 :—Programme from Warsaw. 11 :—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—5 :—English Language Lesson. 6.30 :—Pianoforte Recital. 7.15 :—Orchestral Concert. 8.45 :—Ernst Glaeser reads from his own book, Marynka in Ried. 9.15 :—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (210m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (244m.).—6.5 :—Talk—Christian Youth. 6.30 :—Talk—The Worker and Wireless. 6.50 :—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices. 6.55 :—Weather. 7 :—Three Thousand Years of Parliaments and Lawsuits—The Struensee Case (Albert Petersen). 8 :—Popular Wind Instrument Concert. 9.30 :—Talk, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notes. 9.50 :—Restaurant Ostermann Concert.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.8kw.—9.40 a.m.-11.40 :—Programme of the Algemeene Vereeniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.). 9.40 :—Time ; Daily Service. 9.55-10.10 :—Interval. 10.10 :—Gramophone Records. 10.55 :—Talk—Reading for our Children. 11.25 :—Gramophone Records. 11.40 :—Police Announcements. 11.55 :—Trio Concert. 1.40 :—Talk on Cookery. 2.25 :—Programme relayed from the Rembrandt Theatre, Amsterdam—Organ and Orchestral Music. 4.10 :—Gramophone Records. 4.40 :—Children. 5.40 :—Time Signal. 5.41 :—Gramophone Records. 6.25 :—Talk—Plays of the Season. 6.55 :—English Language Lesson. 7.25 :—Police Announcements. 7.40 :—Time Signal. 7.41 :—Orchestral Concert. 8.25 :—Concert by the Concert Hall Quartet. 9.15 :—Concert (continued). 10.40 :—Gramophone Concert.

HUIZEN (296m., 8kw.—After 5.40 a.m. on 1,071m. 7.55 a.m. till close down. :—Programme of the Christian Radio Society (N.C.R.V.). 7.55 :—Time Signal. 7.56-8.10 :—Concert. 10.10 :—Time Signal. 10.11 :—Short Service for the Sick. 10.40 :—Reading. 11.10-12.10 :—No transmission. 12.10 :—Time Signal. 12.11 :—Organ Recital. 1.25-1.40 :—Interval. 1.40 :—Time Signal. 1.41 :—Programme for Schools. 2.15 :—Agricultural Talk. 2.55 :—Lesson in Dressmaking. 3.25-3.40 :—Interval. 3.40 :—Time Signal. 3.41 :—Service for the Sick. 4.40 :—Time Signal. 5.41 :—Gramophone Records. 6.10 :—Exchange Quotations. 6.30 :—Talk—Christ, the Central Point of our Daily Lives. 6.50 :—Programme for Young People. 7.40 :—Time Signal of the Observatory. 7.41 :—Concert: 7.55 :—Talk—Iceland, the Thousand Year Old State. 8.25 :—Concert (continued). 9.5 :—Talk on Iceland (continued). 9.35 :—Concert (continued). At 9.40 :—News.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—6.15 :—Talk (to be announced). 6.35 :—Finnish Song Recital. 6.45 :—Programme of Talks. 7 :—Orchestral Music. 7.45 :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (443m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.), 2.5kw :—Topical Talk. 6 :—Economic Notes. Weather, and Sports Announcements. 6.15 :—Spanish Conversation. 6.40 :—Introduction to a New Series of Scientific Chronicles for Everybody. 7 :—Gramophone Concert of Light Music. After the Concert, News, Sports Notes, Concert, and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m., 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—6 :—Talk—Adult Education in Southern and Eastern Europe. 6.30 :—Zither Recital. 7.30 :—Hermann Noll reads Poems and Prose. 8 :—The Contemporary Scene—Italy ; Contralto Recital with Pianoforte Accompaniment and Introduction by Dr. Felix Günther. 9 :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Unica Radio) Call EAJ1 (424m.), 3kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. 8.25 :—News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Dinner Concert. 7 :—Report of the Geographical Society : Government Announcements and News. 7.20 :—Review of Milanese Affairs. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.31 :—La Tosca, opera (Puccini). 10.30 :—News.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m., 10kw.—6.50 :—Programme from Brünn. 7.50 :—Programme from Prague. 9.15 :—Gramophone Records. 9.55 :—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review.

MUNICH (535m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—6 :—Talk for Workers : Bischof Ketteler. 6.30 :—Reading : Reading from a Story of North America (Jack London) ; —Military Band Concert. 8 :—Talk—The German Spirit as Guardian of German Federalism. 8.35 :—Concert from the Works of Hugo Wolf, on the occasion of the 70th Anniversary of the Composer's Birth (on March 18). 9.30 :—News.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m., 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. 8 :—Time Signal. 8.1 :—Programme relayed from the Works of Puccini. 9.50 :—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (492m., 60kw.), and FREDRIKSSTAD (1,895m.), HAMAR (358m.), NOTODDEN (448m.), PORSGRUND (483m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6 :—Shorthand Dictation. 6.15 :—Weather and News. 6.30 :—Elementary German Lesson. 7 :—Time Signal. 7.2 :—The Romantic Spirit in Bath and its Place in the History of Culture. 7.30 :—Violin Recital. 8 :—Pianoforte Recital. 8.30 :—Weather, News, and Topical Talk. 9.10 :—Relay of Concert from Stations.

PARIS (Radio Superieure) Call FFT (447m.), 0.8kw.—6.30 :—Radio Journal de France. 8 :—Talk by M. Marcel Ray, of the Académie Française. 8.15 :—Talk by M. Paul Ginisty. 8.45 :—Concert, followed by News, Time, Weather, and Transmission of Pictures.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.58 a.m. :—Time Signal (12 Noon, 3 p.m.). 8 p.m. :—Time Signal (2,650m.). 8.45 :—Le Journal Parlé. 9.10 :—Meteorological Report. 7.56 :—Concert. 7.56 :—Time Signal (12 Noon, 10.30 p.m.). 11 p.m. :—Time Signal (2,650m.).

PARIS (Poste Parisienne) (329m., 0.5 kw.—9 a.m. :—Transmission of Pictures. 9.30 :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the interval at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News. And at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 2 :—Exchange ; Market Prices. 2.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 3.45 :—Orchestral Concert. 4.55 :—News and Exchange Quotations. 6 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.30 :—New York Exchange Rates. 7.5 :—Talk.—The Centenary of Romanticism. 7.30 :—Advanced Bookkeeping Lesson. 7.45 :—Commercial Phrases, Economic and Social Notes. 8 :—Orchestral Concert, from the Franck School. In the interval at 9.15 :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5.8kw.—6 :—Time and News. 6.5 :—Programme from Brünn. 7.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 8.30 :—Song Recital from the Works of Wolf. 9 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15 :—Gramophone Concert. 9.55 :—Programme Announcements. 10 :—Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 10 :—Time and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15 :—Giornale Radio, Announcements, and Sports Notes. 7.30 :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. 8 :—Time Signal. 8.2 :—The Blue Mazurka, Operetta in Three Acts (Lehar). In the Interval, Reading of a Short Story, by (poor) Nella Bianchi (Chiarelli), and Topical Review. News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and POTALA (1,345m., 30kw.), BODEN (1,200m.) ; GOTEBORG (322m.) ; HORBY (287m.) ; OSTERSUND (770m.) ; SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6 : Elementary English Lesson, relayed from Jönköping (282m.). 6.30 :—Parliamentary Report. 6.50 :—Soloist and Orchestral Concert. 8.40 (from Sundsvall) :—Talk : The Carolines. 9.10 :—Pieces for Two Pianofortes ; Chorale (César Franck) ; Adiante with Variations (Schumann).

STUTTGART (360m.), 2kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time and Weather. 6.3-9.15 :—Programme from Frankfurt. 9.15 :—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6 :—Dance Music Programme. 8.15 :—Transmission of Pictures. 8.28 :—Talk on History. 8.35 :—Selections by the Argentina Orchestra. 8.50 :—Exchange Quotations and Racing Results. 7 :—Soloist Selections. 7.15 :—News. 7.30 :—Operetta Selections. 8 :—Exchange Quotations. 8.15 :—Transmission of Pictures. 8.28 :—Recital of Songs. 8.45 :—Agricultural Talk. 9 :—A Comedy Selection. 10 :—North African News. 10.15 :—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Café Sion.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m., 7kw.—7 :—Report of the Geographical Society ; Government Announcements and News. 7.20 :—Review of Milanese Affairs. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Programme from Milan.

VIENNA (516.3m., 15kw., and GRAZ (357.5m.) ; INNSBRUCK (283.5m.) ; KLAGENFURT (462m.), and LINZ (346.8m.).—5.25 :—The Wandering Microphone visits a Styrian Coal-Mine. 6.55 :—Time and Weather. 7 :—Partial Relay of Choral Concert by the Wiener Singverein. 8 :—Programme of Readings. 9.15 :—Recital of German Folk Songs, arranged by Brahms. After the concert, Light Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m., 12kw.—10.55 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 2kw.—5.30 p.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m., 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (291m., 13kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (360m., 25kw.—12.30 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m., from 10 a.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF (31.48m.) from 11 a.m. (approx.), and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 3-5 p.m. and 11 p.m.-5 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 12kw.—10.55 a.m.
ZAGREB (267m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1830. Price 7d.

A correspondent, following up a remark we made a short time ago on the arbitrary nature of the house-tax, where we are all so much at the mercy of a set of people who for their ferret-like qualities are usually appointed assessors, furnishes us with a list of houses of the same intrinsic value with each other, and forming successive numbers in a certain street, among which the difference of assessment is far too great to be accounted for but by the imputation of something worse than incapacity in the assessor. These men are paid 3d. in the pound, or 1¼ per cent. on the quantum of the tax they can, by any quirk or dexterity, wring from the King's subjects within their several walks. We have known one of them ask a gentleman for the loan of a seal to seal a letter, and on seeing that it bore a crest and cipher, charge the person who had obliged him with the tax on armorial bearings; we have known another insist on charging a gentleman with the powder-tax because a servant who came for a few days into his house, on trial, used powder without the gentleman's observing it. Either the assessed taxes ought to be taken out of the jaws of such hyænas, or they ought to be given up as altogether intolerable.

3 per Cent. Cons., 92¼ to ¼.

CITY CORPORATION VACANCIES

Sir Harold Downer and Sir William Prescott are candidates for the position of Alderman of Coleman-street Ward, vacant by the death of Mr. Josiah Gunton. The nomination is fixed for next Wednesday. In Bassishaw Ward, where the death of Mr. Harvey Preen has caused a vacancy, two candidates have come forward—namely, Mr. S. Harold Gillett and Mr. Ronald Paiba.

CHESS

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCH

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The teams for the annual match between Oxford and Cambridge, which will be played at the City of London Chess Club, Wardrobe-court, E.C., next Saturday afternoon, are :—

OXFORD.—H. T. Reeve (Oriel), A. E. Smith (St. Edmund Hall), S. Adler (New College), E. James (Queen's), C. A. O. Warman (Pembroke), W. P. Wallace (New College), and E. S. Bensinger (Wadham), with C. Beach Thomas (Oriel) as reserve.

CAMBRIDGE.—R. L. Mitchell (Trinity), Max Black (Queens'), C. H. O'D. Alexander (King's), W. E. Sandbach (King's), J. M. Holford (Trinity Hall), R. Hartnett (Downing), and R. W. B. Clarke (Clare), with M. G. Kendall (St. John's) as reserve.

The order given is not necessarily the playing order, which will only be decided on the day of the match. On general form throughout the last two terms, Cambridge have distinctly the better record, and they should win, unless "nerves" play pranks with any of the players.

The Universities began their annual tour of London on Friday evening, when Cambridge played a return match against North London at the latter club's rooms in the Library Hall, N. The first two players on the University side were absent for some unexplained reason, but the match was drawn with the following score, in which the Cambridge names are placed first :—

P. S. Milner-Barry 0, R. J. Price 1; R. L. Mitchell 0, L. C. Dewar ½; Dr. J. H. Rutherford ½, H. V. Buttfield ½; C. H. O'D. Alexander ½, J. Strachstein ½; W. E. Sandbach 0, H. G. Exzell 1; G. C. Ives 0, R. J. Randall 1; J. Brown 1, E. A. Cave 0; R. Hartnett 1, F. C. Shorland ½; C. H. O'D. Alexander 0, C. Exzell 0; K. A. Matthews 1, R. F. Whitehead 0; J. E. Hope 0, R. B. Goddard 1; M. Benger 1, A. E. Hustes 0.—Total, Cambridge University 6, North London 4.

The "Past" members are Dr. Rutherford, Messrs. P. S. Milner-Barry, G. C. Ives, and J. Brown.

On Saturday afternoon the Combined Universities played the University of London at the latter's rooms in Malet-street, W.C., and won by three games. The following is the full score, with the Universities' names first :—

Dr. V. H. Rutherford (C.) 0, J. A. Allcock 1; H. T. Reeve (O.) 0, V. Ivanoff 1; Max Black (C.) ½, G. G. Black (C.) ½; C. A. Warman (O.) 0, Dr. Lumsden 1; C. H. O'D. Alexander (C.) 1, Max 0; W. Wallace (O.) 1, J. G. Lucas 0; J. M. Holford (C.) ½, W. S. Goodman ½; E. S. Bensinger (O.) 1, A. A. Traub 0; R. Hartnett (C.) 1, Dr. Abbey 0; J. M. Mercer (O.) 0, J. L. Green 1; J. Brown (C.) ½, E. C. Startup ½; F. Way (O.) 0, H. M. Jaha 1; G. C. Ives (C.) ½, G. Kuryan ½; P. S. Edwards (O.) 1, J. M. Whitmarsh 0; R. F. Williams (C.) 1, R. Rosenbaum 0; Dr. Silcock (O.) ½, J. Medintsky ½; M. Benger (C.) ½, A. Bradbury ½; Philip Wilson (O.) 1, R. Herbert 0; R. Lee (C.) 1, Harper 0. Total.—Combined Universities 11, University of London 5.

The "Past" members are Dr. Rutherford, Messrs. D. M. Morrah, J. Brown, G. C. Ives, B. S. Edwards, and Philip Wilson.

The Civil Service team played Surrey at the Ministry of Health on Saturday afternoon, with 50 boards on each side. On the first 20 boards the Civil Service had a majority of one point, but they lost on the full number by 20½ games to 29½. The following is the full score on the first 20 boards, with the Civil Service names first :—

W. O. Woodfield 0, H. C. Griffiths 1; R. Coman ½, J. H. Blake ½; C. M. Cordingley ½, R. C. J. Walker ½; W. K. Wallis ½, F. F. L. Alexander ½; G. Dunn 0, J. Butland 1; R. Riley 1, G. V. Butler 0; J. P. Goodbehere 0, G. Rossi 1; Dr. Brandis 0, C. Trevatts 0; H. G. Rogers 0, C. H. Jago 1; J. A. Graham ½, H. Golombek ½; F. H. Jerram 0, G. Mitchell 1; M. Robinson ½, A. D. Field ½; W. J. Davidson 1, F. Vine 0; Major W. L. Burges 1, P. Titley ½, E. Vivian 0, F. L. Payne 1; C. E. Caterer 1, J. H. Wise 0; T. E. Denbeigh 1, J. L. Creed 0; J. Webb ½, R. W. Fithers ½; F. W. Harwood 1, R. C. Jefferson 0; F. L. Barnard 1, Mrs. R. F. Mitchell 0.

Total for this section.—Civil Service, 10½; Surrey, 9½.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

Middlesex met Sussex at St. Bride Institute, E.C., on Saturday afternoon, the first 20 boards played counting for the championship of the Southern Counties' Chess Union, and the full 50 for the Amboyna Shield Division of the Metropolitan Counties' championship. Sussex won the latter section by 26 games to 23, with one game for adjudication, and they very nearly succeeded in defeating Middlesex in the Southern Union section. The one game for adjudication is on the 14th board, and I am informed it appears to be a draw, in which case Middlesex will just win. The following is the full score on the first 20 boards, with the Middesex names first :—

A. West 1, Wallace King 0; V. Bussey ½, H. J. Stephenson ½; W. Winter 1, Miss Mountain 0; R. C. Sergeant 0, E. M. Jackson 1; E. T. Tozer ½, J. A. T. Dryden ½; H. Saunders 0, C. D. Nowell 1; A. J. Gribble 1, Rev. B. Griffiths 0; P. S. Milner-Barry ½, E. Macdonald ½; H. V. Buttfield 1, J. H. Jones 0; W. H. Regan 0, J. Story 1; Sir Henry Bowood 1, W. Yorke 0; C. H. Norson 1, Dr. Lumsden 0; Dr. Strachstein 0, R. J. Scrimgeour 1; A. M. Jelfs 0, A. T. Walace — (for adjudication); Dr. J. Abbey 1, W. Broughton 0; J. de Mont ½, J. Berryman ½; C. Chapman 1, G. Hall 0; Major G. C. H. Stacey 1; F. G. Sergeant ½; Castle Leaver ½, A. G. Kershaw 1; D. H. Caw 0. Total.—Middlesex 10, Sussex 9.

The following is the full score of the match between Kettering and Wellingborough, after the unfinished games have been adjudicated by Mr. H. E. Atkins. Kettering win the championship of Northamptonshire, and hold the "Silver King" Trophy for the year.

G. Hopkins ½, C. Cannell ½; S. E. Tiney ½, J. T. Page ½; S. Blagmore 1, R. S. Hensham 0; C. A. Bayley 1, J. Bett 0; W. Griffin 1, C. Ezzell 0; Lansdon 1, D. Morris 0; E. T. Bussell 0, F. Kemshed 1; T. F. Deiscourt 0, G. J. Cox 1; H. Drew 1, W. H. Anderson 0. Total.—Kettering, 5; Wellingborough, 4.

Lancashire played Yorkshire at Manchester on Saturday afternoon, this being the final match for the championship of the Northern Counties' Union. Thirty boards on each side were played, the score at the end of the afternoon standing at 14 games to Lancashire to nine for Yorkshire, with seven games for adjudication.

THE KING'S STAMPS

AUSTRALIAN COLLECTION

As already stated in *The Times*, an important collection of postage stamps of the Australian Commonwealth has been bought in Melbourne on behalf of the King for a sum said to be about £2,000.

The latest addition to the Royal collections of stamps of the British Empire is a notable example of specialism as applied to stamps of relatively recent origin. Assembled within the last few years by a young barrister, Mr. J. R. W. Purves, it gained the highest award in its class, a gold medal, on the first and only occasion that it was exhibited in public, at the International Philatelic Exhibition, at Melbourne, in October, 1928. It contains some thousands of specimens arranged in 19 volumes, every page of which is carefully annotated so as to present a complete historical and philatelic record of the Australian postal issues under the Federal Government. Many of the items are quite unique, and, in addition to the normal stamps, there is a range of proofs, essays, and colour trials which cannot be duplicated. Mr. Purves, who is a prominent member of the Philatelic Society of Victoria and editor of its journal, now proposes to concentrate his attention upon the stamps of that State issued after 1860, on which he is a recognized authority.

Three new air post stamps were received in London last week from Hayti, Honduras, and Panama. The first named, of the face value 75c. de gourde, is printed in maroon, in the picturesque design common to the two other denominations of Haytian air mail stamps already in circulation, and was issued on March 3. It is expected that a 25c. air stamp will follow at an early date. Honduras continues to make shift with temporary air post stamps in the form of ordinary postage issues, overprinted "Servicio Aereo Internacional," with values in gold currency and year of issue. On the latest arrivals this has been changed to "1930." They are 25 centavos on 50c. vermilion with vignette of the Bonilla Theatre (series 1915), and 5 centavos on 10c. blue with bust of Dionisio de Herrera (series 1923). From Panama comes yet another air post provisional issue in the denomination $1, of which only 5,000 copies are said to have been surcharged.

Again there are rumours of the impending suppression of the French Consular postal agencies in Alexandria and Port Said, the last remaining relics of the foreign Capitulations in Egypt. Conversations are reported to be in progress between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the French diplomatic representative on the subject, so that it is probable that the special stamps at present supplied for use by these extraterritorial post offices may shortly become obsolete.

LORD CARDIGAN AND HARROW

A correspondent writes :—

"Balaclava Cardigan's connexion with Harrow (he was at the school from 1810) has been so little chronicled by historians that the appearance in the Speech Room of a life-size photographic reproduction of the magnificent bust in the United Service Club is of interest. The picture is the gift of Colonel M. H. Grant, soldier and author, who is an Old Harrovian, and has a son, the holder of a scholarship, at present at the school."

FLAG APPOINTMENTS

CHANGES IN COMMANDS

The following flag appointments were announced by the Admiralty on Saturday :—

Admiral Sir Michael H. HODGES, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., to be Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., to date about May 27.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. E. M. CHATFIELD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., to be Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, in succession to Admiral Sir Frederick L. Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., to date about May 27.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril T. M. FULLER, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of Naval Personnel, in succession to Admiral Sir Michael H. Hodges, to date about May 27.

Vice-Admiral Vernon H. S. HAGGARD, C.B., C.M.G., to be Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies station, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril T. M. Fuller, to date April 21.

Vice-Admiral Frederic C. DREYER, C.B., C.B.E., to be a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir William W. Fisher, K.C.B., C.V.O.,

SWANSEA CORPORATION

£5 Per Cent. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1945–1955.

Interest payable Half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 31st March and 30th September.

ISSUE OF £1,500,000 STOCK.

Authorised by the provisions of the Local Acts of the Corporation, the Housing Acts, and Loan Sanctions under general Statutes.

A First Payment of Interest, at the rate of £2 per £100, will be made on the 30th September, 1930.

PRICE OF ISSUE, £99 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

On Application	£ 5 per Cent.
On Wednesday, the 9th April, 1930	£24 "
On Wednesday, the 7th May, 1930	£35 "
On Wednesday, the 4th June, 1930	£35 "
	£99 per Cent.

Trustees are authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1925," to invest in this Stock (subject as regards securities payable to bearer to the provisions of Section 7 of that Act), unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

The GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND give notice that by arrangements made with the Corporation of Swansea, and in pursuance of a Resolution of the Town Council, they are authorised to receive applications for the above Stock.

If not previously redeemed, the Stock will be repaid at par on the 31st March, 1955; but the Corporation reserve to themselves the right, on giving three calendar months' notice by public advertisement, to redeem the Stock at par on any half-yearly interest date on or after the 31st March, 1945.

The proceeds of the Issue will be used for the extension of the Electricity and Water Undertakings; for Housing, Education, Street Improvements, Sewerage and other Municipal purposes; for Advances under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, the erection of a Mental Hospital under the provisions of the Swansea Order, 1928, and for the repayment of existing Loans.

The Stock is secured upon the Borough Fund, the General Rate, and the whole of the Revenues of the Lands, Waterworks, Tramways, Light Railways, Electricity and Market Undertakings, and other property of the Corporation. The present value of the Corporation's landed estates is estimated at £875,000, and it is calculated that this will be largely increased annually as a result of new development and the falling-in of existing leases. During the last financial year the Trading undertakings of the Corporation yielded a gross (Trading) profit of £179,717, which is equal to 6·3% on the Capital expenditure and over 10% on the net outstanding debt thereon.

The total Debt of the Borough after deduction of the Sinking Funds in hand for redemption of Debt was, at the end of the last Financial Year, £5,655,113, of which £3,648,293 represented the net Debt incurred in respect of reproductive works. The Rateable value of the Borough, as reduced by the derating provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, is approximately £1,000,000, and on this basis a rate of one penny in the £ is estimated to produce £3,800.

The general Exchequer grant, under the 1929 Act, has been provisionally fixed at £176,514 for the grant period commencing 1st April, 1930. The total rates levied in the Borough for the current financial year are 13s. 6d. in the £.

The population of the Borough was 157,561 at the Census of 1921 and is now estimated to be 161,700.

The Books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers will be made. Dividend warrants will be transmitted by post.

The Stock will in due course be convertible into Stock Certificates to Bearer in denominations of £100, £500, and £1,000, and Stock Certificates will be re-exchangeable for Stock on payment of the usual fees.

Transfers and Stock Certificates will be free of Stamp Duty.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per Cent., will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard-street, E.C.3. In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. Should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications may be for the whole or any part of the Issue in multiples of £100. No allotments will be made for a less amount than £100.

Instalments may be paid in full after allotment under discount at the rate of £3 per Cent. per annum. In the case of full payments made prior to the 9th April, 1930, discount will only be allowed from the latter date. Default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date will render the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the relative allotment to cancellation.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer with Coupon attached for the interest payable on the 30th September, 1930, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts. As soon as these Certificates have been paid in full, they can be inscribed, *i.e.* converted into Stock, or they may be retained to be exchanged for Stock Certificates to Bearer as soon as these can be prepared, without payment of any fee, **provided such exchange be effected not later than the 2nd March, 1931.**

Application Forms and copies of this Prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3; or at any of the Branches of the Bank; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford and Co., 13, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.4; or of the Borough Treasurer, Guildhall, Swansea.

The List of Applications will be opened on Monday, the 17th March, and closed on or before Wednesday, the 19th March, 1930.

Bank of England, London, 14th March, 1930.

This form of Application may be used.

SWANSEA CORPORATION
£5 PER CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1945-1955.

ISSUE OF £1,500,000 AT £99 PER CENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C.2.

I/we request you to allot to me/us in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 14th March, 1930, £....., say .....pounds of the above-named Stock, and I/we hereby engage to pay the Instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.

The sum of £....., being the amount of the required deposit (namely, £5 for every £100 of Stock applied for), is enclosed.

SIGNATURE .....

NAME IN FULL .....
(Block Letters) (State Title, if any, or whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss.)

ADDRESS .....

DATE .....1930.

N.B.—Applications must be for £100, or for multiples of £100. Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus :—

Bank of England.
a/c Swansea Corporation Loan.

The List of Applications will be opened on Monday, the 17th March, and closed on or before Wednesday, the 19th March, 1930.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

SWANSEA LOAN PROSPECTUS

POOR FIRE INSURANCE RESULTS

The success which attended Southampton's recent loan and the continuance of a strong upward movement in prices of all gilt-edged stocks have created increased activity among first-class borrowers, and the prospectus appears to-day of a Swansea Corporation loan for £1,500,000. The terms are almost identical with those of the Southampton loan, the rate of interest being 5 per cent., and the issue price 99 per cent., but the final redemption date is earlier, namely, 1955, the corporation having the option of redemption at par after March 31, 1945. Instalments are spread over 2½ months, the last, 35 per cent., being payable on June 4. Half-yearly interest dates are March 31 and September 30; a first interest payment of £2 per cent. will be made on September 30 next. The stock is secured on the borough fund, the general rate and the whole of the revenues of the lands, waterworks, tramways, light railways, electricity, and market undertakings and other property of the corporation. A valuation of £875,000 is placed upon the corporation's landed estates; this, it is calculated, will be increased annually as a result of new development and the falling-in of leases. As reduced under the derating provisions of last year, the rateable value of the borough is about £1,000,000, a rate of 1d. in the pound being estimated to produce £3,800. The general Exchequer grant under the Local Government Act, 1929, is provisionally fixed at £176,514 for the grant period beginning April 1 next. Total rates levied for the current financial year are 13s. 6d. in the pound. The proceeds of the issue are to be used for various objects, including the extension of the electricity and water undertakings, housing, education, &c., and for advances under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, and for the repayment of existing loans.

Wholesale and Retail Price Disparities

An international comparison of wholesale and retail price disparities is made in the current issue of the *Statist*. Since the return to the gold standard in April, 1925, a fall of over 20 per cent. in wholesale prices has been reflected in a decline of only slightly more than 5 per cent. in the cost of living index number. Other things being equal, the adjustment of retail to wholesale prices should be completed more rapidly in a free trade than in a protected market, but that has not happened in the case of Great Britain. The disparity, however, has not affected all countries to the same extent. It is shown that in Japan, a country where labour is not organized, the cost of living figures have adjusted themselves more rapidly to wholesale price movements than in any other country. It would therefore seem that the effort made in this country to raise and maintain the standard of living has merely succeeded in raising and maintaining the cost of living. In the end the standard of living must be determined by the volume of production. If this is low because the costs of production are high, the standard of living must fall, which means that the cost of living will be dear.

Newcastle Electric Supply Report

Further progress is shown by the report of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Electric Supply Company for 1929. At the end of the year the connexions to the company's system amounted to 739,355 h.p., compared with 716,678 h.p. at the end of 1928. Additional capital expenditure during the year amounted to £243,480, the capital being mainly expended on extensions to the distribution systems. Profits on sale of current, apparatus, and other rentals, &c., amounted to £668,374, an increase of £28,465, and interest and dividends on loans and investments yielded £207,331, against £178,848. The results of the past three years are summarized in the following table :—

	Year ended Dec. 31		
	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Share capital paid up	7,046,633	6,597,504	6,115,198
Loan capital paid up	3,360,908	3,360,908	3,360,908
Profit	876,351	819,456	783,493
Interest charges	188,567	204,671	221,465
Reserve for special depreciation and contingencies	175,000	150,000	150,000
Reserve for plant renewals, &c.	75,000	60,500	50,000
Preference dividends	181,948	181,878	181,613
Ordinary dividend	240,461	184,961	138,761
Rate	6%	6%	6%
Brought in	80,653	43,206	15,900
Carried forward	96,029	80,653	43,206

It will be noticed that the increase in the amount required to maintain the dividend of 6 per cent. on the increased Ordinary capital was partly offset by a further decrease in interest charges due to a reduction in loan interest. Last January the Central Electricity Board adopted, with certain modifications, the North-East England Electricity Scheme drawn up by the Electricity Commissioners under which the company's Carville, Dunston, and North Tees generating stations were scheduled as "selected" stations; the scheme also provided for the standardization of frequency throughout the North-East area. Reference is made by the report to an inquiry held as a result of applications for a reduction in statutory maximum prices; the outcome of the inquiry is not stated.

Baird Television Fusion

A scheme for the amalgamation of the Baird Television Development Company and the Baird International Television, Limited, has just been issued. The terms have been formulated by Sir Mark Webster Jenkinson, whose assistance was sought by the two companies with the object of securing an independent opinion. That this was a wise course for the directors to pursue is clear from the complicated nature of the company's relations and the skill with which the problem has been tackled. The International company holds three-fifths (300,000) of the Deferred shares of the Development company; further, its financial position is strong, and it is well supplied with cash (£207,811). On the other hand, the Development company is in a comparatively weak financial position, with only a small sum (£21,322) in cash. Nevertheless, it has the sole rights to the Baird Television inventions for Great Britain and Ireland, and has a two-thirds interest in the foreign and colonial rights, the remaining one-third belonging to the International company. Thus the main problem of amalgamation was to devise such a scheme as would preserve to the shareholders in the two companies as closely as possible their relative interests in the business as a whole.

Terms of Amalgamation

It is proposed that the International company and its capital structure be altered so as to consist of 2,100,000 Preferred Ordinary shares of 5s. each and 1,200,000 Deferred shares of 5s. each, the former to get a non-cumulative dividend of 10 per cent., plus 40 per cent. of the surplus profits, the balance going to the Deferred. This capital will be allocated as follows:—800,000 Preferred and 100,000 Deferred shares will be exchanged for £100,000 Preferred shares in the Development company, giving the holders eight Preferred and one Deferred, nominally worth £2 5s., for each £1 share now held; 250,000 Preferred and 100,000 Deferred for 200,000 Deferred shares of 1s. each in the Development company, giving the holders five Preferred and two Deferred, nominally worth £1 15s., for every 4s. of Deferred shares; 1,050,000 Preferred will be exchanged for the same number of 5s. "A" shares in the International company, and 1,000,000 Deferred shares will be issued to holders of the 1,400,000 5s. "B" shares in the International company. Under this scheme the Development company's shareholders will receive one-half of the Preferred and one-sixth of the Deferred capital in the amalgamated company. It is explained that at present it is impossible to place any definite capital value upon the Baird Television inventions as a whole, or to allocate their value as between British and foreign rights; in view of this, figures enabling the fairness of the scheme to be judged are given showing how certain profits, if realized, would have been applied if the fusion had not taken place and on the basis of the amalgamation scheme. If £82,900 of profits were derived from the British rights £56,700 would go to the Development company and £26,200 to the International company; and if £52,064 of profits were made from foreign rights it would be allocated as follows:—To Development company £25,814, and to International company £26,250.

Effects of the Plan

Under the scheme the Development company will sustain a loss of profits varying from £4,850 if profits are £37,500 (derived proportionately from British and foreign rights) to £22,183 if profits are £187,500, but as the company must raise additional capital some sacrifice by present shareholders is unavoidable. The division of profits between the Preferred and Deferred shareholders of the Development company remains approximately the same under the scheme. As regards the "A" shareholders in the International company, their profit participation remains about the same, but in return for surrendering their cumulative rights they obtain a larger share of profits in the early stages, while "B" shareholders' rights of control are given up. At present the "B" shareholders do not get any share of the profits unless these amount to £52,064 from foreign rights, or £82,917 from British rights. Under the scheme they begin to share in profits after £52,500. It is true their share of surplus profits falls from 60 to 50 per cent., but the surplus will be increased as a result of the fusion, and their participation will therefore be greater. This is the *quid pro quo* for the relinquishing of control. These are the principal features of a scheme upon which a great amount of labour must have been expended. After the fusion it is proposed to change the name of the International company to Baird Television, Limited.

Employers' Liability Assurance Results

Accounts of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation are the more noteworthy because this is always one of the first of the great British insurance companies transacting a general business to issue its figures. Precedence is given in the report to the fire department, and while the premium income is higher on the year by £30,250, at £438,810, it is, judged by the standard of many offices, of moderate size. Yet for many years the corporation has been able to earn a percentage of profit which could be regarded as distinctly and even exceptionally satisfactory. A sharp fall in the ratio of profit to only 1·1 per cent. for last year is, therefore, striking, and it invests with unusual interest the results to be announced within the next two or three months of other companies for a year in which the claims, particularly in this country, were known to be remarkably heavy. The greater part of the large premium income of the Employers' is to be found in the general account, which includes casualty risks in the United States, and the premium income of this department, together with that of accident insurance written in the United Kingdom, has grown further by £163,250 to the vast total of £7,247,191, and "after making adequate reserve for unexpired risks," a total surplus of £298,561, representing the rather better proportion of 4.1 per cent., is transferred to profit and loss.

Department	1929	1928
	£	£
Fire—		
Premiums	438,810	408,560
Underwriting profit after allowing for 40 per cent. reserve	4,839	45,053
Percentage of profit	1·1%	11%
Accident and General—		
Premiums	7,247,191	7,083,941
Underwriting profit after allowing for reserve	298,561	275,072
Percentage of profit	4·1%	3·9%

The corporation now transacts marine insurance through the Merchants' Marine, and the directors state that the balance of its own marine account of £6,928 is more than sufficient to provide for all the claims on this account which are still unsettled.

Growth of Interest Earnings

Total premiums of the Employers' Liability are higher by £193,500 at £7,686,001. Foreign and Colonial taxation is heavier by £70,730 and, allowing for this, the net underwriting profit is lower by £87,455 at £113,181. British taxation is increased by £18,759 to £47,113.

	1929	1928
	£	£
Total premiums	7,686,001	7,492,501
Foreign and Colonial taxation	190,219	119,489
Net underwriting profit	113,181	200,636
British taxation	47,113	28,354
Total interest for year (net)	291,291	242,360
Dividend :—		
Per share for year	4s.	4s.
Cost of distribution	£307,818	£300,318

A rise in the total net interest receipts for the year of £48,931 to £291,291 is, presumably, due partly to the transfer in 1928 of the two American subsidiaries, the Employers' Fire and the American Employers', to trustees known as the Employers' Group Associates and the consequent release of funds, and this growth of the interest earnings has enabled the difference between the receipts and the cost of the dividend of 4s. per share, tax free, to be narrowed to only £16,527. It is pointed out that the investments stand in the balance-sheet at £8,095,625, of which £6,310,132 represent Stock Exchange securities, and that the depreciation on the latter amounted at December 31 last to £75,141. The directors state, however, that as there is a considerable appreciation in the value of other of the corporation's investments they have not considered it necessary to increase the investment reserve to meet this depreciation. One of the most successful of the corporation's investments is doubtless its holding of shares in the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society, and there are indications in the report that its acquisition of the shares of the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company should not in future prove such a burden on the controlling corporation as in recent years.

MONEY MARKET

FUNDS PLENTIFUL

ARGENTINE EXCHANGE LOWER

As expected the payment of the half-yearly instalments of the French and Italian War Debts to Britain, amounting in all to over £7,000,000, had been fully prepared for and their transfers had little effect on the short loan market on Saturday. Money was in plentiful supply, the clearing banks lending at 3 per cent. over the week end and other lenders at 2½ per cent. and finally at 2½ per cent. Old loans were usually continued at 3 per cent. Discount rates were if anything slightly easier. The general rate quoted by brokers for three months fine bank bills was 2⅞ per cent., but they did not always succeed in obtaining bills at this rate. "Hot" Treasury Bills were reported to have been sold at 2¾ per cent., and could be bought at a slightly higher rate. For May maturities there was a demand for this week at 3 per cent. Banks appeared to have obtained a few April bills at 3⅛ per cent. Another large shipment of South African bar gold amounting to £818,346, will be available in the bullion market to-morrow. The Belgian, Swiss, and German exchanges are all at levels which might permit market gold to be taken from London if it were obtainable at a comparatively low price.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent., to which it was reduced from 4½ per cent. on March 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2 per cent. at call and 2¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2½—	3	3—3 5/16	2⅞	2 15/16	2 15/16

Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	4 months.	6 months.
⅞	1	1	4—4½	4⅛—4⅜	4½—5
3	2⅞				

PRINCIPAL CALLS OF THE WEEK

To-day	Brighton Corp., 5% stk.	40%	£440,000
Do.	Scott. Nat. Trust, £10 shs.	£5	£125,000
Tues.	Southampton Corp., 5% stk.	24%	£596,000
Wednes.	Chicano, Ord. Class "A"	10/-	£287,500
Friday	Cent. Electricity Bd., 5% stk.	25%	£1,750,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The Foreign Exchanges were quiet. Sterling on New York at first showed a firmer tendency in the rate at one time was $4.867⅝c., but it closed unchanged on the day at $4.86⅝c. The French exchange rose to 124.26¼f., and Belgian and Italian currencies were also slightly cheaper at 34.89¼b. and 92.83¼l. respectively. Swiss francs were again wanted, the rate closing at 25.11¼f. compared with 25.12½f. There was a further recovery in the Spanish exchange, which, after touching 38.90p., closed at 38.97¼p. against 39.17½p. The Eastern exchanges were slightly higher. Argentine currency showed marked weakness and was finally ⅝d. cheaper on the day at 41¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	March 15	March 14
New York	$ to £	4.865	4.865 5/8—4.86 7/8	4.86 7/8—4.86 3/4
Montreal	$ to £	4.865	4.87—4.87 1/4	4.87 1/4—4.88
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124 15/16—124.27	124.24-124.28
Brussels	Bl. to £	35.00	34 15/16—34.96¼	34.88¼—89½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.42—92.85	92.78-92.98½
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11¼—12¼	25.12-25.13¼
Athens	Dr. to £	374	374⅛—375⅛	374⅛-375⅛
Helsingfors	Fk. to £	193.23	193.10-193.50	193.15-193.50
Madrid	Pta. to £	35.2215	34.90-35.25	35.00-35.60
Lisbon	Esc. to £	110	108 1/2-108⅝	108 1/2-108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅜-12⅝	12.12⅜-12⅝
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38-20.39	20.38-20.39
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581	34.50-34.55	34.50-34.54
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.581	27.51-27.54	27.52-27.56
Prague	Kr. to £	1164.25	164-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.35-43.40	43.35-43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.26	25.18-25.26
Reykjavik	Let to £	812.5	817-819	817-820
Constan'ple	Pi. to £	110	1.0607	1.0502
Belgrade	Din. to £	39.2285	275—275¼	275¼-275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48—48⅛	48—48⅛
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	669-674	669-674
Kristiania	Kr. to £	18.159	18.17-18.25	18.17-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾-17¼	18.16¾-17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾-11¼	18.16¾-17
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-17	18.16¼-17
Alexandria	Pd. to £	972	97 1/16-97 1/16	97 1/16-97 1/16
Bombay	Per rup.	24.66d.	1 3/32 1/32-1 3/32	1 3/32 1/32-1 3/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	24.66d.	1 3/32 1/32-1 3/32	1 3/32 1/32-1 3/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 3/32 1/32-1 3/32	1 3/32 1/32-1 3/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 3/32-1 3/32	1 3/32-1 3/32
Yokohama	Per yen	24.58d.	2 0/32 1/32-2 0/32	2 0/32-2 1/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1 7/16 1/32-1 7/16	1 7/16 1/32-1 7/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 3/32 1/32-2 3/32	2 3/32-2 3/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11¼-12	12.11¼-12
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2 0/32	2 0/32
Java	Per dol.	5.809d.	2 0/32 1/32	2 0/32 1/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	41 13/16-41 15/16	41 13/16-41 15/16
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.84	39.84
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	43⅜-43⅝	43-43⅛
Lima	£ to £	Par	20¼% prem.	20¾% Prem.
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-$3.03 to 100kr. ‖ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100.

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	95 0 0	94 8 9	93 17 6	93 6 3
New Zealand	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 6 3
Africa & Rhodesia	99 15 0	98 8 9	97 17 6	97 6 3

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 10 0	96 2 6
New Zealand	97 10 0	97 2 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced on Saturday the sale of £246,973 in BAR GOLD, the release of £125,000, and the export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £1,210,823, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
March 13—		March 13—	
Sovs. released	300,000	Sovs.	4,000
March 14—		March 14	Nil
Sovs.	1,025,000		
Bar gold	10,796		
March 15—		March 15—	
Sovs. released	125,000	Bar gold	249,973
		Sovs.	2,000
		Net influx	1,210,823
Total	£1,460,796	Total	£1,460,796

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,744,287; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The price of gold in the open market remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

There was a recovery in SILVER on Chinese support, the price for both positions being fixed 3/16d. higher at 19½d. per oz. for cash and 19d. per oz. for forward delivery. The market closed with buyers satisfied.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

	March 7	Feb. 28
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
Note circulation	18,171	18,160
The reserve against it was held in :—		
The following form :—		
Silver coin and bullion in India	10 761	10,751
Gold coin and bullion in India	3,227	3,227
Securities (Govt. of India)	3,873	3,883
Ditto (British Govt.)	310	294
Total	18,171	18,160

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	4	2⅞	4½-3 Nominal
New York	3½	3⅛-3½	—
Paris	3	2½	5-7
Berlin	5½	5½	—
Swiss Bank places	3½	2 11/16	—
Milan	6½	6¼	1
Amsterdam	3½	2½	1
Brussels	5½	3¼	2½

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

ALLIANCE TRUST

The directors of the Alliance Trust Company, Limited, have resolved to recommend a dividend on the Ordinary stock for the year ended January 31 last at the rate of 25 per cent. (the same as a year ago).

If nothing unforeseen occurs, they propose, with the interim dividend for the current year, to make a free distribution of 5 per cent. Preference stock to the Ordinary shareholders to the extent of 10 per cent. of their holdings of Ordinary stock, subject to the necessary resolutions being passed.

MINING NEWS

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC OF AUSTRALASIA.—The production during the four weeks ended March 5 was 4,293 tons zinc, of which 70 tons used at the works. Silver-lead product for shipment to Port Pirie for realization contained 440 tons of lead and 57,000oz. of silver.

CHEAPER MONEY IN UNITED STATES

EFFORT TO STIMULATE BUSINESS

LARGE NEW ISSUES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 16

The Federal Reserve system will, without doubt, use every effort to galvanize general business into activity through the medium of cheap money. The reduction in the New York Bank's discount rate on Thursday to 3½ per cent. is, apparently, a forerunner of reductions by other reserve banks, a beginning being made on Friday at Cleveland when the rate there was reduced to 4 per cent. Moreover, the heavy purchases by the reserve banks of Government securities are already showing plainly the system's intention of making credit easy.

Before the discount rate was reduced open market money rates at New York were declining steadily, and on Friday they fell to the lowest levels of several years. The official rate for call money dropped to 3 per cent. and outside of the Stock Exchange it could be obtained for 2½, the lowest figure since 1924. Time funds declined to 4 per cent. and there was a fall to the same level of best-name commercial paper. The bill rate was lowered for the fifth time in twice as many days and declined to 3½ per cent. for 90-day paper.

STRENGTH OF THE BOND MARKET

The only visible result of the further lowering of money rates, however, was the development of marked strength and activity in the bond market. The stock market, where zeal has admittedly outrun discretion, was reactionary. There cheap money was too patently an advertisement of slack trade, and besides there was the disconcerting revelation this week of a further increase of not less than $137,000,000 in brokers' loans, bringing the increase in March alone up to $231,000,000. The new strength of the bond market is taken as an encouraging sign for business recovery, especially as it is accompanied by a comparatively large aggregate of new security flotations. The total for the week of $205,744,000 was the second largest this year. It is hoped that now new building, which has been woefully below the totals of other years, will be started with vigour and that from such activity will flow demands upon other industries, resulting in a general revival. Thus far, however, hope remains merely a hope, for there has been nothing in the building industry itself to show a change for the better. Residence building, in particular, lags, for mortgage money is timid as a result of the disastrous collapse last year of the long overdue real estate boom.

TRADE INDICATIONS

Business has picked up sporadically throughout the country, but there has been by no means the customary seasonal acceleration. Railway car loadings are still at the 1924 levels. The motor industry is operating at only 50 per cent. of last year's activity, and steel production, which ought to be improving rapidly at this time, has further declined, cotton consumption has fallen off, and the fall in commodity prices continues. Exports in February, like those in January, were sharply reduced. The volume of commercial loans at the banks is decreasing, and the liquidation of loans on securities to customers is going on at a much slower pace than in the earlier weeks of the year. Yet the injection of credit into the market by the reserve banks has helped to put the member banks in a strong position as regards their own reserves, and if a business recovery can stand, there will be little difficulty in financing it.

THE GOLD INFLUX

The inflow of gold has been over-large in view of the greater usefulness the gold would have in other countries, but apparently it will continue for some time yet. It seems likely now that by the time the first quarter of 1930 is closed there will have been a net gain by the United States of $150,000,000. Since the beginning of the year Japan has sent $65,000,000 here, and $10,000,000 more is said to be on the way from that country; Brazil has sent $27,000,000, with $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 still to come, and with gold that has come from Colombia, and a release of nearly $25,000,000 of gold earmarked here for foreign account, imports so far have reached $120,000,000.

BRITISH ENKA ARTIFICIAL SILK

A FURTHER LOSS

The accounts of the British Enka Artificial Silk Company for 1929 show a working loss of £69,656, to which is added debenture interest and sundry items, less interest received, together amounting to £12,954, and £74,667 for depreciation of buildings, machinery, plant, &c., making the total loss £157,276 for the year. In 1928 there was a net loss of £82,325. The total deficit appearing in the balance-sheet is now £239,601. The report states that trading has been adversely affected by the unsatisfactory conditions which have prevailed in the rayon market throughout the year under review and by certain technical difficulties in No. 2 factory. The sale of the production at steadily falling prices, state the secretaries to the company —Union Corporation, Limited—coupled with unduly high costs of production due to the difficulties in question, account for the loss shown.

Under a service agreement entered into on the formation of the company, the Dutch Enka Company undertook to give advice and to exercise general supervision with reference to the production and sale of rayon. During the year that company concluded arrangements with the Vereinigte Glanzstoff-Fabriken A.G. which established a community of interests of these companies under the new title adopted by the Dutch Enka Company of Algemeene Kunstzijde Unie N.V. (A.K.U.). As a consequence of this reorganization, Dr. J. C. Hartogs has relinquished his position as managing director, and has also resigned from the board of the company. The A.K.U. Company has recently completed an investigation of the British company's works and operations and, acting on their recommendations, some changes of a technical character and others concerned with the organization of the works are being made. These changes are expected to effect certain improvements and economies, but they may involve a temporary reduction of production in the No. 2 factory. Meeting, March 24.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Financial Chronicle* publishes the following summary of its reports received from correspondents in the cotton growing States :—Rains during the past week caused some interruption with farm work. Complaints of drought in West Texas are increasing. The week's plantation deliveries amount to 18,000 bales, against 18,000 bales last week and 72,000 bales last year. The quantity of cotton now on shipboard, but not yet cleared, amounts to 135,000 bales, against 111,000 bales last year. Of the current week's total 22,000 bales are for Great Britain, 14,000 bales for Germany, 9,000 bales for France, 86,000 bales for the rest of the Continent, and 4,000 bales elsewhere.

The same authority makes the quantity of cotton in sight since August 1 as follows :—

	This year	Last year
Aggregate port receipts	7,440,000	8,303,000
Net overland	557,000	519,000
Southern consumption	3,370,000	3,566,000
Excess interior stocks	1,019,000	497,000
Total in sight to date	*13,118,000	13,594,000
Brought into sight during the week	141,000	218,000
Northern spinners' takings since August 1	904,000	969,000

* Includes 732,000 bales excess Southern mill takings over consumption against 709,000 bales last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER SELLING

NEW YORK, March 15.—The failure of the market yesterday to respond to Thursday's reduction in the rediscount rate continued to have a bearish effect upon professional sentiment.

Sellers were again in evidence at the opening, which was barely steady, and a general decline soon resulted from a resumption of active selling. The pressure at first centred on Steel Common, American Can, General Electric, and Westinghouse Electric, but subsequently spread throughout the list. The weekly trade reviews were less favourable, reporting that business while reviving showed that the process was slow and fluctuating. Copper stocks continued under pressure based on the belief that a cut will shortly be made in the price of the metal.

The downward trend was checked later in the morning by "shorts" covering, fresh bearish efforts being discouraged by the failure of the selling drives to break the market leaders through the previous resistance points. Various specialities advanced, but pressure continued elsewhere and the close was irregular.

Sales were returned at 1,527,000 shares, making a total of 20,398,000 shares for the week, against 19,453,000 shares last week and 23,219,000 shares last year. The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks is 1·17 lower on the week at 151.36 while the average of 30 leading industrials shows a decline of 5.21 at 270.25; a year ago the respective averages were 153.97 and 320.00.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 15	Mar. 14
MONTREAL on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87¼	4.87⅜
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1		4.86	4.86
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 5/16	4.86
60 days' sight	£1		4.85 15/16	4.85 15/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85 15/16
Seven days	£1		4.85 5/16	4.85 5/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91¼	3.91¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.04½	40.04
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.65	26.67
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85	23.85
Brussels, cables	100bel.	15.90	15.53	13.94
Berne, cables	100fr.	19.30	19.53¼	19.55¼
Madrid cables	100pe.	19.30	12.51	12.53
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09	14.09
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48¼	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	17.49	17.76⅞	17.75⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29

COMPANY MEETINGS

R.M.C. TEXTILES (1928)

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES

INCREASE OF CAPITAL

MR. J. M. WATERHOUSE'S STATEMENT

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of R.M.C. Textiles (1928), Limited, was held on Friday last at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, London.

Mr. J. M. WATERHOUSE (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. H. Monk, F.C.I.S., F.L.A.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The net profits for the period, after making provision for all working and administrative expenses and depreciation, amount to £49,005, less bank and other interest, £7,099, and directors' fees, £150, which, allowing for the amount brought forward from the last working period of £4,918, leaves an available balance of £37,674.

DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT.

Your directors recommend that this amount should be appropriated as follows:—To provide for the interim dividend of 4 per cent. to June 30, 1929, £10,000; to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent. for the year ended December 31, 1929, £15,000; to place to general reserve £3,000; and to reserve for bad and doubtful debts £2,000, leaving a balance to carry forward of £5,674 14s. 3d.

I trust that you may consider the accounts satisfactory, having regard to the disturbed conditions prevailing and the fact that the new capital was not available until April, nor are any profits in respect of the two subsidiary companies brought into the accounts.

In common with almost all commodities, wool has declined considerably in price, compelling your board to follow the hand-to-mouth policy of buying as the immediate demand for lower values, however, are a distinct advantage in that they permit of the company offering goods to the purchaser at more attractive prices. Other unsettling influences, such as the safeguarding issue, Colonial and foreign tariff increases, and the general economic dislocation at home and abroad, made for a lack of confidence. Against these adverse influences the Bank rate reduction to 4 per cent. and an ers of cheap money, coupled with the advantages conferred by the Derating Act, are distinctly helpful factors. Again, the recommendations contained in Lord Macmillan's report following the Government inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, relative to wages in the wool textile industry, are for a reduction of some 9 per cent., which, after due ratification, will result in your company's costings being reduced by several thousands of pounds per annum.

The main commodity used by your company being wool, we are engaged in a vitally necessary basic industry, and now that fashion in ladies' wear has taken a definite turn in favour of wool goods there is a general tendency to the greater use of this material of which the main attributes are warmth and comfort, allowing the wearer to be smartly and warmly clad without weight, thus making for the health of the people.

INVULNERABLE TO COMPETITION

Your directors have felt that in the prevailing difficult conditions already indicated it was more than ever necessary to counter them by surpassing previous efforts and evolving a still more excellent and comprehensive range of fabrics, by intensifying the selling campaign in every possible market, and by essaying a revision of the productive and distributive sections of the business with the object of securing maximum output at the most economic rates possible. The achievement of these objects will make our organization indispensable to the clothing trade, and invulnerable to competition from any source, whether it be home or foreign.

The company's 1930 range is the best and most comprehensive yet issued, and our customers report that it is outstandingly successful. Orders are being received, both as to number and size, in advance of any previous experience, and it seems reasonably certain that the extra efforts made will lead to such an increase of turnover as will keep our extended plants running to full capacity for many months to come.

SUBSIDIARY BRANCHES' SATISFACTORY RESULTS

The company's subsidiary branches—the dyeing and finishing works, the silk and dress goods section, and our Paris establishment—are all operating satisfactorily. The efforts made to place them on a solid foundation at the outset should yield increasingly satisfactory results.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the dividend recommended, which was seconded by Mr. J. H. MONK and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the re-election of Mr. R. Waterhouse as a director and the confirmation of the election to the board of Mr. J. H. Monk and Mr. W. Morgan, said: Your board consists of men cradled, so to speak, in the higher branches of the textile industry. At every point of contact you have the specialist equipped with technique and extensive experience. Regular reports of the particulars relating to each section of the business are prepared by our director-secretary, who has had a long and valuable experience with some of the largest and most successful public companies. Your board is thus put in possession of the vital statistics on which its policy must necessarily be based.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the auditors, Messrs. John Lund and Co., were reappointed.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

An Extraordinary General Meeting was then held to consider a resolution authorizing the increase in the capital of the company to £400,000.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the necessary resolution, said:—To a large extent, the main objects in our scheme of manufacturing and distributing a comprehensive range of up-to-date high-grade textile fabrics have been fulfilled. It has clearly been established that your company caters for the growing popular demand, and that its prospects were never so bright. The demand for our products is so insistent that production is being outstripped by sales. Failure to deliver customers' orders rapidly is fatal, and with this problem in mind, your board have taken an opportunity recently presented of adjusting the position. A freehold property, Victoria Mills, Keighley, equipped with weaving and auxiliary plant, was offered to your directors at a favourable price, and after thorough reconstitution this auxiliary plant is rapidly being put into commission to help to cope with the position.

A PROFITABLE NEW LINE

You will doubtless have seen the trend towards the Scotch tweed type for ladies and gentlemen. We have been asked innumerable times to cater for this substantial trade by our customers. Tentative arrangements were made in respect of the production of one of the largest, self-contained Scottish Border factories, and after ranges had been produced and examined by expert buyers of Scotch Clerviot and Saxony fabrics they were received with so much acceptance that it became evident your company could absorb the entire output. This type of business is profitable and capable of yielding a substantial return.

With the object of handling rapidly and effectively the ever-growing output of the company's factories your directors have decided upon the erection of a commodious and distinctive building, wherein the whole administrative and distributive activities of the company will be centralized, in Goldenspur-st. This will attract prominent buyers at home and from overseas and will enable your directors to conduct the many-sided activities of the company in an environment conducive to the maximum of efficiency and economy.

A PROFIT ESTIMATE

I have indicated the three developments certain to contribute to the more profitable use of your company's exceptional opportunities, and all likely to increase substantially the distributable profits through the increased turnover of £300,000. Adding a similar ratio of profit from the extra turnover to last year's profits, and taking into account the saving in bank and other interest of some £7,000, a minimum net profit of £60,000 should be realized with the help of the increased capital. After payment of the dividend on the proposed £100,000 Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference capital, this would leave a sum of £52,000 available for the Ordinary capital, equivalent to 17½ per cent. The cash resources of the company will be largely conserved by the payments in shares only in respect of the Scottish business.

The increase of capital was approved, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the meeting.

EQUATORIAL TRUST, LTD.

CAPITAL INTACT

MR. HADOW ON THE INVESTMENT POSITION

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Equatorial Trust, Limited, was held on Friday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. A. P. HADOW (the chairman) presided, and after a sympathetic reference to the death in July last of the late chairman, Mr. Patrick Gow, proceeded to deal with the accounts. He said that the reserve fund amounted to £125,000, and there would remain a credit balance on the profit and loss account, after providing for the proposed dividend, of £26,054, making a total of £151,054, which was slightly in excess of the depreciation on investments. The capital of the trust was therefore intact. The total invested in general securities at December 31, 1929, was £415,705 (including £46,110 British Government securities). This compared with £366,077 (which included £206,091 British Government securities) at December 31, 1928, showing an increase of approximately £50,000 in general securities. The holding in British Government securities had been reduced by approximately £160,000, the investments in general securities, other than British Government securities, having been increased by £210,000.

The total number of investments was 214. There were 115 investments in general securities (excluding War loan and Conversion loan), of an average book value of £3,213; 68 investments in rubber, of an average book value of £6,674; 23 investments in tea, of an average book value of £4,164; six investments in "Plantation companies with miscellaneous crops," of an average book value of £5,654.

EFFECT OF THE FINANCIAL DISTURBANCES

The financial disturbances which recently occurred in America and throughout the world were well known to them all—the result being that almost every class of security had suffered depreciation and nearly every trade had been depressed, whilst over-production of practically every commodity had become apparent. Although their investments had consequently suffered considerable market depreciation, it was satisfactory to record that the amount of dividends and interest received during 1929 showed an increase of £11,489 as compared with the year 1928. The depreciation in general securities was moderate, amounting to 4.83 per cent. of the book value. The depreciation in the value of rubber investments had been heavy, amounting to 25.4 per cent. of the book value. Since January 1 there had been some improvement, and it was hoped that the rubber tapping holiday during the month of May (which was receiving a very large volume of support from producers) would hasten the restoration of the equilibrium between supply and demand, and that better conditions in the rubber-producing industry would ensue.

The tea-growing industry commenced the year satisfactorily. Although tea stocks had looked on the heavy side for some time past, the year began with a continuance of satisfactory prices, but serious over-production of common tea from all sources depressed the market to such an extent that a considerable drop in the averages was experienced for all grades except the finest qualities. As the majority of the tea companies in which the trust was interested were growers of fine teas at a high elevation, a satisfactory revenue from tea shares had been obtained. The price realized for good teas at recent auctions had advanced considerably, and the board viewed the trust's investments in tea with confidence.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Turning to the profit and loss account, they would notice that profits on realizations (less losses) had not been taken into account, as the directors had deemed it prudent to apply this sum—namely, £7,273—to writing down the book value of investments. Dividends, interest, and commissions received (net) amounted to £46,618. No credit had been taken in the accounts for interest or dividends accrued and not received, but, on the other hand, interest accrued on the outstanding Debenture stock had been debited. On the other side of the account Debenture interest paid and accrued was £19,531, as compared with £19,600 last year. The directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 4 per cent. (less income-tax at 4s. in the pound), absorbing £16,000, and that the balance, £26,054, be carried forward.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. P. G. ROSS-HUME (the deputy-chairman), and carried unanimously.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), March 15.—LINSEED was firm. Calcutta, April-May and May-June, £17 5s., nominal; bold Bombay, April-May and May-June, £18, nominal. La Plata, all positions, to Hull, £16, sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, March-April and May-June, to Hull/Continent, £13 17s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED was quiet. Egyptian, black, March, to Hull, £7 2s. 6d.; April, £7 2s. 9d.; May, £7 5s. Sakellaridis, March, £9 16s.; April, £9 12s. 6d.; May, £9 15s. 9d., sellers. Bombay, April-May, to Hull, £6, sellers. GROUNDNUTS were firm but quiet. Coromandel, machined, afloat, to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £18 17s. 6d.; April-May, £15 3s. 9d., sellers. CASTOR-SEED remained firm and unchanged. Bombay to Hull, March-April, £15 5s.; April-May, £15 3s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were steady. April-May to Hull, £14 10s.; May-June, £14 12s. 6d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was firmer for forward. La Plata, spot, was quoted at £38; March to Sept.-Dec. £35 7s. 6d. per ton. RAPE OIL was quiet. Crude extracted, £33, technical refined, £37 10s., net, naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian, crude, £28; refined common edible, £32 10s.; deodorised, £34 10s., naked, ex mill.

HULL, March 15.—LINSEED OIL was steady. Spot (crude), £1 6d., and March and April, £1 7s., paid with May-Aug. at £35 15s. COTTON OIL quiet. Egyptian crude, spot, £27 15s.; edible refined, spot, £31; technical, spot, £30 15s.; deodorised, spot, £33. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £30 10s. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £33 10s., and deodorised, spot, £37. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorised, spot, £34. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £35; and refined, spot, £37. CASTOR OIL and COD OIL remained steady and unchanged. TURPENTINE.—Spot quoted 45s. 9d. per cwt.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, March 15.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies for the week ended March 15 amounted to 8,344 tons, as against 9,007 tons in the corresponding week last year. Imported beef, principally Argentine, formed 81.6 per cent. of the beef supplies, as against 64.3 per cent. a year ago. Imported mutton, mainly from New Zealand, formed 70.1 per cent. of the total supply of mutton and lamb, as against 79.0 per cent. in the same week last year. Imported pork and bacon formed 24.6 per cent. of the total supply of pork and bacon, as against 30.4 per cent. a year ago. The bulk of the poultry and game supply was imported, 60.7 per cent., as against 55.7 per cent. a year ago. Imported rabbits formed 75.2 per cent., as against 85 per cent. in the same week last year. Imported eggs formed 59.7 per cent., as against 71.7 per cent. a year ago, and imported butter, cheese, &c., formed 84.7 per cent., as against 63.3 per cent. &c., formed 84.7 per cent., as against 63.3 per cent. last year. Imported supplies of fresh meat in the same week last year. The quantity of fresh killed beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork marketed during the week aggregated 1,926 tons, as against 5,715 tons of chilled and frozen meats. The quantity of meat, &c., surrendered or taken as being useless for food was 18 tons, as against 33 tons in the same week a year ago.

BILLINGSGATE FISH (wholesale).—Arrivals totalled 506 tons and fair supplies were held over at the close. Quotations:—Cod, English, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; Scotch, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; Irish, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; salmon trout, 2s. to 3s.; soles, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; slips, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; mullet, 2s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; prawns, 1s. to 7s.; lobsters, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.; and crabs, 9d. to 1s. 6d. each; herring, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.; and crabs, 9d. to 1s. 6d. each; herring, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.; large, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; fresh, 1s. to 2s.; medium, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; small, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; kippers, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; bloaters, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; large, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; medium, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; small, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; buckling, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Dutch, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; haddock, 6d. to 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; plaice, 4s. to 12s.; haddock, 6s. to 7s.; mackerel, 6s.; whiting, 2s. to 4s.; gurnet, 2s. to 4s.; skate, 4s. to 6s.; roker, 7s. to 8s.; hake, 7s. to 10s.; conger eels, 2s. to 4s.; English and Scotch herrings, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; Norway fulls, 7s. to 2s.; and herrings, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; Norway fulls, 7s. to 2s.; and dry haddock, 8s. 9d. to 12s. 10d. per stone; live eels, 1s. to 2s. per draught; bloaters, 4s.; kippers, 3s. to 4s.; and red herrings, 5s. per box; oysters, Whitstable, 28s.; and Pyfleet, 38s. to 50s. per draught; shrimps, English, brown, 2s.; pink, 1s.; Dutch, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; cockles, 1s. to 2s.; and mussels, 4s. to 5s. per gallon.

CATTLE

CARLISLE, March 15.—Supplies were again large, amounting to 1,800 head. Business ruled slow, with values showing a general decline of 10s. to 15s. a head. Quotations:—Two-year-old heifers, £13 to £16; heifers and steers, £12 to £14; baconer bullocks, £13 to £14 a head, for short keep. Only a limited supply of beef remained NORWICH, March 15.—A fair supply of beef remained unchanged on 92s. to 98s. per cwt., live-weight. A good show of stores ruled slow and dear at £14 to £25 a head. Sufficient calves were brought forward to meet requirements at current rates. There was a fair inquiry for a few lots of mutton. Small sheep ranged from large supply of mutton. Small sheep ranged from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d., while others made up to 1s. 1d. per lb. There was a good supply of pigs to-day, and cutters lb. There was a good supply of pigs to-day, and cutters and Lodgeowers were easier, making up to 13s. 6d., while others ranged from 11s. to 12s. per stone. Fat sows were in good supply and sold at 12s. to 12s. 6d. per stone, and £11 to £18 5s. a head. Stores were maintained at £5 5s. to £11 to £18 5s. a head. Stores were maintained at £5 5s. At market:—Cattle, 1,378; sheep, 1,300; and pigs, 600.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 14.—EXCHANGE on London advanced 1-32d. to 5 3/16d. The COFFEE market closed steady, with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 15s. 9½d. Receipts, 15,000 bags, making for the season to date 2,216,000 bags, against 2,101,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 12,000 bags to the U.S., same to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 343,000 bags, against 340,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 7 N.Y. standard was again quoted at 219000. Receipts, 40,000 bags, making 2,119,000 bags for the season to date, against 6,588,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 40,000 bags to the U.S. and 9,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,154,000 bags, which compares with 1,186,000 bags a year ago.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL TRADE REPORTS

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), March 15.—WHEAT.—The nervousness displayed by North American markets induced considerable reserve on the part of buyers. There was practically no demand and prices again moved downwards. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), March, 40s. and 39s. was asked respectively. Hoosic (63½lb.), new crop, on passage, was offered at 34s. 9d.; 62½lb., March, at 34s. 3d.; and Baruso (62lb.), at 32s. 9d. For South Australian, on the way, 39s. was required. Parcels were in quiet request at partially 2d. per qr. decline. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per East Lynn, sold at 36s. 4½d. net; Baruso (63½lb.), old crop, per Lanmorlaw, at 34s. 9d. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), arrived Antwerp, at 37s. 9d. on the Continent, and No. 3, about due Antwerp, at 36s. 6d.

MAIZE was steady and quotations were occasionally 3d. per qr. higher, but buyers did not respond. La Plata, afloat, was held for 23s. to 23s. 3d.; March for 23s. 3d.; and April-May and May-June for 23s. 6d. Parcels were quiet, but made 3d. per qr. advance on the day. La Plata, May-June, sold at 21s. 6d. to 21s. 9d.

BARLEY was quiet at late rates. No. 3 Canada Western, March, was offered at 22s. 9d.; Danubian, March-April, at 17s.; Algerian/Tunisian, Aug.-Sept., at 19s. 6d.; and Persian, March-April, at 16s.

OATS continued dull. La Plata, March and April, 11s.

The wheat futures market closed 1d. to 5d. under yesterday's final levels.

Bank No. 3 Northern Manitoba

Per 480lb.	Opening values	Noon values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	OLD CONTRACT			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	36 10	36 6	36 4	36 9
May ..	—	36 6	—	—
	NEW CONTRACT			
March ..	33 7	33 1	33 0	33 6
May ..	33 7	33 1	33 0	33 6

Farmers' deliveries are published (season 30 weeks):—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Qrt.	Qrt.	Qrt.
This week ..	161,600	174,472	43,496
Average price ..	8s. 3d.	7s. 9d.	6s. 0d.
Same week last year ..	229,446	141,451	84,058
Average price ..	9s. 8d.	10s. 2d.	9s. 8d.
This season ..	7,210,336	10,150,034	1,551,690
Average price ..	9s. 5½d.	8s. 2½d.	7s. 5½d.
Last season ..	7,762,356	11,419,255	2,255,500
Average price ..	9s. 7½d.	10s. 10½d.	9s. 2½d.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—WHEAT.—C.i.f. parcels were idle and nominally unchanged. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, March, 40s. 3d.; No. 2, 38s. 9d.; No. 3, 37s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, March, 37s. 3d.; No. 5, 34s. 9d.; No. 6, 27s.; Rosafe, 63lb., March, 34s. 3d.; 62½lb., March, 34s. 6d.; Hard, 62lb., March, 33s. 6d.; Australian, afloat, 38s. 6d.; Western Pacific, April, 38s. Spot parcels were unchanged but quiet. Graded wheat futures opened ¼d. to 1d. per cental dearer in sympathy with steady closing American markets, but gave way under general selling, mostly for outside account, and a poor demand from U.K. buyers. Near the close the market rallied on sheets and reports of sales of Argentine wheat to the Continent. The close was quiet with values 1½d. to 2d. per cental down from Friday. Sales, 250 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	6 7½	6 8	6 7	6 10½	6 11½
May ..	7 2½	7 3½	7 1½	7 3	7 4
July* ..	7 4	7 4	7 2½	7 2½	7 3

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—C.i.f. parcels were steady, but quiet. La Plata, afloat, and Feb.-March, 22s. 9d.; April-May and May-June, 22s.; Danube-Galatz-Foxanian, March-April, and April-May, 21s. Spot maize was quiet and unchanged.

OATS were quiet. Chilian tawny, March-April, 12s. 6d.; La Plata, March, 11s. 3d., sellers.

FLOUR was unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, March 15.—Wheat was quoted at 36s. to 37s. Barley was in poor demand at 26s. to 44s. Oats 18s. to 19s.

COLCHESTER, March 15.—Wheat, 36s. to 37s., delivered mills. Practically no barley was offered and values were unchanged. Oats 18s. to 19s.

GLOUCESTER, March 15.—English wheat was lower at 36s. to 36s., on rail. Oats were easier with a slow trade. Barley was neglected; grinding, 22s. per 448lb.; malting quality is about finished. Beans ruled at last week's prices.

NORTHAMPTON, March 15.—Wheat, 37s. to 38s.; barley, 25s. to 30s.; oats, 18s. to 20s. Very little was offered.

NORWICH, March 15.—All cereals were in small supply and trade was very poor.

PETERBOROUGH, March 15.—Wheat was in small supply at 36s. 6d. to 37s. Barley and oats were unchanged.

READING, March 15.—Wheat, 37s. to 38s.; oats, 16s. to 18s.; barley, 25s. to 32s.

LONDON, March 15.—POTATOES (The Borough).—Home-grown deliveries totalled 4,500 tons. Quotations:—Best Sidband King Edward, £3 5s. to £3 15s.; 2nd grade Sidrland, King Edward, Arran Chief, and British Queen, £2 10s. to £3; Scotch King Edward, £2 10s. to £3; do., Majestic, £2 to £2 10s.; and Skirtland, £2 to £3 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There were ample supplies of fruit and vegetables on offer, and business was fairly brisk. Quotations:—English Colmar grapes, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; Belgian Colmar, 1s. 9d. to 3s. per lb.; South African, 8s. to 15s. per 16lb. box. English Bramley seedling apples, 8s. to 16s. per bushel; American Newtown, 14s. to 18s.; Winesap, 12s. to 16s. 6d. to 18s.; Spitzenburg, 14s.; Northern spies, 20s. to 40s. Nova Scotian Golden russet, 22s. to 30s. per barrel. Canary bananas, 12s. 6d. to 14s. per crate. Canary tomatoes, 12s. to 16s., per package. Dessa dates, 4s. to 6s. 6d. per box; cartons, 2s. Mixed nuts, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb. Jaffa oranges, 8s. to 9s. per case; Spanish, 9s. to 10s. per case. Jaffa oranges, 12s. 6d. to 18s. per box; Spanish, 12s. to 30s. per case. Porto Rico grape fruit, 16s. to 22s.; Jamaica, 16s. to 20s.; Florida, 20s. to 24s. per case. South African plums, 4s. to 5s.; peaches, 4s. to 5s. per box; melons, 1s. 6d. to 2s. each; Belgian celery, 3s. per 12lb. French Lauris asparagus, 5s. to 10s.; English asparagus, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per bundle. French cauliflowers, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Cornish broccoli, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bundle; roots, 5s. to 8s.; pan grapes, 6s. to 7s.; swedes, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per cwt.; French new turnips, 9s. to 11s.; new carrots, 3s. to 9s.; leeks, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per doz. bundles.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—On the spot market there was a further shrinkage in demand, business being checked to some extent by the sharp rise in values, and spinners' operations were confined to the covering of pressing requirements only. American descriptions had a small trade, but in view of the sharp upward movement in futures quotations were further raised 16 points; middling, 8.51d. per lb. Brazilian had a fair turnover at a further advance of 16 points; Pernam, fair, 7.81d. Peruvian met with a fair inquiry and smooth and Tanguis were quoted 14 points higher; good fair, 8.64d., and good fair Tanguis, 9.01d. Egyptian had a moderate sale at an advance of 10 to 15 points; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 15.70d., and f.g.f. Upper, 10.23d. African were in limited request, but quotations were 10 points dearer; middling West, 8.30d., and good fair East, 8.45d. Sea Island were quiet, but quotations were advanced 15 points; fine m.g. Broach, 6.10d., and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.60d. per lb.

The American futures market displayed a fair amount of activity with a firm tone under the influence of the better feeling in Manchester, and the chief improvement in the dry goods trade in the United States. On American-Continental and Bombay buying early business was done at an advance of 14 to 17 points. The upward movement made further progress owing to fair trade calling and week-end short covering, while the supply of contracts was rather restricted, and the market closed steady, 16 to 20 points up on the day.

Egyptian.—The Sakellaridis contract opened 15 dearer owing to local covering and foreign buying and the market closed quietly steady at an advance on the day of 12 to 27 points. The Upper contract closed quiet, 5 to 20 points dearer. Sakellaridis, closing values:—March, 8.13d.; April, 13.05; May, 13.06; June, 13.06; July, 13.06; Aug., 13.06; Sept., 12.66; Oct., 12.91; Nov., 12.96; Dec., 12.97; Jan., 13.00; Feb., 13.06; March, 13.06. Upper and Pilion closing values:—March, 8.02; April, 8.04; May, 10.01; June, 10.01; July, 10.05; Aug., 10.05; Sept., 10.03; Oct., 9.72; Nov., 9.72; Dec., 9.75; Jan., 9.75; Feb., 9.75; March, 9.80.

The Empire and miscellaneous contract closed steady, 10 up. Closing values:—March, 7.89; April, 7.87; May, 7.86; June, 7.85; July, 7.87; Aug., 7.87; Sept., 7.87; Oct., 7.90; Nov., 7.90; Dec., 7.90; Jan., 7.90; Feb., 7.93; March, 7.99.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Exports To-day	Exports So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,525	1,525	100	100	50	50
Brazilian, &c. ..	400	400	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c. ..	400	400	—	—	—	—
African, &c. ..	100	100	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c. ..	400	400	—	—	2,050	2,050
E. Indies, &c. ..	175	175	—	—	408	408
Totals—						
This week ..	3,000	3,000	100	100	2,478	2,478
Last week ..	3,000	3,000	100	100	3,360	3,360
Amer. Futures		To-day			Prev. day	

Delivery—	High	Low	Closing	High	Low	Closing
March ..	7.93	7.88	7.93	7.76	7.71	7.73
April ..	—	—	7.93	—	—	7.72
May ..	7.96	7.91	7.96	7.80	7.75	7.77
June ..	—	—	8.03	—	—	7.77
July ..	8.03	7.97	8.03	7.85	7.79	7.83
August ..	—	—	8.05	—	—	7.86
September ..	—	—	8.07	7.90	7.90	7.89
October ..	8.07	8.04	8.08	7.91	7.86	7.90
November ..	—	—	8.10	7.93	7.93	7.92
December ..	8.15	8.11	8.15	7.99	7.97	7.99
January ..	8.17	8.13	8.17	8.01	7.98	8.00
February ..	—	—	8.19	—	—	8.02
March ..	8.24	8.21	8.23	8.07	8.07	8.07
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	8.27	8.26	8.29	—	—	8.13
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	8.31	—	—	8.15
August ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	8.27	8.27	8.29	8.12	8.12	8.13
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
January, 1932	8.31	8.31	8.32	—	—	8.16

Return of stocks, &c., for week ended March 14:—

	Import	Forwarded	Sales	Export	Stock
American ..	10,808	31,451	14,640	81	409,580
Brazilian ..	11,645	5,878	4,100	—	185,580
Peruvian ..	573	2,912	3,950	80	83,620
Egyptian ..	7,117	3,335	2,480	140	48,420
Sudan ..	5,622	3,644	1,200	—	66,030
W. Indian ..	107	60	90	—	2,620
E. African ..	1,709	1,194	1,150	—	20,320
S. African ..	—	—	150	—	50
W. African ..	—	422	10	—	20,580
Australian ..	—	—	—	—	50
E. Indian ..	7,068	12,314	2,830	38	57,580
Total ..	44,068	60,800	31,720	340	911,000
So far this year ..	2,063,320	1,823,118	1,009,810	62,341	—
Last year ..	2,500,000	1,885,000	1,079,000	82,000	1,005,810

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, March 15.—SUGAR.—British refined was in fair demand at unchanged prices. Tate's A.T. cubes, 25s. 9d.; No. 1, 25s. 6d.; H.T.S. 25s. 3d.; crushed No. 1, 24s. 6d.; ditto E., 24s.; nibs, 26s. 9d.; coffee crystals, 27s.; mineral water (2cwt. bags), 22s. 3d.; Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 22s. 3d.; Lyle's No. 1, 22s.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. 9d.; T. L. granulated, 21s. 6d.; lumps (cwt. cases), 29s. 6d.; kind (cwt. kegs), 30s.; finest castor, 27s. 6d.; castor A., 25s. 6d.; ditto B., 25s.; pulverized, 24s. 3d.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 20s. 9d.; No. 3 crystals, 22s. 9d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, March-April, 14th, 21s. 9d.; T. L. granulated, 21s. 6d. For export:—Tate's No. 1 cubes (in cartons), 25s. 7½d.; No. 3, 25s. 1½d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Cantley and Ipswich, quoted 20s. 6d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 9d. to 21s., ex factories; T. L., ex refinery, quoted 20s. 9d.; ex wharf, 20s. 6d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. to 19s. 9d.; 99 per cent., afloat, quoted 11s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. White Java, March-May, quoted 10s. 10½d., c.i.f., Europe; March-May, 10s. 9d.; July-Sept., 10s. 4½d.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 6d., c. and f. India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 4½d.; April-Aug., 9s. 6d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw quiet; preferential, 96 per cent., March, quoted 11s. 6d., value; Peruvian 96 per cent., afloat, 7s.; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., April-May, 7s. 6d., value, c.i.f. White futures were quiet. Call at 10.30 a.m.:—

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
March ..	9 2	8 10½	Aug. ..	10 2½	10 0
May ..	9 6½	9 4½			

Raw futures were steadier. May delivery sold from 6d. 2d. to 6s. 9½d.; Aug. at 7s. 2½d.; Dec. at 7s. 6½d. Call (88 per cent. beet) at 10.30 a.m.:—

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	New contract, tax 96 per cent., c.i.f.		
March ..	6 7½	6 8½		8 5½	8 6
May ..	6 10½	6 9		s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	7 3	7 1½	Jan. ..	8 5½	8 3
Oct. ..	7 6	7 3½	March ..	8 8½	8 6½
Dec. ..	7 7½	7 6½			

Messrs. C. Czarnikow, Limited, give the visible supplies as follows:—

	Date	1930	1929
United Kingdom ..	Mar. 1	278,000	332,000
France ..	Feb. 1	668,000	628,000
Germany ..	..	1,478,000	1,401,000
Czechoslovakia ..	Mar. 1	592,000	602,000
Holland ..	Feb. 1	239,000	260,000
Belgium ..	..	185,000	198,000
Poland ..	..	547,000	416,000
Europe ..	..	4,085,000	3,835,000
United States—Atlantic ports ..	Feb. 1	684,000	236,000
Cuba—all ports ..	..	312,000	477,000
Cuba—interior ..	..	357,000	589,000
Total tons ..		5,438,000	5,087,000
Previous total ..		5,534,000	5,164,000

COCOA.—Accra was easier. Fair fermented, April/June, quoted 35s. per cwt., sellers, Liverpool contract, f.o.b. Spot was dull and easier; no sales being reported. Call at 11 a.m.:—

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
March ..	40 0	39 10½	Sept. ..	41 2	40 10½
May ..	40 6	39 10½	Dec. ..	41 3	40 10½
July ..	40 9	40 4½			

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 6d. per cwt.; March-April, in singles to Continent and U.K., 11s.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, March-April, 11s.; S.Q., March-April, doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s., sellers; c.i.f. Broken Burma, No. 1a, March-April, quoted 10s. 4½d., 2a, 9s. 10½d., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, March-April, doubles, quoted 13s. 6d.; sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent. Soja No. 1, March-April, quoted 11s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent, in singles.

SPICES.—Pepper was steady. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. 1d. per lb.; Lampong, 1s. 1

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).

8 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Brazil (Para and Manaos), Peru (Iquitos).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio, Santos), China (all parts)*, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Straits Settlements*.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
Ft. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
Ft. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
Ft. pkt.† (Massilia)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Apl. 3	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, etc.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails‡	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
BRAZIL : (Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Desna)		Daily
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ft. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 18	2 a.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth† (Hildebrand)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star†† (Almeda Star)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ft. pkt.† (Massilia)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)		
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Baltic)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
(Nova Scotia, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
(Mac. Post) (all parts) †† Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Mar. 21	2 a.m.
(Mac. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Baltic)	Mar. 20	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Yeoward (Ardeola)	Mar. 22	5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Princess)	Mar. 17	8 p.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle†† (Kildonan Castle)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Mar. 21	6 p.m.
CAPE VERDE IS. : B. Star (Almeda Star)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (R. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Cuba AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Adrastus)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Coronado)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Cavina)	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Koningder Nederlanden)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Kon. der Nederlanden)	Mar. 19	1.30 p.m.
P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 19	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Ft. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Ft. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 20	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails§	Mar. 22	6 a.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Olympic and Via Vancouver (Berengaria and Aorangi)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : E. & F. (Cavina)	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (ex. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SETTLEMENTS : P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails§	Mar. 22	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Coronado)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Cape Town (Balmoral Castle)	Mar. 21	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via N.Y. (Olympic) Direct (Newfoundland)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
(Mac. Post) : Direct (Newfoundland)	Mar. 25	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Vancouver (Olympic and Aorangi)	Mar. 24	5.30 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Berengaria and Aorangi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 18	2 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Mar. 21	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Adrastus)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : W. Star (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
Ft. pkt.* (Ile de France)	Mar. 19	Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	Mar. 19	Noon
Cunard (Berengaria)	Mar. 20	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Cynthia)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Medie II.)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Fr. and Br. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Abinsi)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : E.D. (Abinsi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Cavina)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

†† Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To EGYPT and Palestine, &c.

.. Iraq .. .. 2d. per half oz.

.. Persia, Persian Gulf, and India .. 3½d. ,,

An Air Mail label should be attached. 5d. ,,

* Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY.**—**11 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda Bolivia (via U.S.A.) Brazil (Para and Manaos), Canary Islands Chile (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Fiji (direct), French Cameroons, Gambia, Gold Coast and British Togoland, Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Mexico (Rio Grande and Tampico), Nigeria and British Cameroons, Peru (Dept. of Loreto), Sierra Leone, West Indies (Leeward Islands). **1.15 P.M.**—To Jamaica. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To China (via U.S.A.), Ecuador (via U.S.A.), Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), United States. **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Sudan, Palestine and Syria (via France), India (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service), Malta, Portuguese East Africa (Lourenco Marques only). **6 P.M.**—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio Grande and Sao Paulo), Chile (all parts) (via Argentine), Falkland Islands and South Georgia (via Monte Video), Uruguay.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China and Fiji, by ss. Minnedosa, by ss. Carina, South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Armadale Castle, Dutch East Indies, by ss. Prins der Nederlanden, China and Japan (via Siberia), Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Newfoundland, U.S.A., Canada, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Minnekahda. **TO-MORROW.**—Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by ss. Aba. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss Arlanza, Canada and Japan, by ss. Baltic.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ASTORIA (Cunard), from New York : Liverpool, 7 p.m.

ARMADALE CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa : Southampton, 6 a.m.

AUSONIA (Cunard), from New York : Plymouth.

HAKUSAN MARU (N.Y.K.), from Pacific Ports : Royal Victoria Dock. Passengers land 9 a.m.

MINNEKAHDA (A.T.L.), from New York : Plymouth, 9.30 a.m. Due London, Tuesday, a.m.

TO-MORROW

ABA (E.D.), from West Africa : Plymouth, a.m.

ARLANZA (R.M.S.P.), from South America : Southampton.

BALTIC (W. Star), from New York : Liverpool, a.m.

CITY OF DELHI (Ellerman), from Australia : Hull, p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

ADDA .. .. For L'pool, arr. Lagos 13th.
HATA .. .. For W. Africa, cld. L. Palmas 14th.
BATA .. .. For W. Africa, cld. Las Palmas 14th.
BOMU .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Teneriffe 13th.
NEW BRIGHTON .. For W. Africa, cld. Madeira 14th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BOSNIA .. .. For Lisbon, left Naples 11th.
RIVER HUDSON .. For N.Y., left Baltimore 14th.
RIVER TORRIS .. Fm. Oran, arr. Alexandria 15th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MAINE .. .. For N.Y., left Gravesend 15th.
MARYLAND .. .. Fm. Boston, arr. Norfolk 14th.
MINNETONKA .. For N.Y., left Gravesend 15th.
MINNEWASKA .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 15th.

BEN LINE

BENCLEUCH .. .. For Far East, left Ldn. 13th.

BIBBY

OXFORDSHIRE .. For L'pool, left Gravesend 15th.
STAFFORDSHIRE .. For Ldn., left M'selles 14th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AJAX .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Penang 12th.
ANTILOCHUS .. Fm. Japan, arr. L'pool 14th.
AUTOLYCUS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Penang 12th.
EURYADES .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 14th.
HECTOR .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 14th.
TEUCER .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 14th.
.. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Cebu 12th.

BLUE STAR

AVILA STAR .. For B. Aires, cld. St. Vincent 14th.

BOOTH

CUTHBERT .. .. For Havre, left Leixoes 13th.

BRITISH & AFRICAN

DARU .. .. For L'pool, arr. Lagos 13th.
DIXCOVE .. .. For W. Africa, left B'dam. 14th.
DUNKWA .. .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. Hamburg 14th.
ERANI .. .. For Ldn., left Teneriffe 15th.
NEW TEXAS .. For Conakry, left Teneriffe 15th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERDALE .. For St. John, left Gravesend 15th.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL For St. John, left Greenock 15th.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD For Sthmtn., left N.Y. 14th.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. Cruising, left Athens 14th.
EMP. OF RUSSIA .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Honolulu 15th.
MELITA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, due St. John 17th.
METAGAMA .. .. For St. John, left Gravesend 15th.
MINNEDOSA .. .. For St. John, arr. L'pool. 16th.
MONTROSE .. .. For St. John, left Sthmtn. 15th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

ADEN .. .. For Dunkirk, left M'selles. 13th.
ADRAR .. .. Left Pte. Noire 15th.
BELLE ISLE .. .. For Hamburg, left Havre 13th.
CEYLAN .. .. For Hamburg, left Vigo 13th.
KRAKUS .. .. Fm. Gdynia, arr. B. Aires 12th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN GRAHAM .. For Chittagong, left L'pool 14th.
CLAN LIGHTSAY .. For Ldn., left Mangalore 14th.
CLAN MACKENZIE .. For L'pool, left Beira 15th.
CLAN MACKEL .. For Ldn., left Cape T. 14th.
CLAN MACPHERSON Fm. Australia, arr. Ldn. 14th.
CLAN MACVICAR .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Hamburg 15th.
CLAN MATHESON .. For Chittagong, left Suez 15th.
CLAN OGILVY .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. A'mouth 14th.
CLAN SINCLAIR .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Glasgow 14th.
CLAN SKENE .. .. For Norfolk, Va., left Mobile 14th.
HESPERIDES .. .. For U.S.A., left Norfolk, Va., 14th.
HYACINTHUS .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Beira 15th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

INDIANA .. .. For Vancouver, left Colon 12th.
MISSISSIPI .. .. For Havre, cld. Callao 14th.
ROCHAMBEAU .. Fm. Havre, arr. N.Y. 15th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ANDANIA .. .. For N.Y., left Mersey 14th.
ASCANIA .. .. For N.Y., left Queenstown 15th.
AURANIA .. .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 15th.
CARMANIA .. .. Cruise, arr. Havana 15th.
LANCASTRIA .. .. For N.Y., left Mersey 15th.
SCYTHIA .. .. For L'pool, left N.Y. 15th.
VALACIA .. .. For Dunedin, left Timaru 14th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT AUCKLAND .. For Brisbane, left N.Y. 15th.
PORT CAROLINE .. For Australia, left Launceston 14th.
PORT DARWIN .. For Middlesbro', left Gravesend 15th.
PORT GISBORNE .. For Fremantle, left Adelaide 15th.
PORT HOBART .. Fm. Australia, arr. A'mouth 15th.
PORT NICHOLSON .. For Australia, left Perim 14th.
PORT VICTOR .. .. For Australia, left Napier 15th.

DONALDSON

ABERTHIA .. .. For L'pool, left St. John 14th.
CORACERO .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Hamburg 14th.
KASTALIA .. .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Halifax 13th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CHANGUINOLA .. For B'dam, cld. Dartmouth 15th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF CARLISLE.. Fm. Philadel., arr. Aden 15th.
CITY OF CHRISTCHURCH Fm. Calcutta, arr. Boston 14th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY For U.K., left Colombo 10th.
CITY OF PALERMO .. For Hull, cld. Teneriffe 14th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF AUCKLAND .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Philadel. 14th.
CITY OF CAIRO .. .. For Ldn., left Calcutta 14th.
CITY OF DURHAM .. For Ldn., left Colombo 13th.
CITY OF KHIOS .. .. Left Saigon 14th.
CITY OF LONDON .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 15th.
CITY OF LYONS .. .. For Beira, left L. Marques 15th.
CITY OF MANCHESTER For Ldn., left Colombo 9th.
CITY OF MANDALAY .. Fm. Dairen, arr. R'dam 15th.
CITY OF NORWICH.. For Singapore, left M'selles 14th.
CITY OF TOKIO .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Dairen 15th.
CITY OF VENICE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 16th.
CITY OF WELLINGTON Fm. Sydney, arr. Newcastle 15th.
TRAFFORD HALL .. For Cape pts., left Middelsbro' 15th.

FABRE

ALESIA .. .. Fm. M'selles, arr. N.Y. 13th.

FURNESS LINES

BARONESS .. .. Arr. Rio Grande 14th.
CANONESS .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colon 14th.
DUQUESSA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Mersey 14th.
NOVA SCOTIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. St. Johns 13th.
PACIFIC SHIPPER .. Fm Clyde, arr. Colon 14th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

HAMBURG .. .. For N.Y., cld. Sthmtn. 15th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP POLONIO .. .. For B. Aires, left Boulogne 15th.

HARRISON

AUTHOR .. .. For Dar es Salaam, left Killadini 15th.
CHANCELLOR .. For Demerara, left Mersey 15th.
CRAFTSMAN .. Fm. Houston, arr. Mersey 15th.
INANDA .. .. Fm. Demerara, arr. Ldn. 14th.

HENDERSON

ARRACAN .. .. Fm. S. Australia, arr. Mchstr. 12th
BRAMO .. .. For Rangoon, left Mersey 14th.
DAGA .. .. Fm. Tees, arr. Maulmain 11th.
HENZADA .. .. Fm. Barry, arr. Colombo 9th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

EDAM .. .. Fm. Tampico, arr. Havana 13th.
LEERDAM .. .. For N. Orleans, left Vigo 14th.
STATENDAM .. .. For Havana, left Kingston 14th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

HOLBEIN .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Mersey 15th.
LAFLACE .. .. For L'pool, left Bahia 14th.
RAPHAEL .. .. For N.Y., left Rio Janeiro 14th.
SHERIDAN .. .. For B. Aires, left Mersey 15th.
SWINBURNE .. .. Arr. Pernambuco 14th.
VANDYCK .. .. For R. Plate, left Pernambuco 14th.
VAURAN .. .. Arr. Santos 14th.

LEYLAND

DARIAN .. .. For Jacksonville, left Philadel. 14th.
DULCIAN .. .. For L'pool, left Norfolk 14th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

AQUILEIA .. .. For Naples, left Pt. Said 8th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCBRIDE, HERD .. For Baltimore, left Philadel. 13th.
MCBRIDE, MERCHANT Fm. Norfolk, arr. Mersey 15th.
MCBRIDE, PRODUCER For L'pool, left Halifax 13th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

CHAMBORD .. .. Fm. Reunion, arr. Suez 15th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

POELAU TELLO .. For Batavia, left Belawan 14th.
SEMBILAN .. .. For Batavia, left Sabang 14th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

BENGAL MARU .. For Yokkaichi, left Singapore 15th.
BINGO MARU .. For Yokohama, arr. Table B. 15th.
DELAGOA MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 15th.
GINYO MARU .. .. Arr. Nagasaki 15th.
KAMAKURA MARU .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 15th.
OSAKA MARU .. .. For Hong-kong, left Honolulu 14th.
MAYEBASHI MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Hong-kong 13th.
MITO MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Dairen 16th.
MURORAN MARU .. For Calcutta, left Hong-kong 14th.
SHINTO MARU .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Frisco 15th.
SUETSUNO MARU .. Arr. Philadel. 14th.
TOKUWA MARU .. For Dairen, left Tientsin 15th.
TOYAMA MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Dairen 16th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ANATOLIA .. .. For Teneriffe, left Leixoes 12th.
ANSGIR .. .. For Africa, left Mollendo 14th.
ARTA .. .. For Rio de Janeiro, left Bahia 15th.
BERLIN .. .. For N.Y., cld. Sthmtn. 14th.
BREMEN .. .. For Bremen, left N.Y. 15th.
CHEMNITZ .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Amoy 15th.
DRESDEN .. .. For Bremen, arr. Queenstown 14th.
ESSENACH .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Vigo 14th.
GERA .. .. .. For Bremen, left Rio de Janeiro 15th.
HAIMON .. .. For Antwerp, left Colon 12th.
MAIN .. .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Naguya 19th.
PFALZ .. .. For Pt. Said, left Oran 12th.
PORTA .. .. .. Fm. Rosario, arr. M'video 7th.
SIERRA MORENA .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. B. Aires 12th.
TRIER .. .. .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 14th.
WERRA .. .. .. For São Francisco, left Rio Grande 15th.
WIDO .. .. .. For Taltal, left Corral 14th.
WIEGAND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Colon 14th.

ORIENT

ORMONDE .. .. For Brisbane, left Gravesend 15th.
ORVIETO .. .. For Ldn., left Suez 15th.

PACIFIC STEAM

OROPESA .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Panama 14th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

ALDEORE .. .. For Bombay, left Shanghai 15th.
RARADINE .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Malta 15th.
BENDIGO .. .. For Brisbane, cld. Plymouth 15th.
CATHAY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colombo 15th.
KAISAR I HIND .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Suez 16th.
KALYAN .. .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 16th.
KARMALA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'selles 14th.
MALOJA .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. M'selles 14th.
NANKIN .. .. For Ldn., left Madras 13th.
NELLORE .. .. For Yokohama, left Sydney 15th.
PERIM .. .. .. Fm. Tees, arr. Sthmtn. 15th.
PESHAWUR .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Brisbane 15th.
RAJPUTANA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colombo 15th.

BRITISH INDIA

ELLORA .. .. For Moombasa, left Bombay 15th.
HATIMURA .. .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Bombay 15th.
KARAPARA .. .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Bombay 15th.
MADURA .. .. For Ldn., left Killadini 15th.
MALDA .. .. For Beira, left Gravesend 15th.
MATIANA .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Mombasa 12th.
MODARA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 15th.
MULBERA .. .. For Antwerp, left Calcutta 15th.
SHIRALA .. .. For Yokohama, left Calcutta 15th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

RANGITATA .. .. For Ldn., left Sthmtn. 15th.
RUAHINE .. .. For Auckland, left Gravesend 15th.
TURAKINA .. .. Fm. N. Plymouth, arr. Panama 14th.

FEDERAL

HERTFORD .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Auckland 16th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

MAKURA .. .. For Frisco, arr. Sydney 15th.
OTOKIA .. .. For Wellington, left L. Angeles 12th.
TAHITI .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Frisco 14th.
WAINUI .. .. Fm. Tyne, arr. Colon 14th.
WAIRUNA .. .. For Melbourne, left Frisco 14th.

PRINCE

ALGERIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Mersey, arr. Al'sandria 13th.
BRITISH PRINCE .. Fm. Hong-Kong, arr. Manila 15th.
CORSICAN PRINCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Boston 14th.
EASTERN PRINCE .. For N.Y., left Trinidad 14th.
EGYPTIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Syrian Cst., arr. L'pool 13th.
IMPERIAL PRINCE .. For Colombo, left Penang 14th.
JAPANESE PRINCE .. Fm. Newport N., arr. Yokohama 15th.
JAVANESE PRINCE .. Fm. Semarang, arr. Batavia 15th.
SOUTHERN PRINCE .. For Santos, left R. Plate 14th.
WESTERN PRINCE .. Fm. Rio de Jan., arr. Santos 14th.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Calcutta 14th.
LAPLAND .. .. For Naples, left Havana 14th.
WESTERNLAND .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 15th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

ORANJA .. .. For B. Aires, cld. Bahia 14th.
ZEELANDIA .. .. For Amsterdam, cld. Bahia 14th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALCANTARA .. .. For B. Aires, left Cherbourg 14th.
ALMANZORA .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Bahia 13th.
ARAGUAYA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Havana 14th.
ARLANZA .. .. For Sthmtn., cld. Madeira 13th.
CULVERIA .. .. For Cap Haitien, left Ldn. 14th.
LOCHGOIL .. .. For N. Pacific, left R'dam 14th.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE For Sthmtn., cld. Las Palmas 15th.
PEMBROKESHIRE .. For Dairen, left Gravesend 15th.
SAMBRE .. .. For Ldn., left Hamburg 14th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

COTTICA .. .. For Pt. au Prince, left N.Y. 14th.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION

MARANA .. .. Fm. Wellington, arr. Sthmtn. 15th.
MARIA .. .. For Wellington, left Cardiff 14th.
MAIMOA .. .. For N. Zealand, left Cardiff 14th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERAY .. .. Fm. Davao, arr. Manila 15th.
SILVERCEDAR .. Fm. Semarang, arr. Batavia 14th.
SILVERLARCH .. For Macassar, left Frisco 14th.
SILVERPALM .. .. Fm. Manila, arr. Soerabaya 15th.

SUD ATLANTIQUE COMPAGNIE

LUTETIA .. .. For B. Aires, left Santos 14th.

UNION-CASTLE

GLENGOORM CASTLE For Ldn., cld. Teneriffe 15th.
SANDOWN CASTLE .. Fm. Table B., arr. Sthmtn. 15th.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 15th.

WHITE STAR

CEDRIC .. .. For L'pool, left N.Y. 15th.
DELPHIC .. .. For Ldn., cld. Perim 16th.
HOMERIC .. .. Cruise, arr. Naples 15th.
LAURENTIC .. .. Cruising, left Naples 15th.
MAJESTIC .. .. For Sthmtn., left N.Y. 14th.

YEOWARD LINE

ALCA .. .. For Las Palmas, left Mersey 15th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AMERICAN MERCHANT Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 16th.
ANDANIA .. .. For N.Y., left Greenock 15th.
ARABIC .. .. For N.Y., left L'pool 15th.
BARRANCA .. .. For N.Y., left L'pool 15th.
BROWNING .. .. Fm. Kingston, arr. L'pool 16th.
CITY OF CARLISLE .. For B. Aires, left Glasgow 15th.
CITY OF VALENCIA .. For Calcutta, left Ldn. 16th.
DESNA .. .. .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Ldn., 16th.
DOMINIC .. .. For B. Aires, left L'pool 15th.
HOLGER .. .. Fm. Brazil, arr. Hull 15th.
HUNTINGDON .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Baltimore 15th.
LEPANTO .. .. For Auckland, left L'pool 15th.
MODASA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Hull 15th.
NEREUDIA .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Ldn. 16th.
NEWBY HALL .. For Brisbane, left L'pool 15th.
RANCHI .. .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Ldn. 16th.
RANGITATA .. .. For Bombay, cld. Aden 16th.
SAMBRE .. .. Fm. Lyttelton, arr. Ldn. 16th.
YEENDAH .. .. Fm. Pto. Alegre, arr. Ldn. 16th.
.. .. .. For Nassau, left N.Y. 15th.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Santander.	80
BALTABOR ..	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island ..	70
MUNCHEN..	At New York, from Bremerhaven. Reefing on dock bottom, having been on fire	30
CORNWALL ..	New Plymouth and Cape Horn for London. Ashore S.E. Point of Curacoo ..	8
TYNE MARU	Ashore Lemaire Straits ..	10
MUNAIRES	On fire at New Orleans. Beached	20

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

AMENT.—North Foreland Radio, March 15.—Following received from British s. Ament, Tyne for London : Ament ashore Longsands two miles south of Sunk Head Buoy. Very serious position, require immediate assistance. Breaking up. (Later).—Following from British s. Corchester :—Trale forty No. 2 is now alongside us taking men from two lifeboats to Harwich. There is only few of crew left on steamer Ament now. North Foreland Wireless Station. March 15.—Following from British train ferry No. 2:—All crew of steamer Ament on board proceeding to Harwich. Steamer Ament lying on Longsand with back broken : 14ft. of water in hold. Harwich, March 16.—Crew of British s. Ament landed at Harwich last night from train ferry No. 2.

BONHOMIE.—Salina Cruz, March 15.—American yacht Bonhimie, New York for San Pedro, ashore extensively damaged. No facilities here for repairing. It is recommended that vessel should be towed to destination. No help here.

CITY OF LINCOLN.—Auckland, March 15.—British s. City of Lincoln, New York for Wanganui, reports by wireless one blade of propeller lost, delay of six days.

CITY OF LONDON.—London Dock, March 15.—An electric crane fell across the stern of British s. City of London, owners of the Steamer S.S. Co., Ltd. Steamer damaged ; also wall of hydraulic power station damaged.

COMOIN.—Owners received following cable from their Colombo agents, dated March 14 :—Damage confined to No. 3 hold. All passengers' baggage other than cabin was in No. 3 Upper Orlop hold baggage-room and consequently very badly damaged by steam pumped into hold after which flooded for four hours. Luggage has been landed for sorting and drying.

Lloyd's agents at Colombo telegraph, March 15 :—P. and O. steamer Dumana : Australia mail damaged by sea water, reconditioning. Going forward same vessel.

JOHN CHARLTON.—Needles, March 15.—At daylight to-day it was observed that m.v. John Charlton, which has been ashore off Hillford since December 6 last, had been refloated. Motor-vessel John Charlton now at anchor Southampton.

MATEBA.—Antwerp, March 15.—Yesterday fire broke out on board Belgian s. Mateba, while lying in dry-dock. Fire extinguished by fire brigade. Cause of fire unknown. Damage extensive.

P. G. HALVORSEN.—Santander, March 15.—Norwegian s. P. G. Halvorsen (previously reported ashore) got off at high water to-day. Now at Suances, in the river. Replacing rudder in order to enable vessel to proceed Santander for dry-docking.

POLLUX.—Willemstad, March 14.—Swedish m.v. Pollux had explosion in engine-room while approaching Bullen Bay. One engine out of order. Three men hurt.

ROYAL SCEPTRE.—Owners have received following telegram from the master, dated March 14 :—British s. Royal Sceptre blown ashore S.W. gale, dragged anchors. Redocated to-day. Vessel O.K.

UNICOL.—Panama, March 15.—Balboa Radio reports : —American m.v. Unicol, Geelong for New York, with crew possibly 40 and nine passengers, totally disabled 480 miles from Balboa. Immediate assistance required.

VALDIROSA.—Land's End Wireless Station, March 16. —Following received from British warship Adventure at 3.36 a.m. :—Italian s. Valdirosa, Newport for Genoa, wants assistance.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS

(Continued from Page 22)

BRAMLEY GRANGE HOTEL,
near GUILDFORD, SURREY (40 mins. from Waterloo).
The most luxurious Country Hotel in England.
Hot and cold running water, gas fires, and P.O. 'phones in bed rooms. The well kept extensive grounds are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.
Squash Racquets, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge, and Dancing.
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel grounds. Visitors become temporary members.
HOTEL CAR MEETS TRAINS AT GUILDFORD STATION.
Terms from 3gns. per week inclusive.
Apply to Manageress for illustrated tariff.
'Phone Bramley 195.

HINDHEAD, THE MANOR HOTEL
Small First-class Hotel. Comfortable and well-appointed. Central heating. Beautiful grounds. Garage. Golf. Tele.31.

DEVON.—ELFORDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON.
First-class Mansion Hotel; licensed; hot and cold all bed rooms, central heating; tennis courts; central for golf, fishing, hunting, shooting.—'Phone, 14 Plympton.

DUNMORE HOTEL,
SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay six miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
'Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shalden.

EASTER AT SHANKLIN.
THE COURT HOTEL.
Tele. 193. Wonderful climate; excellent cuisine, every comfort; dancing, ping-pong tournament, &c., &c. Send for Tariff to the Manageress.

SIDMOUTH. ROYAL YORK HOTEL. Fully Licensed. Magnificent S. position. Central heating. Hot and cold water in bed rooms. Lift.

SIDMOUTH. Victoria Hotel; one of the finest Hotels in West. Close sea and bring baths. Lift. Fine Suites. Garages. Short lock-ups. A.A., R.A.C.

SIDMOUTH.—RELMONT HOTEL, first class, most sea-facing, overlooking and near sea; two acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms with private baths; passenger lift.

TORQUAY, PARK HALL HOTEL.
Facing sea and South; central heating and hot and cold water in all bed rooms; garage.—Write for Easter programme Mrs. T. Bagley. Tele. 3434.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS THE EARLS' COURT HOTEL.
Tele. 2211. Finest position on Mt. Ephraim. Passenger lift.

WORTHING TEL. 5300. **BEACH HOTEL.**
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams, "Sunny," Worthing.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH. BLAIE ATHOLL HOTEL, Grosvenor-street (West End). 'Phone 612171. A highly recommended comfortable Hotel.

EDINBURGH. THE ALISON HOTEL, 21, GEORGE SQUARE-CRESCENT. Tel. 31 GEORGE SQUARE. Telephone, 207501. Telegrams, "Meicrest," Edinburgh.

HOTEL FORTINGALL, by Aberfeldy, PERTHSHIRE, for quietness and renowned cuisine; fully recommended by Glen Lyon and unsurpassed scenic beauty; R.S.A.C. and A.A. appointed; own salmon and trout fishing.

NORTH BERWICK. BRAMERTON HOTEL. Two minutes from Station, Links, and Tennis Courts.

PRIVATE HOTELS

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

LONDON

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, Leinster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Private Suites. Paged. 4288.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

BOMBAY. GRAND HOTEL. Latest and most comfortable in Bombay. Built on modern European sanitary principles.

BELGIUM

BELGIUM. KNOCKE-ZOUTE S/Mer.—RUBENS HOTEL: first class; ideal situation on sea front; near Casino, golf, and tennis; no taxis; app. prospectus.

FRANCE

CANNES—HOTEL DU PARC.
M. ELMER, Proprietor.

DIXARD.—HOTEL de PROVENCE, 66 ANGLE-TERRE (opens April); central heating; 30 private baths; lift. Moderate prices. Joubert, Prop.

JUAN-LES-PINS.—HOTEL SPLENDIDE. 80 rooms. Full south, with balconies, park, tennis; own bus to new golf course. Pavilion for visitors. From 60frs.

LE TOUQUET, HOTEL REGINA. In forest. Near Casino and tennis. OWN MOTOR TO GOLF. Open for Easter.

MENTONE.—HOTEL MENTON MIDI. First-class family Hotel; central; sea front; large garden. Menton-Midi. Managing Proprietor, G. de Smet.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL BALMORAL. Up-to-date. Central. Sunny. Quiet. Pension from 50frs.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. First class. Beautiful situation. Full South and facing the sea.

MONTE CARLO.
HOTEL DU HELDER.
First class. Near Casino. Famous cuisine.
E. BREMOND.

MENTONE.—ASTORIA HOTEL. New. Best position near sea. Casino; comfortable home; 200 rooms, 100 baths. Suitable terms.

MONTE CARLO.—SUN PALACE HOTEL. All modern comforts. Overlooking the sea. Full South. Pension from 44frs.

MONTE CARLO, MONACO.—GD. HOTEL DES ETRANGERS; first-class rooms from 25frs.; full pension from 60frs., including tax.

NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 50frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

NICE. AGAIL'S WINTER PALACE. Highest Class; finest situation; Park. Tennis Orchestra.

PAU. BEAUMONT HOUSE, PALACE ROYALE. Facing Pyrenees. First-class Private Hotel. Ideal Winter Resort. Casino.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ.—HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. Splendid situation. Last word in comfort. Unexcelled cuisine. Moderate terms. Ask for Booklet.

ST. RAPHAEL.—HOTEL DU PARC. First class. Luxury Park. Full South. Quiet situation. Near tennis and Casino. Excellent French cooking. 55 to 60 frs.

ITALY

IN THE
HEART OF APENNINES.
ANDREANI'S PRIVATE HOTEL RONTA (near FLORENCE), ITALY. Charming situation. Excellent food. Medical and Electric Baths for Rest Cures only. A qualified doctor at the disposition of the guests. Tennis Court. Accommodation middle of April, May, June, July, &c. (h.t.v. wine included). Picturesque vintage September and October.
References in London, "Italian Travel Office, C.I.T.," 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.

VISIT THE LAKE OF COMO.
Como, Cernobbio, Moltrasio, Cadenabbia, Menaggio, Bellagio-Tremezzina, Lanzo Intelvi.
The most ideal spot of Italy.
Famous Hotels.
Beautiful terraces and gardens on the lake.
All sorts of entertainments: golf, tennis, yachting, swimming (beaches), fishing, &c.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO: SEZIONE ALBERGHI and TURISMO, COMO, ITALY.

SPAIN

SEE MALLORCA.
BALEARIC ISLES. MEDITERRANEAN.
Ideal winter and spring resort. Bright sunshine. Marvellous scenery. Hotels of all classes. Information about Hotels and Excursions, "Fomento del Turismo de Palma de Mallorca" and Tourist Offices.

SWISS RESORTS

LUGANO. HOTEL DE LA PAIX. First Class. Full South. Beautiful grounds; near lake. From 14frs.

LUCERNE. HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF. Every comfort. Golf 18 holes. O. Hausen, Proprietor.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR On the new Boulevard Haussmann. The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms, 600 baths.

HOTEL APOLLO (D. POBSON, Prop.), 11, Rue Daunou, opp. Nord Station. 100 rooms; latest comfort; from 30f.; 50 baths. Full board from 55f.

HOTEL ASTORIA CHAMPS ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe). RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRIGHTON 218, Rue de Rivoli, facing Tuileries Gdns. In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND 2, Rue Louis le Grand, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

HOTEL LUTETIA 42, 44, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL. THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN. Tariff with plan sent on request.

MEURICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT. RUE DE RIVOLI. OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

NOEL PETERS. Passage des Princes. One step. Every Dress. THE OLDEST AND MOST PARISIAN RESTAURANT.

HOTEL RECORDON 27, Ave. Carnot, Etoile. Recent and bath. Very quiet. Moderate terms.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

THE
HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ,
PLACE VENDÔME.

SAVOY HOTEL 194 bis, Rue de Rivoli. Facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

HTL de l'UNIVERS. 16, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Central. Mod. Comfort.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER, 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,
127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.
HAVE BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
in connection with the SALE of the following TOWN PROPERTIES.

MAYFAIR
(Absolutely quiet position adjoining Park).
A MODERN RESIDENCE, in perfect order throughout, and upon which many thousands of pounds have recently been expended.
Eleven bed, three bath, four reception rooms; garage. Long Lease. Ground-rent £150.
PRICE £15,000.

CARLTON HOUSE-TERRACE.
A MAGNIFICENT MANSION, with beautifully appointed entertaining rooms.
PRICE only £11,000 (or near offer) for Crown Lease.

HILL-ST., BERKELEY-SQUARE
(just off).
AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, with seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms; substantial lease; low ground-rent. PRICE £8,000.

BETWEEN
HYDE PARK AND PORTMAN-SQUARE.
A WELL-DECORATED PERIOD RESIDENCE, facing South, containing nine bed, three bath, three reception rooms, lounge hall.
Ground-rent under £100 per annum. PRICE £3,800.

A QUIET SQUARE
(NORTH OF PARK).
WELL AWAY from all NOISE of TRAFFIC and overlooking gardens; ten b.d. two bath, four-five reception rooms; garage.
Lease between 30 and 40 years. PRICE £5,250.

RUTLAND-GATE,
FACING GARDENS.
A TASTEFULLY DECORATED RESIDENCE, by a well-known West End firm; in a quiet situation; all modern conveniences; ten bed, two bath, four reception rooms.
Rent £280 per annum. Moderate Premium.
Freehold can be obtained.

CHESTER-SQUARE. 2 HOUSES.
SEVEN and EIGHT BED ROOMS respectively, bath rooms, three and four reception rooms; garage obtainable.
Long leases at very low ground-rents.
PRICES from £5,000 to £7,000.

CADOGAN-SQUARE.
A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, in good order throughout, and well-proportioned rooms; nine bed, two bath, four reception rooms.
Lease between 40 and 50 years. Low ground-rent.
PRICE reduced to £8,500.

For further particulars of the above houses apply to TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-st., W.1.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.
OVERLOOKING AND WITH ACCESS TO GARDENS AND TENNIS COURTS.
CADOGAN ESTATE, S.W.—Delightfully planned and attractive TOWN HOUSE, in bright and open situation, to be LET, Unfurnished; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, handsome suite of reception hall and complete offices; the garage premises in the rear are let until September, 1931, at £100 per annum, making the present rent of the house
£200 PER ANNUM ONLY.
Lease 12 years. For immediate disposal a reasonable premium will be accepted.—Inspected and highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road; Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

ENTIRELY REDECORATED AND MODERNIZED THROUGHOUT.
CADOGAN-SQUARE, S.W.—ONE of the most attractive and up-to-date HOUSES in this delightful position, overlooking and with use of gardens and tennis courts; 11 bed and dressing rooms, four reception rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices; garage in rear let off at £30 per annum, which covers the ground rent of the house; lease 44 years. PRICE £6,950, on which offers are invited by the Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

FURNISHED HOUSES.

	Bed.	Bath.	Gns.	
Cadogan-square	11	4	30	or offer
Cadogan-place	9	2	20.	Recommended
Cadogan-gardens	11	4	30.	Recommended
Sloane-street	9	3	16.	Recommended
Draycott-place	9	3	12/15.	Bargain
Chesterfield-gdns.	7	2	12.	Bargain
Egerton-crescent	6	1	10.	Bargain
Knightsbridge	5	2	8.	Bargain
Montpelier-square	4	2	7/8.	Quiet
Sloane-square (close)	4	2	6.	Pretty

ADAMS & WATTS,
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CAMPDEN HILL.
IN ONE OF THE PICKED POSITIONS.
Delightfully arranged low-storied RESIDENCE, beautifully furnished and fitted throughout, having 9-10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, two or three reception rooms; central heating, parquet floors, and every convenience; small garden; rare opportunity; 3 weeks' option to reasonable offer; three servants might remain.—Recommended by CHESTERTON and SONS, 115, Kensington High-street, W.8.

HAMPSTEAD.
In an exceptional open and convenient position.
A UNIQUE DETACHED CORNER RESIDENCE, Exclusive (for sale), IN SPLENDID CONDITION. SPACE FOR GARAGE.
Six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. Excellent kitchen, lounge hall. Very large garden. PRICE £2,500.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

A CHELSEA HOUSE OVERLOOKING GARDENS TO BE LET ON LEASE.
Comprising eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and four reception rooms. Up to date and in good order throughout.
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Furnished for the season or for a term.
CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE, complete with every convenience; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms and offices. Also an attractive Residence to LET, Unfurnished.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

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CLOSE to South Kensington Station. Ideally suitable for a City man.—Exceptionally fine FAMILY HOUSE to be SOLD; nine bed rooms; two bath rooms, three reception rooms (one double; parquet floor), central hall and staircase; beautifully quiet, opening on to Gardens. Long Lease at nominal ground-rent. PRICE £5,000; highly advised.
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EDWARDES-SQUARE, W.—An attractive NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, five bed rooms, bath, two double reception rooms; garden. Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.
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THE IDEAL MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE.

FACING West, very open and quiet position; seven bed, three bath, three reception; private garden; could be occupied at once; moderate terms for 23 years' lease.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

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DIRECT LEASE 3,750GNS. OR OFFER.
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HILL-STREET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—PRICE £1,200. SMALL HOUSE with five bed, two sitting, basement offices and bath; tiny garden; lease over seven years at nominal ground-rent; moderate expenditure required.—Apply GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 12, Hobart-place, S.W.1.

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Occupying an unrivalled situation enjoying uninterrupted South views.
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Six bed rooms; bath room; two reception rooms.
KENSINGTON.—This pleasantly situated and well-appointed late GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, remodelled and most tastefully decorated, with garden.
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Having garage and cottage, with spacious garden and lawn.
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NO BASEMENT and labour saving; excellent nursery and charming gardens; four-five bed, two bath, two large receptions; all conveniences; lease 40 or 50 years; moderate price.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

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Four Bed Rooms, Bath, Two Reception Rooms.
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A REMARKABLY cheap and extremely attractive FLAT, near Marble Arch; large sitting room, square dining room, and library or smoking room, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, splendidly fitted kitchen, pantry, cloakroom, heated linen cupboard, &c.; central heating, constant hot water, passenger and service lifts; garage if required.—Managing Agents, DUNHAM and BINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 1674-5.
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In one of the most modern Mansion Buildings.
A Beautifully fitted FLAT, having central heating, constant hot water, and every modern improvement, containing six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and lounge hall; rent £575 per annum; good lease; premium £900, including certain fixtures and fittings.—CHESTERTON and SONS, 115, Kensington High-street, W.8.

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EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-FURNISHED MAISONNETTE TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.
FURNISHED.
At a nominal rental to include services of two maids.
Two very good reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.
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Unfurnished Service Suites, two or three rooms. Catering.
SIX BED ROOMS, BATH, THREE RECEPTION
£415 PER ANNUM, without premium. SECURES an excellent FLAT in a quiet position convenient for Sloane-square. Independent hot water and other modern conveniences.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

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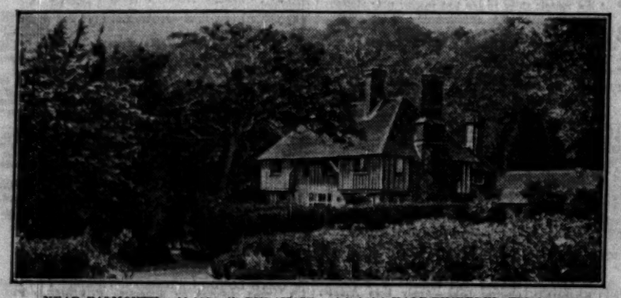

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Three reception rooms.
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Splendid offices.
Electric lighting.
Water laid on.
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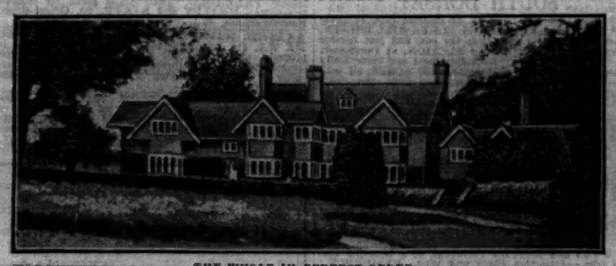

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SUITABLE FOR WAREHOUSE, FACTORY, SUPER GARAGE, &c.

JOINT AUCTIONEERS:

BOULT, SON & MAPLES, 5, COOK-STREET, LIVERPOOL.
HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN, BELOW.

By Auction on Thursday, March 27th, at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4.

WALHAM GREEN.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

103-5, MOORE PARK-ROAD.

Excellent CORNER PROPERTY, comprising two shops, each with basement and upper part, in a good position, opposite the market and close to Fulham-road.

LET ON WEEKLY TENANCIES PRODUCING £521 PER ANNUM.

For Sale in one lot.

Solicitors, Messrs. Collins and Collins, 3, Coleman-street, E.C.

DAGENHAM.

LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT.

92-8, WOOD-LANE.

Four splendid SHOP PREMISES, each with a frontage of about 16ft. and 60ft. depth. Held for about 97½ years at £20 per annum each ground-rent, and

LET ON 21-YEAR LEASES AT £250 PER ANNUM EACH.

For Sale in one or four lots.

Solicitor, Mr. E. S. Treharne, 80, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Full particulars of the above may be had from Messrs. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN, at their

OFFICES: 27, MADDOX-STREET, LONDON, W.1,
and 44, BRAZENNOSE-STREET, MANCHESTER.
Mayfair 6710 (12 lines). Manchester Central 0794.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

SALE TO-DAY AT 12 o'CLOCK.

By Direction of Sir Archibald Denny, Bart.

"SPENCER HOUSE," 80, PARKSIDE.

WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.

FIRST DAY'S SALE.—COSTLY MODERN FURNITURE, including mahogany inlaid and other bed-room appointments, antique oak dresser, bookcases, French salon furniture.

ROSEWOOD SHORT GRAND PIANOFORTE by Chappell and Co., Goths, oak long-case and other clocks, Eastern rugs and carpets, cinematograph projector, fine quality carpets, porcelain.

VALUABLE PICTURES AND DRAWINGS, prints, books, silk draperies.

HAMPTON and SONS (having sold the residence) will SELL the above by AUCTION, on the premises, TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock.

Catalogues of the Second Day's Sale from the Auctioneers, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W., 19, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ON VIEW THIS DAY. SALES TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY NEXT.

OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS,
187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1.

MESSRS. TOOTH & TOOTH

will SELL by AUCTION, as above, at 12 o'clock, well-made FURNITURE, comprising sets of Jacobean design oak and mahogany dining-room chairs with sideboards and dining tables to correspond, 12 pianofortes, inlaid mahogany and walnut drawing-room appointments, English and Oriental carpets and rugs, oak, white enamelled wrought and inlaid mahogany bed-room suites, mahogany wardrobes; chests of drawers, brass and wood bedsteads, and superior bedding, oil paintings, engravings; pictures, ornamental items, china, glass, and numerous effects.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

ANTIQUE CHINESE PORCELAIN and MODERN JAPANESE CURIOS.—SALE by AUCTION at the London Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, E.C.3, on Tuesday, and Wednesday, 18th and 19th March, 1930, commencing at 1.0 p.m. each day.

ANTIQUE CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY, &c., of all periods; blue and White, Famille Rose, Famille Verte, Turquoise and Self Colour, Celadon, Blanc-de-Chine, &c.; Jars, Beakers, Bowls, Plates, Figures, &c.: Old Jade, &c.: Carvings, Bronzes, &c.

Antique Chinese Rugs, Modern Jade, &c.; Flowered Tzse, Chinese and Japanese Lacquer, Lacquer Furniture, Pekin Glass, Hardstone Carvings, &c.

New shipments of Japanese Ware, consisting of Fine Ivory Carvings, Walrus Tusk Carvings, Bronzes, Rose Quartz, Agate, Crystal, &c.; Carvings, Necklaces, &c.; Bronzed-Cloisonné, Satsuma, Electric Lamps with Silk Shades, Indian Inlaid Tables, &c.

The larger portion of the Catalogue to be sold entirely without reserve.

The above are now on show at the P.L.A. Warehouse, New-street, Bishopsgate, E.C. (opposite Liverpool-street Station), from 8.0 a.m. till 5.0 p.m. daily (Saturday 8.0 a.m. till 12 noon).

Catalogues from the Brokers:—

EASTWOOD & HOLT,

DUNSTER HOUSE, MINCING-LANE, E.C.3.
Telegrams: Whanghee London.
Telephone: Royal 3640-4.

HAMPSTEAD.—58 and 62, ADELAIDE-ROAD, N.W.3.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

including bed-room suites, carpets, dining tables, china, glass, linen.

ERNEST OWERS, Ltd.,

will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, at 1.30 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday, 24th and 25th March. View Saturday. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hamp. 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: Estate, c/o Harrods, London.

HARRODS' ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

ORDER OF SALE

AT HARRODS' ESTATE SALE ROOMS, S.W.1.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), MARCH 18th, at 2.30 p.m.

1. THE LOCKS, HURSTPIERPOINT, SUSSEX.—Well-appointed FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, two garages; chauffeur's rooms and a cottage, matured pleasure grounds with valuable pasture and meadow land, in all about 32½ ACRES.
2. SHOLDEN LODGE, SHOLDEN, near DEAL, KENT.—Charming old-fashioned HOUSE, garage and old-world pleasure grounds of about 2½ acres. Also four cottages and paddock in all about one acre. (Possession of one cottage and paddock).
3. THE MANOR HOUSE, WILLERSEY, near BROADWAY, WORCS.—Charming old HOUSE (modernised) with about ¾ acre, also cottage and garden, and fine paddock of 16 acres. As a whole or in lots.
4. TORPHINS, WHITE ROSE-LANE, WOKING, SURREY.—Artistic well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, garage, and about ¾ acre.
5. ST. HELIER'S, CLAYGATE, SURREY.—Compact FREEHOLD RESIDENCE and large garden.

ON A DEVON ESTUARY,

Occupying a superb position, high up on a headland, with panoramic views of the Estuary, the open sea, and the rolling country inland.

BEAUTIFULLY POSITIONED MARINE RESIDENCE, with four reception, 13 bed rooms (hot and cold water to principal rooms), four bath rooms, complete offices; company's water and also private source, company's electric light, modern drainage; stabling, garage, cottage.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, typical of those found in this sunny corner of England. Lawns, paddock, and piece of woodland, in all about

10 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HANTS.

Amidst pleasant country one mile from village and only six miles from Cathedral City of Winchester.

AN ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE with every modern convenience; three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices.

Central heating, electric light, Co.'s gas and water; garage.

Well-matured pleasure gardens with tennis and other lawns, rose and kitchen garden, woodland stream with rustic bridge; in all

ABOUT 4 ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £2,950.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Delightful situation on outskirts of picturesque

OLD OXFORDSHIRE VILLAGE.

Four miles North of Oxford.
Amidst lovely unspoilt country. Good hunting.

OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER,

stone built and with oak beams, in perfect order. Two pleasant reception with oak floors, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, up-to-date offices.

Central heating throughout, modern drainage. Good water supply. Double garage.

Beautiful old Barn with stone-tiled roof.

14 ACRES,

including two orchards, walled in.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BEST POSITION AT

FRINTON-ON-SEA.

ARCHITECT'S RESIDENCE, in splendid order, for SALE with valuable FURNITURE AND CONTENTS.

Hall, double lounge, dining room, solarium, six good bed rooms, with running water, two bath rooms.

Electric light, Co.'s water, modern drainage, central heating, telephone.

Charming PLEASURE GROUNDS, lawn, flower borders, herbaceous borders, rose garden, large number of fruit trees, in all about TWO ACRES.

Gate leading on to golf course. Hut on beach.

MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GOLFERS AND CITY MEN.

35 *MINUTES FROM WATERLOO.*

CHARMING LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE, not overlooked, and situate on good dry soil.

Three reception, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, gentlemen's cloak room (hot and cold); electric light and power; company's gas and water; radiators; good garage.

HARD TENNIS COURT,

and pretty garden of

ABOUT ONE-THIRD ACRE.

Moderate Price. FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WILTSHIRE DOWNS.

In a pretty Village. Four miles from Hungerford.

CHARMING RESIDENCE (originally old-world cottage)

Recently restored and enlarged at considerable expense.

Oak-panelled lounge, two reception, Five bed rooms, bath room, and offices. Electric light and power. Modern drainage. Good water supply. Telephone. Cinch-house. Outbuildings.

About 1½ ACRE of well-stocked GARDENS, with Orchard.

PRICE £2,250

FREEHOLD, OR OFFER.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HASLEMERE & FARNHAM.

In one of the most delightful parts of Surrey, 600ft. up, near famous Devil's Jumps, Frensham Ponds, and other well-known lovely spots.

Three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; electric light, Co.'s gas and water, Modern drainage. Radiators. Telephone. Two cottages, garage, various useful outbuildings.

The pleasure grounds form a delightful setting laid out with lawns, flower borders, kitchen garden, shady trees and shrubs, meadowland; in all

ABOUT 15 ACRES.

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

ON THE QUANTOCK HILLS.

In a lovely position.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

450ft. up. South-East aspect. Sandy soil. Four reception, 11 bed rooms (only seven furnished), two bath rooms, usual offices.

Excellent water. Electric light. Septic tank drainage.

Stabling. Garage. Cottage.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with tennis court, lawns, orchard, &c., pasture and heath land, in all

ABOUT 43 ACRES.

HUNTING, POLO, and GOLF. SHOOTING.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

PALL MALL.—ON VIEW.—PICTURES, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, and ENGRAVINGS, from various sources.

Messrs. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Galleries, 54, Pall Mall, on Wednesday, March 19th, at 1 o'clock precisely,

OLD DUTCH and ITALIAN PICTURES, Old English landscapes and portraits, modern pictures and engravings. May be viewed and catalogues had.—54, Pall Mall.

PALL MALL.—OLD CHINA, GEORGIAN SILVER and OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE, BRONZES, JAPANESE CURIOS, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, removed from a Welwyn Garden City (the property of a lady), removed from a Depository (the property of a lady), and from various other sources.

Messrs. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on Thursday next, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock precisely, ORIENTAL, CONTINENTAL, and OLD ENGLISH CHINA, Georgian silver and old Sheffield plate, cut glass including two large services of table glass, chiming bracket, upright and other clocks, bronzes, Chinese embroideries and silk needle-works; Japanese curios and hardstone carvings, Persian rugs, and decorative furniture, including an Old English mahogany shaped-front bookcase, a set of three mahogany dining tables, Old English mahogany card and other tables, a walnut hanging dole cupboard, a rosewood and mahogany cabinet and card table inlaid ivory and mother o' pearl, a mahogany and inlaid bed-room suite, &c.

May be viewed To-morrow and Wednesday, and catalogues had.—54, Pall Mall.

H. E. FOSTER & CRANFIELD

PERIODICAL SALE No. 1,166.

REVERSIONS. POLICY. SHARES. FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, &c.,

at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 20th, at 2.30, in lots:—

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of life 76, to about £10,500, share of income in possession. Solicitors, Messrs. Gwynn, Onslow and Sons, 3, All Saints-court, Bristol.

REVERSION on decease of life, 59, contingent on Reversioner surviving to about £8,000, together with covering policies. Solicitors, Messrs. Field, Roscoe and Co., 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of life 65, to 4-10ths of £8,333 6s. 8d. India 3 per-cent. stock. Solicitors, Messrs. Lazarus and Son, 19, Hanover-square, W.1.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of life 70, to ¼ of Freehold Property at Deptford, and shares in a private company. Solicitors, Messrs. Herbert Reeves and Co., 42, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION to £1,500 on decease of lady aged 80. Solicitors, Messrs. Oldfields, 36-37, Queen-street, E.C.4.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of female 57, to upwards of £32,000. Solicitors, Messrs. Adams and Croft, 13, Princes-square, Plymouth.

POLICY OF ASSURANCE.

£10,000 Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society fully paid, life 40, bonuses £3,080. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks, Arnold and Bendet, 25, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.2.

SHARES.

TRADES, MARKETS and EXHIBITIONS, Ltd. 500 £1 shares, fully paid dividends and bonuses average about 60 per cent.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, £134 15s. per annum arising out of shops and houses at East Dulwich, Sydenham, and Tottenham. Solicitor, Bertie F. Browne, Esq., 12, Clarges-street, W.1.

Auctioneers' Offices, 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

By Order of the Executors of the late Barnet Lewis, Esq.

No. 2, HAMILTON-PLACE,

PARK-LANE, W.1.

An important Stone-fronted Semi-detached RESIDENCE, commanding unrivalled views over Hamilton Gardens, Hyde Park, and the Row; beautifully decorated and sumptuously fitted.

Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, magnificent suites of reception rooms, spacious marble-paved entrance hall, white-tiled basement.

Passenger, luggage, and service lifts, constant hot water, and every modern convenience.

Marble-paved terrace garden.

The DIRECT CROWN LEASE of the RESIDENCE, and No. 3a, HAMILTON-MEWS, with VACANT POSSESSION of the former, will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs.

WM. GROGAN & BOYD,

at the LONDON AUCTION MART, No. 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on Friday, April 11th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).

Solicitors, Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott, Capel House, New Broad-street, E.C.2; Auctioneers' Offices, 10, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, W.1.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

Messrs. HODGSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS of LIBRARIES and COLLECTIONS of RARE BOOKS

will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, RARE and VALUABLE BOOKS (on Wednesday, March 19th, and two following days, at 1 o'clock), comprising:—Incunabula and Scarce Early Medical and Scientific Books, comprising the First Edition of Euclid, 1482, Bruchtabh's Sanctuary, Peregrinationum, 1486, and other Scarce Books from the Early Italian and German Presses—Monardes' Indias Occidentales, 1565—Borough's Variation of the Compass, 1581—Boorde's Breviary of Health, 1575—Works of Hippocrates, Paracelsus, Galileo, Cardan, Lully, Caus, and others—Carie's Farewell to Physicke, 1611—First Edition of Harvey's Anatomical Exercitations, 1653, and other 17th-Century Medical Books—Plates and Pamphlets by or Relating to Contemporaries—First Editions of Dickens, Ainsworth, Kingsley, and Darwin (including the Origin of Species, 1859), with several Autograph Letters from Darwin—Fine Modern Books, &c.

Now on View. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROMEDALE,
43, PARK HILL-ROAD, EAST CROYDON.

Messrs. HOOKER & ROGERS

have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION on the premises as above, on Thursday, 19th, at 12 o'clock, the VALUABLE ANTIQUE and MODERN

FURNITURE,

including two sets of Hepplewhite chairs, Pembroke and occasional tables, Jacobean and other armchairs, antique oak bacon cupboard, fine Sheraton sideboard, Chippendale torchères, Sheraton inlaid mahogany dining table, Adam writing table, antique knife urns, Sheraton tea caddies, Chippendale chairs, Sheraton secretaires, Queen Anne and Hepplewhite chests, carved oak dressers, bookcases, old ship models, fine bracket clock, French Kingwood card table, fine examples of carved marble by Mead, antique specimen glass, old Spode and Willow china, oil paintings and water-colours by or attributed to W. T. Muir, D. Cox, J. J. Cumock and others, ornaments, silver and plate, table glass, and miscellaneous effects.

May be viewed the Saturday before the sale between 10 and 4 and catalogues obtained from the Auctioneers' Offices, 4, High-street, Croydon.

By Order of the Executors of the late Barnet Lewis, Esq.

No. 2, HAMILTON-PLACE,

PARK-LANE, W.1.

An important Stone-fronted Semi-detached RESIDENCE, commanding unrivalled views over Hamilton Gardens, Hyde Park, and the Row; beautifully decorated and sumptuously fitted.

Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, magnificent suites of reception rooms, spacious marble-paved entrance hall, white-tiled basement.

Passenger, luggage, and service lifts, constant hot water, and every modern convenience.

Marble-paved terrace garden.

The DIRECT CROWN LEASE of the RESIDENCE, and No. 3a, HAMILTON-MEWS, with VACANT POSSESSION of the former, will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs.

WM. GROGAN & BOYD,

at the LONDON AUCTION MART, No. 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on Friday, April 11th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).

Solicitors, Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott, Capel House, New Broad-street, E.C.2; Auctioneers' Offices, 10, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, W.1.

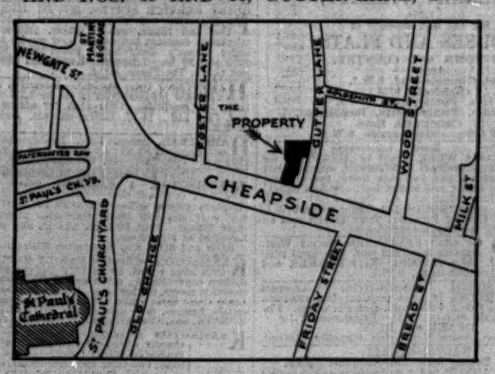
GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND,

AUCTIONEERS.

32, BUDGE-ROW, E.C.4, and 17, HANOVER-STREET, W.1.

By Order of the Royal Exchange Assurance as Executors.

NOS. 135 AND 136, CHEAPSIDE, AND NOS. 45 AND 46, GUTTER-LANE, E.C.,



AN IMPORTANT BLOCK OF

CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY

PRODUCING AT THE PRESENT TIME, MOSTLY FROM SHORT TENANCIES AT INADEQUATE RENTALS, A GROSS INCOME OF

£2,457 PER ANNUM.

WITH VALUABLE REVERSION, OR OFFERING A

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITE

having an approximate

AREA OF 3,750 FT. SUPER.

For SALE by AUCTION, on the 26th MARCH next, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.

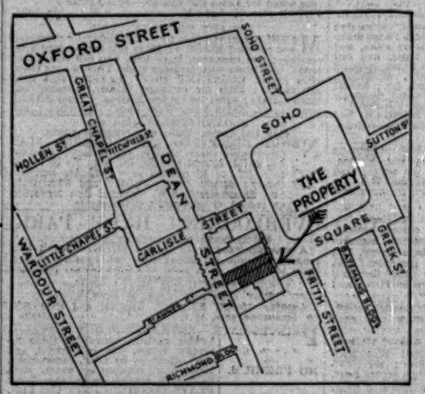
Particulars, Plan, and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Phillips & Cummings Solicitors, Abchurch House, Sherborne-lane, E.C.4, and from the Auctioneers, at their offices, 32, Budge-row, E.C.4, 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

33 & 34, SOHO-SQUARE,

AND

15, DEAN-STREET.

THIS VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE



FREEHOLD PROPERTY TOTAL FRONTAGE TO SOHO-SQUARE, 48ft., AND FRONTAGE TO DEAN-STREET, ABOUT 23ft.

SITE AREA ABOUT 4,900ft.

Fully let and at present producing a gross income of £2,168 p.a.

With Valuable Reversion.

For SALE by AUCTION on the 20TH MARCH NEXT.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PLAN APPLY TO MESSRS.

GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND,

17, HANOVER-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.1, AND 32, BUDGE-ROW, E.C.4.

or

MR. J. A. PHILLIPS,

ESTATE AGENT, 24, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. SKADDING AND BODKIN, 2, ENDSLEIGH-STREET, W.C.1.

SALES BY AUCTION

ON VIEW ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, from 9 to 5.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

will SELL by AUCTION at their ROOMS, on THURSDAY, 20th MARCH, at 1.30 p.m.

ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE, including Antique Mahogany Bureaux and Chests of Drawers, Antique Oak enclosed Cabinet, a Connecticum Wardrobe in Mahogany, Inlaid Sheraton Wardrobes, Tables and Sideboards, a Grandfather Clock, Bergere Chairs in gilt, handsome Silk Curtains, Original Panels and Rugs, a Gilt and Ormolu Clock, Early English Chairs, two Pianos by Chappell and Co. and Ivory and Co., Settees, Chairs, China, Glass, and a quantity of clean secondary effects.

Auction Rooms: 125, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7. Estate, Survey and Valuation Offices as above, and 37, Bruton-street, W.1, 50, Belgrave-road, S.W.1, and Westgate-on-Sea.

75, PORTLAND-PLACE.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

FURNITURE.

As previously advertised, including the very fine Player Piano Blüthner Hupfeld Boudoir Grand. Messrs.

SAMUEL B. CLARK & SON

will SELL the above by AUCTION on the premises on Tuesday, 18th March, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely each day.—Illustrated Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers at their Offices, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1. Langham 2667.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

28, HANS-ROAD, HANS-PLACE, S.W.

Most delightfully situated in this highly favoured position, close to Albert Gate, Hyde Park, and Rotten Row.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Charming long LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, with six bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, full domestic offices. Held on a lease for a term of 32½ years unexpired at the moderate rent of £80 per annum.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 19th March, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Messrs. Capron and Co., Solicitors, Savile-place, W.1, and with Orders to view of Messrs.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,

Estate Agents, Surveyors and Valuers, 5, West Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1, or of their other offices.

STAMP AUCTIONS

POSTAGE STAMPS.

MESSRS. GLENDINING & CO., LTD.,

will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 7, Argyll-street, Oxford-circus, London, W.1, on Tuesday, March 18th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., a very fine specialised collection of Switzerland, including double Geneva, reconstructed plates of first Federal issues, rare Cantonal stamps, &c.; also other scarce Foreign and Colonial stamps.

Lots on view from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS.

ESTABLISHED 1778.

KENT.

1¼ miles from Bromley and 4½ miles from Knockholt Stations. 800ft. above sea.

"BOMBERS," WESTERHAM HILL.

CHARMING EARLY TUDOR RESIDENCE.

Restored and modernised with every comfort. Full of old oak, black oak staircase.

Lounge hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room.

Extra accommodation can easily be added.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Two garages. Stabling.

FULLY EQUIPPED, MODEL POULTRY BUILDINGS FOR 3,000 HEAD.

Attractive GARDENS, kitchen garden, woodland and pasture, in all about

46 ACRES, FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

at The Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 19th (unless previously disposed of privately). Illustrated particulars with plan may be had of the Solicitors, Sir Robert Gower, Boughton House, 10-12, Church-road, Tunbridge Wells; Messrs. Snell and Co., 10, Lowndes-gardens, Tunbridge Wells; and of the Auctioneers, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, London, W.1, or at their other offices.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

WEST SUSSEX.

SHENFIELD HOUSE, PETWORTH.

COMMANDING WHAT IS PROBABLY THE FINEST VIEW IN THE COUNTY.

PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE.

Lounge hall, three reception, eight bed, bath, offices, with servants' hall, &c.

Main gas, water, and drainage. Telephone. Pretty GARDEN, with lawn and rockeries. STABLE and GARAGE.

ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

For SALE PRIVATELY or by AUCTION, at the London Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 19th. Illustrated particulars of the Solicitors, Messrs. Western and Son, 33, Essex-street, London, W.C.2; or of Messrs. NEWLAND, TOMPKINS, and TAYLOR, Market-square, Petworth; or GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other Offices.

HERTS-BUCKS BORDERS.

ON A SOUTH SLOPE OF THE CHILTERNS.

COMMANDING EXTENSIVE VIEWS. CLOSE TO FIRST-RATE GOLF.

MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN A FITTING SETTING OF WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Lounge hall, three reception, eight principal and five servants' bed rooms, two baths.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Central heating. Modern drainage.

Garage, fine old Barn, Farmery, two Cottages. Wide lawns with yew hedges, tennis court, kitchen garden, &c.

FOR SALE, WITH 21 ACRES.

Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (A.6141.)

GLORIOUS

SOUTH DOWNS.

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